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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, July 4, 1994

For release at 8:30 a.m.

2

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Cement, May 1994

2

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

3

INDEX TO DATA RELEASES: June 1994

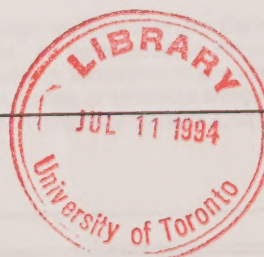


Travel-log Summer 1994

The feature article in the summer 1994 issue of *Travel-log*, Statistics Canada's quarterly tourism newsletter, is "The main overseas tourism markets in Canada". This issue also analyzes international travel trends and the performance of the travel price index in the first quarter of 1994. The touriscope indicators for the first quarter of 1994 are listed at the centre of the newsletter.

The summer 1994 (vol. 13, no. 3) issue of *Travel-log* (87-003, \$10/\$40) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Lise Beaulieu-Caron (613-951-1673), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.



DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Cement

May 1994

Manufacturers shipped 1 060 904 tonnes of cement in May 1994, up 16.2% from 912 713 tonnes in May 1993 and up 48.6% from 714 090 tonnes in April 1994.

For January to May 1994, shipments totalled 2 928 967 tonnes, up 11.4% from 2 628 445 tonnes during the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 and 122 (series 35).

The May 1994 issue of *Cement* (44-001, \$6/\$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Metal mines, 1992.

Catalogue number 26-223

(Canada: \$28; United States: US\$34; other countries: US\$40).

Travel-log: the main overseas tourism markets in Canada, summer 1994, vol. 13, no. 3.

Catalogue number 87-003

(Canada: \$10/\$40; United States: US\$12/US\$48; other countries: US\$14/US\$56).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.



How to order publications

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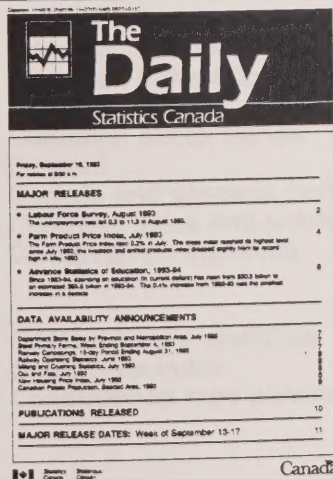
Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: \$175; United States: US\$210; other countries: US\$245.)

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-H, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Index to Data Releases

June 1994

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Air carrier fare basis statistics	Fourth quarter 1993 and 1993 annual	June 30, 1994
Air carrier operations	April-June 1993	June 1, 1994
Air charter statistics	Fourth quarter 1993	June 20, 1994
Annual survey of manufactures	1992	June 17, 1994
Apparent per-capita food consumption in Canada, part I	1993	June 9, 1994
Architectural service industry	1991	June 27, 1994
Asphalt roofing	April 1994	June 1, 1994
	May 1994	June 29, 1994
Average prices of selected farm inputs	June 1994	June 15, 1994
Balance of international payments	First quarter 1994	June 10, 1994
Blow-moulded plastic bottles	First quarter 1994	June 13, 1994
Building permits	April 1994	June 6, 1994
Business services	1989-1991	June 28, 1994
Cable television industry	1993	June 7, 1994
Canada's international transactions in securities	April 1994	June 23, 1994
Canadian economic observer	June 1994	June 23, 1994
Canadian international merchandise trade	April 1994	June 21, 1994
Canadian social trends	Summer 1994	June 15, 1994
Cement	April 1994	June 2, 1994
Cereals and oilseeds review	May 1994	June 27, 1994
Cigarette sales and production	May 1994	June 22, 1994
Civil aviation statistics	March 1994	June 1, 1994
	April 1994	June 16, 1994
	First quarter 1994	June 15, 1994
Coal and coke statistics	April 1994	June 28, 1994
Composite index	May 1994	June 16, 1994
Construction type plywood	April 1994	June 21, 1994



Index to Data Releases, June 1994

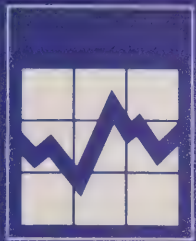
Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Construction union wage rate index	May 1994	June 17, 1994
Consultation on the revision of the standard industrial classification		June 22, 1994
Consulting engineering industry	1991	June 22, 1994
Consumer price index	May 1994	June 17, 1994
Corrugated boxes and wrappers	May 1994	June 22, 1994
Crude oil and natural gas	March 1994	June 2, 1994
	April 1994	June 29, 1994
Crushing statistics	April 1994	June 2, 1994
	May 1994	June 27, 1994
Dairy review	April 1994	June 13, 1994
Declining female labour force participation		June 1, 1994
Deliveries of major grains	April 1994	June 10, 1994
Department store sales	May 1994	June 17, 1994
Department store sales by province and metropolitan area	April 1994	June 10, 1994
Drug use among senior Canadians		June 15, 1994
Economic dependency profiles	1992	June 28, 1994
Education price index, selected inputs, elementary and secondary levels	1971-1992	June 8, 1994
Egg production	April 1994	June 10, 1994
Electric lamps	May 1994	June 20, 1994
Electric power statistics	April 1994	June 28, 1994
Electric storage batteries	April 1994	June 7, 1994
Employment, earning and hours	April 1994	June 29, 1994
Estimates of labour income	March 1994	June 22, 1994
Export and import price indexes	April 1994	June 21, 1994
Extraction system of agricultural statistics		June 27, 1994
Farm product price index	April 1994	June 9, 1994
Financial flow accounts	First quarter 1994	June 10, 1994
Fruit and vegetable production	June 1994 issue	June 17, 1994
Government expenditures on culture	1992-93	June 1, 1994
Government revenue and expenditure (SNA basis)	First quarter 1994	June 10, 1994
Greenhouse industry	1992	June 1, 1994
Gypsum products	May 1994	June 28, 1994
Health reports	First quarter 1994	June 23, 1994
Help-wanted index	May 1994	June 9, 1994
High-income Ontarians	1990	June 23, 1994
Human activity and the environment	1994	June 8, 1994
Incomes of households, families and individuals: microdata files	1992	June 3, 1994
Industrial capacity utilization rates	First quarter 1994	June 2, 1994
Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins	April 1994	June 7, 1994

Index to Data Releases, June 1994

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Industrial product price index	May 1994	June 28, 1994
Inter-corporate ownership	1994	June 30, 1994
Labour force income profiles	1992	June 22, 1994
Labour force survey	May 1994	June 10, 1994
Left behind: lone mothers in the labour market		June 7, 1994
Local government long-term debt	May 1994	June 22, 1994
Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation	May 1994	June 22, 1994
Monthly survey of manufacturing	April 1994	June 28, 1994
Motion picture theatres and film distribution surveys	1992-93	June 1, 1994
Motor carriers of freight annual survey, for-hire carriers	1992	June 13, 1994
National income and expenditure accounts	First quarter 1994	June 10, 1994
New housing price index	April 1994	June 13, 1994
New motor vehicle sales	April 1994	June 9, 1994
Nursery trades industry	1992 and 1993	June 1, 1994
Oil pipeline transport	March 1994	June 9, 1994
Oils and fats	April 1994	June 13, 1994
Particleboard, waferboard and fibreboard	April 1994	June 9, 1994
Passenger bus and urban transit statistics	April 1994	June 13, 1994
Perspectives on labour and income	Summer 1994	June 1, 1994
Preliminary estimates of principal field crop areas	1994	June 30, 1994
Process cheese and instant skim milk powder	May 1994	June 28, 1994
Processed fruits and vegetables	April 1994	June 15, 1994
Production, shipments and stocks of sawmills east of the Rockies	April 1994	June 23, 1994
Production, shipments and stocks of sawmills in British Columbia	April 1994	June 21, 1994
Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost	1993	June 13, 1994
Profiles of census tracts, area profile series, part B	1991 Census	June 8, 1994
Public-use microdata files	1991 Census	June 17, 1994
Pulpwood and wood residue statistics	April 1994	June 9, 1994
Quarterly demographic statistics	January to March 1994	June 21, 1994
Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises	First quarter 1994	June 3, 1994

Index to Data Releases, June 1994

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Radio and television broadcasting industry	1993	June 3, 1994
Railway carloadings	April 1994	June 22, 1994
	Seven-day period ending May 21, 1994	June 7, 1994
	10-day period ending May 31, 1994	June 13, 1994
	Seven-day period ending June 7, 1994	June 22, 1994
	Seven-day period ending June 14, 1994	June 30, 1994
	May 1994	June 28, 1994
Raw materials price index		
Raw materials price index early estimate	May 1994	June 10, 1994
Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry	April 1994	June 30, 1994
Restaurants, caterers and taverns	April 1994	June 22, 1994
Retail trade	April 1994	June 20, 1994
Rigid insulating board	May 1994	June 29, 1994
Rural indicators: Canada-OECD comparison		June 15, 1994
Sales of natural gas	April 1994	June 17, 1994
Sales of refined petroleum products	May 1994	June 28, 1994
Scientific and technical services industry	1991	June 24, 1994
Selected financial indexes	May 1994	June 17, 1994
Shipments of rolled steel	April 1994	June 13, 1994
Short-term expectations survey		June 7, 1994
Size of the underground economy		June 22, 1994
Soft drinks	May 1994	June 15, 1994
Software development and computer services	1992	June 29, 1994
Specified domestic electrical appliances	April 1994	June 2, 1994
Steel pipe and tubing	April 1994	June 9, 1994
Steel primary forms	April 1994	June 8, 1994
	Week ending May 28, 1994	June 2, 1994
	Week ending June 4, 1994	June 9, 1994
	Week ending June 11, 1994	June 16, 1994
	Week ending June 18, 1994	June 23, 1994
	Week ending June 25, 1994	June 30, 1994
Steel wire and specified wire products	April 1994	June 1, 1994
Stocks of frozen meat in cold storage	June 1, 1994	June 24, 1994
Stocks of frozen poultry meat	June 1, 1994	June 17, 1994
Stroke prevention and epidemiology		June 23, 1994
Sugar sales	May 1994	June 7, 1994
Telephone statistics	April 1994	June 17, 1994
Travel between Canada and other countries	April 1993	June 13, 1994
Trends in criminal victimization	1988-1993	June 13, 1994
Trends in the business population	First quarter 1994	June 27, 1994
Trusteed pension funds	Fourth quarter 1993	June 3, 1994
Unemployment insurance statistics	April 1994	June 29, 1994
Who gets UI?		June 8, 1994
Wholesale trade	April 1994	June 21, 1994



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, July 5, 1994

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

- **Building permits, May 1994**

2

Municipalities issued building permits valued at \$2,300 million (seasonally adjusted) in May, a 7.7% drop from April. However, May's result did not alter the overall trend, which continued to display a robust upward pattern.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Divorces, 1992

5

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

6



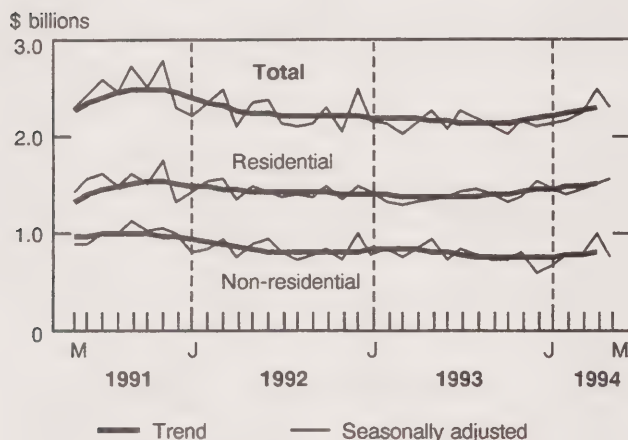
MAJOR RELEASE

Building permits

May 1994

Municipalities issued building permits valued at \$2,300 million (seasonally adjusted) in May, a 7.7% drop from April. However, May's result did not alter the overall trend, which continued to display an upward pattern.

Value of building permits issued



The overall decline was attributable to a 24.2% fall in the value of non-residential permits. In contrast, the value of residential sector permits increased for the third consecutive month (+3.0%), partially offsetting the non-residential decline.

The recent increases in residential building permits coincide with employment gains in construction reported over the latest four months. It is estimated that for each \$1 million of investment in residential construction, 15 direct and indirect full-time jobs are created in the construction industry and its related industries.

Residential construction intentions remain resilient

So far, recent jumps in mortgage interest rates appear to have not affected the value of construction intentions for the residential sector. In fact, permits posted their third consecutive gain in May (+3.0% to \$1,555 million).

The value of residential building permits from January to May grew by 10.9% from the year before.

Note to users

Unless otherwise stated, data presented in this release are seasonally adjusted. The seasonally adjusted data are the result of adjusting monthly statistics to provide a comparable level of activity based on previous performance relative to past seasonal patterns.

The building and demolitions permits monthly survey covers 2,400 municipalities representing 93% of the population. It provides an early indication of building activity. The communities representing the other 7% of the population are very small, and their levels of building activity have little impact on the overall total.

The value of planned construction activities shown in this release excludes engineering projects (e.g., water-works, sewers, culverts, etc.) and the land component.

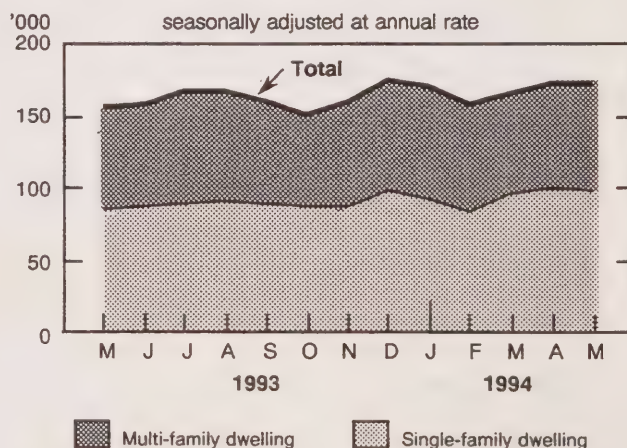
The number of units authorized refers to the number of dwellings on which municipalities have permitted construction to start.

The annual rate is a monthly figure adjusted to remove normal seasonal variation and multiplied by 12 to reflect annual levels.

This reflects improved employment numbers and lower housing prices. Both multi-family (+12.6%) and single-family (+10.2%) dwellings were responsible for the year-over-year gain.

In terms of authorized dwelling units, the annualized number issued in May reached 171,600 units—practically unchanged from April. All regions showed an increase in their year-to-date total intentions compared to the corresponding figures for last year. But British Columbia and Ontario contributed most significantly to the increase.

Dwelling units authorized



Year-to-date increases in residential building permits (which translate progressively into housing starts over a period of six months from the date of issue), have been partially reflected in Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation's latest data. The number of starts at an annual rate reached 158,400 in May 1994, an increase of 5.4% from 150,300 the year before.

Non-residential intentions are down

The value of non-residential permits dropped sharply in May, down 24.2% from April, to \$746 million. The setback in May followed four consecutive increases and was attributable to a 37.9% drop in planned commercial projects. This contrasts with April, when a few large projects resulted in a buoyant increase.

For January to May 1994, the value of permits dropped 3.3% from the same period in 1993. This is due entirely to the institutional component, which plummeted 22.8%. In the same period, the commercial component gained 8.5% while the industrial component gained 4.8%.

So far, British Columbia has posted the best performance in 1994

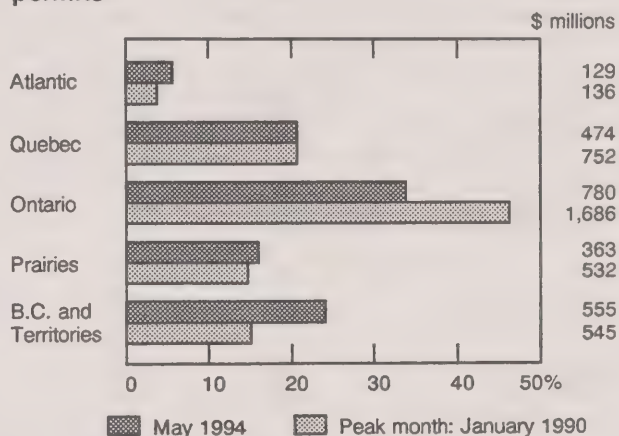
Compared with April, the total value of building permits in May fell in all regions except the Prairies (+16.6%) and British Columbia (+1.8%). The most significant decreases were for Ontario (-14.5%), due to the non-residential sector, and for Quebec (-19.5%), due to both sectors.

For January to May 1994, the value of all permits rose in all regions compared to 1993. British Columbia (+10.3%) contributed most to the increase, posting a substantial gain in the residential sector (+19.7%). This was due partly to a lower vacancy rate in apartments and to favourable labour market conditions. The rise in the residential sector for British Columbia came principally from multi-family

dwelling (+30.9%), where condominium construction intentions outpaced all other types of dwellings.

Looking at regional shares of the total value of building permits, since the peak month (January 1990), British Columbia increased significantly to 24.1% in May 1994, from 14.9%. Meanwhile, Ontario's share declined to 33.9% in May, from 46.2% in January 1990. Quebec's share (20.6%) was the same in May 1994 as it was in January 1990.

Regional shares of the total value of building permits



Available on CANSIM: matrices 80 (levels 3-7, 16-22), 129, 137, 443, 989-992, 994, 995 and 4073.

The building permits estimate for June will be released on August 4th.

The May 1994 issue of *Building permits* (64-001, \$24/\$240) will be released on July 12th.

For further information on statistics, contact Joanne Bureau (613-951-2583). For analytical information, contact Nathalie Léveillé (613-951-2025), Current Investment Indicators Section, Investment and Capital Stock Division. □

Value of building permits

Regions and types of construction	May 1993	February 1994	March 1994	April 1994	May 1994	May 1993 to May 1994	April 1994 to May 1994
	\$ millions					% change	
	seasonally adjusted						
Canada	2,264	2,160	2,234	2,493	2,300	1.6	-7.7
Residential	1,331	1,387	1,459	1,509	1,555	16.8	3.0
Non-residential	934	773	775	984	746	-20.1	-24.2
Atlantic	126	117	136	137	129	2.8	-5.6
Residential	79	67	94	93	82	3.6	-11.8
Non-residential	46	50	42	43	47	1.3	7.7
Quebec	561	443	502	588	474	-15.6	-19.5
Residential	290	249	312	308	287	-1.0	-6.9
Non-residential	271	195	190	280	186	-31.2	-33.4
Ontario	822	668	808	912	780	-5.1	-14.5
Residential	436	428	499	515	542	24.2	5.2
Non-residential	385	240	309	397	238	-38.2	-40.0
Prairies	310	239	264	311	363	17.2	16.6
Residential	178	160	187	202	203	13.9	0.6
Non-residential	131	79	77	109	160	21.7	46.1
British Columbia¹	446	693	524	545	555	24.3	1.8
Residential	346	483	368	390	440	27.0	12.6
Non-residential	100	210	157	154	115	15.1	-25.5

¹ Building permits issued for the Yukon and the Northwest Territories are included in the British Columbia region.
Note: data may not add to totals due to rounding.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Divorces

1992

In 1992 there were 79,034 divorces granted in Canada, a 2.6% increase from 1991 (77,020).

The annual divorce rate (number of divorces per 100,000 legally married women aged 15 and over) was 1,114 in 1992, a 0.3% increase from 1991 (1,110). This increase, though very small, was the first annual increase in divorce rates since 1987. (After liberalization of the grounds for divorce in 1985, divorce rates increased for two years, peaking at a rate of 1,475 in 1987.)

The increase in 1992 was due to a rise in divorce rates for Ontario, Saskatchewan and the two territories. Divorce rates decreased for the other provinces. In 1992 the Yukon had a distinctly high

rate of divorce (1,610), while the rates for the rest of Canada ranged from 608 for Newfoundland to 1,277 for Alberta.

In 1993, Statistics Canada introduced a new series of population estimates that include non-permanent residents and adjustments for net census undercoverage. These new adjusted population estimates were used as denominators for computing the 1992 divorce rates and the previous years' rates used for comparison purposes. Thus, rates disseminated this year are not the same as in the past. However, trends over time remain unchanged.

A set of standard tables of the 1992 data on divorces will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact the Information Requests Unit (613-951-1746) or Evelyn Park (613-951-4864), Health Statistics Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Aviation service bulletin, June 1994, vol. 26, no. 6.

Catalogue number 51-004

(Canada: \$10/\$99; United States: US\$12/US\$119;
other countries: US\$14/US\$139).

Divorces, 1991.

Catalogue number 84-213

(Canada: \$20; United States: US\$24; other countries:
US\$28).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.



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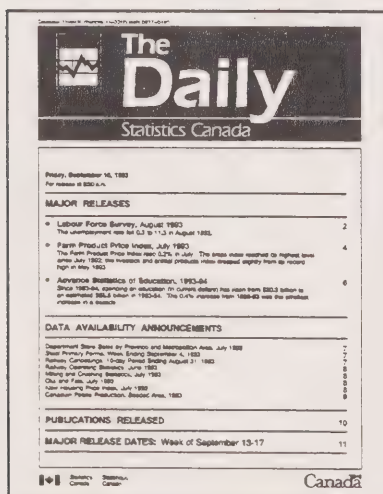
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, July 6, 1994

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

- **Short-term expectations survey** 2
A new series of forecasts from a small group of economists is released today.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

- Oil pipeline transport, April 1994 4
- Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins, May 1994 4
- Specified domestic electrical appliances, May 1994 4

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 5

REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES 6



Profiles of census tracts—part b

1991 Census

Another five census tract profiles from the 1991 Census are now available. Each publication provides data collected from a 20% sample of households on characteristics such as home language, ethnic origin, place of birth, education, religion, labour force activity, housing costs, and income.

Census tracts are presented in numerical order within each centre. Data for the component census subdivisions are also shown.

The area profile series publications released today are listed under "Publications released" on page 5 of today's *Daily*. To purchase any of these publications, see "How to order publications."

For further information on this release, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.

MAJOR RELEASE

Short-term expectations survey

The increase in the consumer price index for June is forecast at 0.1%, with minimum and maximum values of -0.2% and +0.5%, respectively. For May, the mean forecast was overestimated at +0.3%, compared with an outcome of -0.2%.

The mean forecast of the unemployment rate for June is 10.7% (minimum 10.5%, maximum 10.9%). For May, the mean forecast was overestimated at 10.9%, compared to an outcome of 10.7%.

Merchandise exports for May are forecast to be \$17.4 billion, with a minimum of \$17.0 billion and a maximum of \$18.2 billion. For April, the mean forecast (\$16.3 billion) underestimated the outcome by \$1.0 billion. The forecast of imports for May was \$16.3 billion, with a minimum of \$15.9 billion and a maximum of \$17.0 billion. For April, the mean forecast (\$15.7 billion) slightly underestimated the outcome of \$16.1 billion.

Note to users

Since April 1990, Statistics Canada has canvassed every month a small group of economic analysts (an average of 20 participants) for a one-month-ahead forecast of key economic indicators.

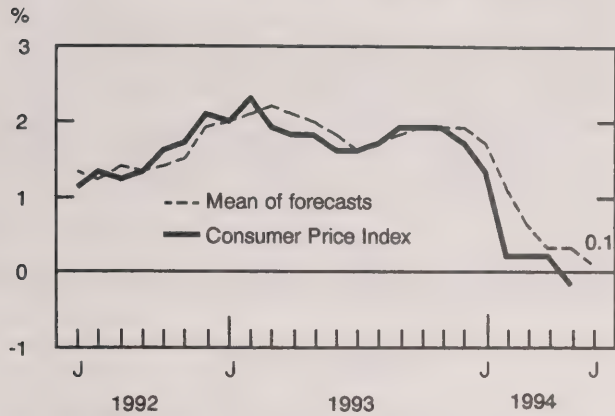
This month, participants forecast the year-over-year change in the consumer price index and in the unemployment rate for June 1994, the levels of merchandise exports and imports for May 1994, as well as the month-to-month change in real gross domestic product at factor cost for May 1994. The next release is scheduled for August 2nd.

Real gross domestic product at factor cost is forecast to have changed by +0.4% between April and May 1994, (minimum +0.1%, maximum +0.6%). Between March and April 1994, the mean forecast was the same as the outcome at +0.3%.

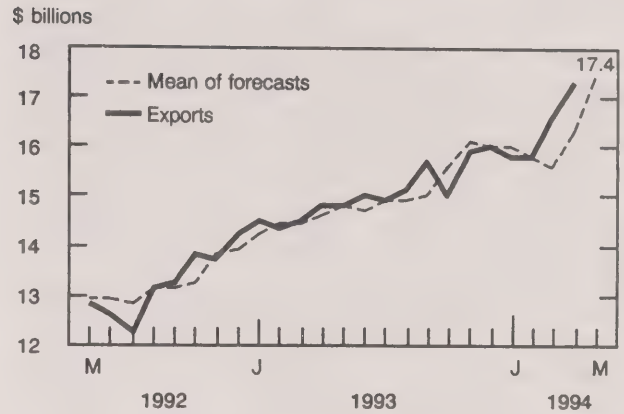
For a set of tables or further information on this release, contact Diane Lachapelle (613-951-0568). □

Forecast vs actual

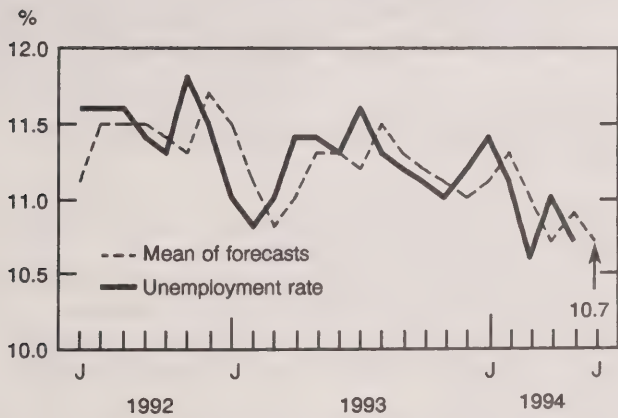
Consumer price index



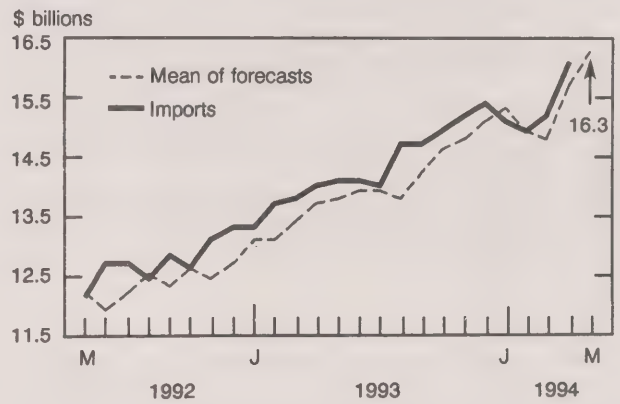
Merchandise exports



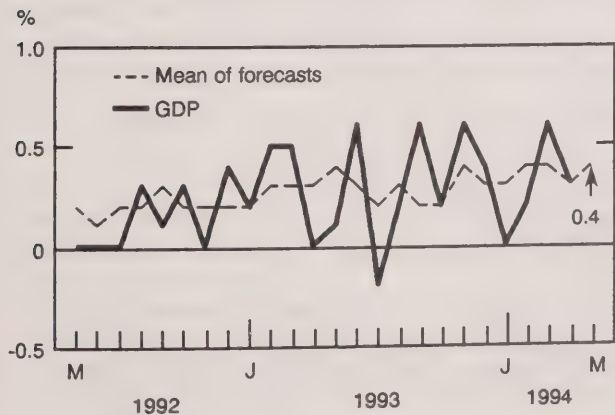
Unemployment rate



Merchandise imports



Gross domestic product



DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Oil pipeline transport

April 1994

In April, net receipts of crude oil and refined petroleum products into pipelines increased 6.7% from April 1993, to 16 088 475 cubic metres (m³). For January to April 1994, year-to-date receipts, at 66 121 266 m³, were up 7.7% from 1993.

Pipeline exports of crude oil increased 16.9% from April 1993, to 4 501 436 m³. Pipeline imports rose to 944 846 m³, an 18.2% increase from April 1993. Year-to-date exports to the end of April 1994 (17 918 600 m³) were up 14.3% from 1993, whereas year-to-date imports (3 564 517 m³) were down 0.4%.

April deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries totalled 5 277 082 m³, a 16.2% increase from April 1993; April deliveries of liquid petroleum gases and refined petroleum products increased 41.2% to 490 877 m³.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

The April 1994 issue of *Oil pipeline transport* (55-001, \$11/\$110) will be available next week. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gerard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins

May 1994

Chemical firms produced 157 514 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in May 1994, a 1.5% increase from 155 130^r (revised) tonnes in May 1993.

For January to May 1994, production totalled 751 636 tonnes, up 4.4% from 719 993^r tonnes a year earlier.

Data are also available on production of three other types of synthetic resins and 24 industrial chemicals for May 1993 and May 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

The May 1994 issue of *Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins* (46-002, \$6/\$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Specified domestic electrical appliances

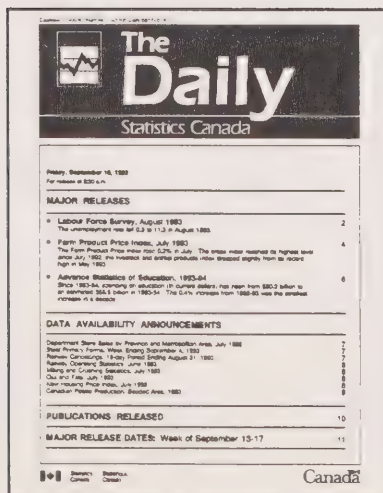
May 1994

Electrical appliance manufacturers shipped 50,589 kitchen appliances in May 1994.

For January to May 1994, year-to-date shipments of kitchen appliances amounted to 195,246 units.

The May 1994 issue of *Specified domestic electrical appliances* (43-003, \$6/\$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■



Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Crude petroleum and natural gas production,
March 1994.

Catalogue number 26-006

(Canada: \$11/\$110; United States: US\$14/US\$132;
other countries: US\$16/US\$154).

Monthly survey of manufacturing, April 1994.

Catalogue number 31-001

(Canada: \$19/\$190; United States: US\$23/US\$228;
other countries: US\$27/US\$266).

Profile of census tracts in Hamilton—part B,
1991 Census.

Catalogue number 95-342

(Canada: \$40; United States: US\$48;
other countries: US\$56).

**Profile of census tracts in London, Sarnia,
Clearwater and Windsor—part B,** 1991 Census.

Catalogue number 95-347

(Canada: \$50; United States: US\$60;
other countries: US\$70).

**Profile of census tracts in Lethbridge and Red
Deer—part B,** 1991 Census.

Catalogue number 95-381

(Canada: \$35; United States: US\$42;
other countries: US\$49).

**Profile of census tracts in Kamloops, Kelowna
and Prince George—part B,** 1991 Census.

Catalogue number 95-387

(Canada: \$45; United States: US\$54;
other countries: US\$63).

Profile of census tracts in Victoria—part B, 1991
Census.

Catalogue number 95-392

(Canada: \$35; United States: US\$42;
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, July 7, 1994

For release at 8:30 a.m.

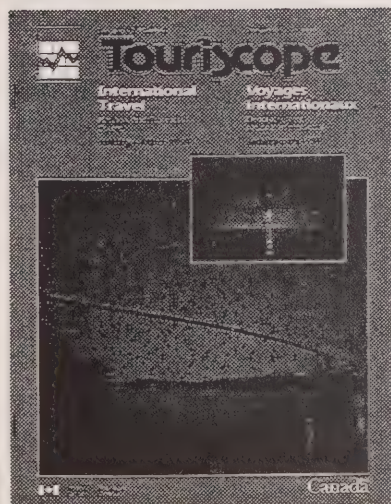
MAJOR RELEASE

- **Help-wanted index, June 1994** 2
After having advanced each month since the start of the year, the index remained unchanged at 95 in June.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel primary forms, week ending July 2, 1994	3
Steel wire and specified wire products, May 1994	3
Air charter statistics, 1993	3
Tea, coffee and cocoa, March 1994	3

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 4



Touriscope—international travel: national and provincial counts First quarter 1994

This report contains information by month for the past two years on a province-of-entry basis in the form of tables and graphs. Each issue of *Touriscope* reviews recent trends in international travel, providing preliminary estimates of receipts and payments on the travel account for the quarter.

This issue of *Touriscope* also contains a feature article, "Sport participation travel between Atlantic Canada and New England".

The first quarter 1994 issue of *Touriscope—international travel: national and provincial counts* (66-001, \$42/\$168) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ruth McMillan (613-951-1791), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

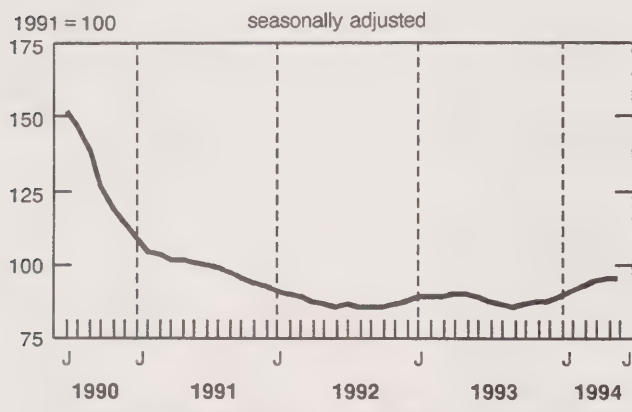
MAJOR RELEASE

Help-wanted index

June 1994

The help-wanted index for Canada (1991=100) stayed at 95 in June, but the overall trend has been positive in 1994. This compares with practically no change in the index in 1993. This year's period of growth (+8% between January and June) is the longest since the index peaked in 1989.

After five increases the help-wanted index is unchanged



The index, reflecting changes in the labour market, reached a peak of 215 in March 1989. It then declined until August 1992, when it bottomed out at 85. These movements were inversed in the movements of the unemployment rate, which peaked in 1992. The unemployment rate remained high

Note to users

The help-wanted index serves as an early indicator of changes in the demand for labour by monitoring the number of help-wanted ads published in 20 major metropolitan areas.

The index is an economic indicator that reflects labour market conditions. An inverse relationship exists between the index and the unemployment rate. For example, a long-term increase in the index usually accompanies a decline in the unemployment rate.

All data have been seasonally adjusted to ease month-to-month comparisons and interpretation of the trend.

during 1993, but in 1994 it declined from 11.4% in January to 10.7% in May.

A strong increase in Ontario is offset by decreases in Quebec and British Columbia

Between May and June 1994, the index advanced 2% in Ontario (+11% since the start of 1994). In Quebec the index rose 7% between January and April, but since then it has declined a total of 5%. After four consecutive increases, the index declined 2% in British Columbia between May and June.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 105 (levels 8 and 9).

Help-wanted indexes for metropolitan areas in this survey and trend-cycle estimates are available on request.

For further information on this release, contact Carole Lacroix (613-951-4039) or Horst Stiebert (613-951-4044), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087).

Help-wanted index

(1991 = 100)

	June 1993	April 1994	May 1994	June 1994	June 1993 to June 1994	May 1994 to June 1994
	seasonally adjusted				% change	
Canada	88	94	95	95	8	0
Atlantic provinces	91	90	91	92	1	1
Quebec	92	101	98	96	4	-2
Ontario	87	94	95	97	11	2
Prairie provinces	83	89	91	92	11	1
British Columbia	85	89	90	88	4	-2

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel primary forms

Week ending July 2, 1994 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending July 2, 1994 totalled 273 681 tonnes, down 0.8% from the week-earlier 276 012 tonnes but up 1.4% from the year-earlier 269 906 tonnes.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 6 912 665 tonnes, a 4.2% decrease from 7 212 092 tonnes for the same period in 1993.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Steel wire and specified wire products

May 1994

Shipments of steel wire and specified wire products totalled 69 938 tonnes in May 1994, up 5.1% from 66 556 tonnes in April.

Data for May 1994 on factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products are now available, as are production and export-market data for selected commodities.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

The May 1994 issue of *Steel wire and specified wire products* (41-006, \$6/\$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Air charter statistics

1993

Preliminary data for 1993 on the air charter industry are now available.

The July 1994 issue of *Aviation service bulletin* (51-004, \$10/\$99) will be available soon. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Francesca Thibeault (819-997-6173), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Tea, coffee and cocoa

March 1994

Data for the first quarter of 1994 on tea, coffee and cocoa are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.7 and 1.8).

The March 1994 issue of *Production and stocks of tea, coffee and cocoa* (32-025, \$8/\$32) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Survey methodology, June 1994, vol. 20, no. 1.

Catalogue number 12-001

(Canada: \$45; United States: US\$50;

other countries: US\$55).

Rigid insulating board, May 1994.

Catalogue number 36-002

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72;

other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Touriscope—international travel: national and provincial counts, January-March 1994.

Catalogue number 66-001

(Canada: \$42/\$168; United States: US\$51/US\$202;

other countries: US\$59/US\$236).

Labour force information, For the week ended June 18, 1994.

Catalogue number 71-001P

(Canada: \$10/\$100; United States: US\$12/US\$120; other countries: US\$14/US\$140).

Available at 7:00 a.m. on Friday, July 8th.

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.



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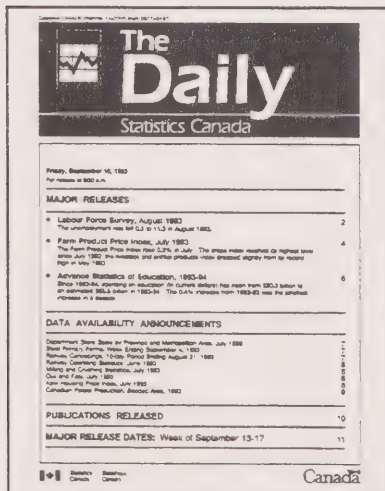
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, July 8, 1994

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

- **Labour force survey, June 1994** 2
The unemployment rate for June declined 0.4 percentage points to 10.3%.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Sugar sales, June 1994	6
Electric storage batteries, May 1994	6
Steel pipe and tubing, May 1994	6

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 7

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of July 11-15 8



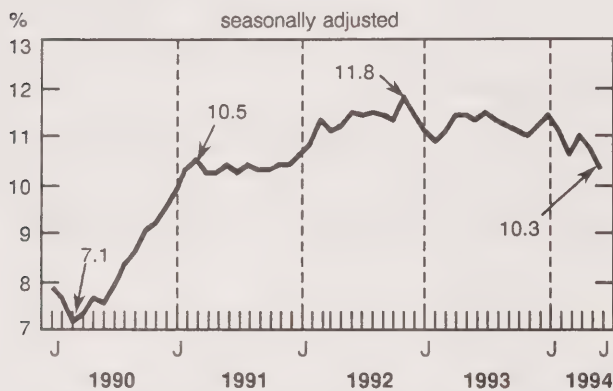
MAJOR RELEASE

Labour force survey

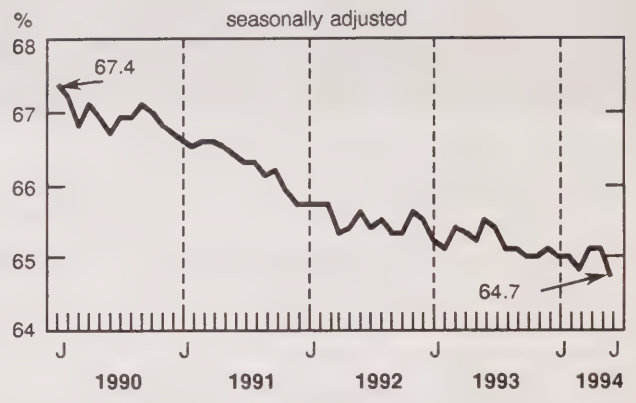
June 1994

Estimates from the labour force survey show employment was little changed in June, after a total gain of 171,000 over the preceding four months. A decline of 59,000 in the number of persons looking for work lowered the unemployment rate by 0.4 percentage points to 10.3%. The level of unemployment declined among both youths (-25,000) and adults (-34,000).

Unemployment rate



Participation rate



Since January 1994 the number of persons looking for work declined in four months out of five, bringing unemployment down by 140,000 to 1,452,000. Over the period, the unemployment rate fell from 11.4% to 10.3% (-1.1 percentage points). Since January 1994 the unemployment rate among adults has dropped 0.9 percentage points, mostly a result of employment gains. Among youths, the unemployment rate has dropped 1.5 percentage points: both employment gains and reduced labour force participation contributed to the decrease.

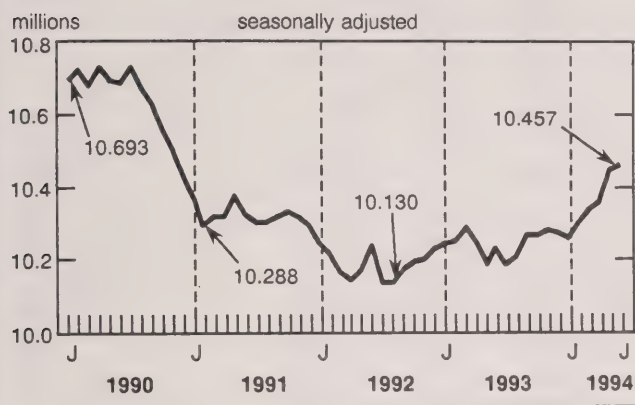
Decline in labour force pulls down unemployment rate

In June the number of persons looking for work fell by 59,000, mostly due to a decline in labour force participation by youths and adult men. The decline in the participation rate among youths was due to a higher proportion of 15- to 19-year-olds attending school in June 1994 than in previous years.

Employment is little changed

Full-time employment (i.e., persons working 30 hours or more a week) increased slightly in June. Since January 1994 full-time employment grew by 203,000, whereas the number of persons working part time fell by 25,000. Over the period, full-time employment increased by 39,000 among youths, by 68,000 among adult women, and by 96,000 among adult men. Growth in full-time employment has reduced the employment share of part-time workers to 17.0%, down from a peak of 17.8% in July 1993.

Full-time employment



Employment in trade fell by 22,000, following a gain of 41,000 in May. Employment in trade has been fluctuating in recent months, even so the level in June was 151,000 higher than its trough in April 1993. Employment in construction has been little changed over the latest two months: a loss of 21,000 in June offset a comparable gain in May. Since January employment in construction has shown a marked improvement, gaining 86,000. Employment in other primary industries declined by 6,000, following an increase of 11,000 in May.

Employment increased slightly in agriculture and in finance, insurance and real estate. Employment gains in community, business and personal services totalled 37,000 in the latest two months, continuing the upward trend begun in April 1992. Manufacturing employment was little changed in June, remaining slightly higher than its level in December 1993.

Employment declined in Newfoundland (-6,000) and Nova Scotia (-5,000), partially offsetting recent gains. Employment in Manitoba declined over the latest two months, offsetting April's gains. There has been virtually no employment growth in Quebec and Ontario over the latest two months.

Students' participation in the labour force drops

The large number of students looking for work during the summer has an important impact on the

labour market. Between May and June, 123,000 students entered the labour force. In June 1994, 1,314,000 youths who had attended school in March were either working or looking for work, down by 64,000 from June 1993.

Most of this year-to-year drop in the labour force was concentrated among students aged 15 to 19 (-59,000). Their participation rate fell 3.9 percentage points to 49.0%.

The situation was different for students aged 20 to 24. Although their participation rate trended down between 1989 and 1993, it rose slightly this year (+0.6 percentage points to 78.3%).

For students aged 15 to 19, a drop of 2.7 percentage points in the unemployment rate this year is a result of their decreased presence in the labour market. A decline in the unemployment rate from 18.5% last year to 12.9% this year among students aged 20 to 24 is primarily related to employment growth for this group.

Available on CANSIM at 7 a.m.: matrices 2074, 2075, 2078-2107 and table 00799999.

Perspectives on labour and income (75-001E) announces release of its supplement *The labour market: mid-year review*. This special supplement, available in early August, will be provided through fax service only (\$15 payable by VISA or MasterCard). Your name, fax number, credit card number and related information can be conveyed in advance to Suzanne David (613-951-4628). The regular release date for the autumn 1994 issue of *Perspectives on labour and income*, including *The labour market: mid-year review*, is planned for early September.

For a summary of information, *Labour force information* (71-001P, \$10/\$100) is available today, as is a fax version (71-001PF, \$300). The June 1994 issue of *The labour force* (71-001, \$20/\$200) will be available the third week of July. See "How to order publications".

The next release of the labour force survey is scheduled for August 5th.

For further information on this release, contact Doug Drew (613-951-4720), Jean-Marc Lévesque (613-951-2301) or the LFS information line (613-951-9448), Household Surveys Division. □

Labour force characteristics

	June 1994	May 1994 to June 1994	June 1993 to June 1994
	seasonally adjusted		change
Labour force ('000)	14,049	-52	48
Employment ('000)	12,597	7	172
Full-time ('000)	10,457	15	231
Part-time ('000)	2,140	-8	-59
Unemployment ('000)	1,452	-59	-124
Unemployment rate (%)	10.3	-0.4	-1.0
Participation rate (%)	64.7	-0.4	-0.8
Employment/population ratio (%)	58.1	-	-
	June 1994	June 1993	June 1993 to June 1994
	unadjusted		change
Labour force ('000)	14,379	14,338	41
Employment ('000)	12,981	12,788	193
Full-time ('000)	10,880	10,627	253
Part-time ('000)	2,101	2,161	-60
Unemployment ('000)	1,397	1,550	-152
Unemployment rate (%)	9.7	10.8	-1.1
Participation rate (%)	66.3	67.1	-0.8
Employment/population ratio (%)	59.8	59.8	-

- Nil or zero.

Labour force characteristics, both sexes, aged 15 and over

	Labour force '000					Participation rate %				
	June 1994	May 1994	June 1993	June 1994	June 1993	June 1994	May 1994	June 1993	June 1994	June 1993
	seasonally adjusted		unadjusted		seasonally adjusted		unadjusted		unadjusted	
Canada	14,049	14,101	14,001	14,379	14,338	64.7	65.1	65.5	66.3	67.1
Newfoundland	236	244	236	252	253	52.8	54.7	53.4	56.5	57.3
Prince Edward Island	65	66	65	69	69	64.6	65.8	65.4	68.6	69.0
Nova Scotia	425	428	423	435	431	60.3	60.8	60.4	61.6	61.6
New Brunswick	331	332	336	353	357	58.2	58.3	59.7	62.0	63.4
Quebec	3,427	3,448	3,426	3,525	3,520	62.0	62.4	62.6	63.7	64.3
Ontario	5,337	5,363	5,384	5,450	5,499	65.5	65.9	67.2	66.9	68.7
Manitoba	538	544	540	546	549	66.0	66.8	66.6	67.0	67.7
Saskatchewan	471	470	478	483	491	65.5	65.4	66.5	67.1	68.3
Alberta	1,405	1,407	1,385	1,432	1,414	71.7	71.9	71.5	73.1	73.0
British Columbia	1,802	1,801	1,729	1,833	1,755	66.5	66.6	65.8	67.7	66.8
	Employment '000					Employment/population ratio %				
	June 1994	May 1994	June 1993	June 1994	June 1993	June 1994	May 1994	June 1993	June 1994	June 1993
	seasonally adjusted		unadjusted		seasonally adjusted		unadjusted		unadjusted	
Canada	12,597	12,590	12,425	12,981	12,788	58.1	58.1	58.1	59.8	59.8
Newfoundland	186	192	189	200	203	41.6	43.0	42.8	44.7	46.0
Prince Edward Island	55	55	53	62	59	54.2	54.5	53.4	60.7	59.7
Nova Scotia	367	372	361	381	373	52.1	52.8	51.6	54.0	53.4
New Brunswick	290	288	295	313	316	51.0	50.6	52.4	54.9	56.2
Quebec	3,022	3,020	2,968	3,141	3,078	54.6	54.6	54.2	56.8	56.3
Ontario	4,831	4,827	4,809	4,943	4,915	59.3	59.3	60.0	60.7	61.4
Manitoba	490	493	485	502	498	60.1	60.6	59.8	61.7	61.4
Saskatchewan	438	435	443	454	459	60.9	60.5	61.6	63.1	63.8
Alberta	1,279	1,281	1,256	1,312	1,291	65.3	65.4	64.9	67.0	66.7
British Columbia	1,636	1,630	1,560	1,674	1,594	60.4	60.3	59.4	61.8	60.7
	Unemployment '000					Unemployment rate %				
	June 1994	May 1994	June 1993	June 1994	June 1993	June 1994	May 1994	June 1993	June 1994	June 1993
	seasonally adjusted		unadjusted		seasonally adjusted		unadjusted		unadjusted	
Canada	1,452	1,511	1,576	1,397	1,550	10.3	10.7	11.3	9.7	10.8
Newfoundland	50	52	47	53	50	21.2	21.3	19.9	20.9	19.8
Prince Edward Island	10	11	12	8	9	16.0	17.2	18.3	11.4	13.5
Nova Scotia	58	56	62	54	58	13.6	13.1	14.7	12.4	13.4
New Brunswick	41	44	41	40	41	12.4	13.3	12.2	11.4	11.4
Quebec	405	428	458	384	442	11.8	12.4	13.4	10.9	12.5
Ontario	506	536	575	507	584	9.5	10.0	10.7	9.3	10.6
Manitoba	48	51	55	44	51	8.9	9.4	10.2	8.0	9.3
Saskatchewan	33	35	35	29	32	7.0	7.4	7.3	6.0	6.6
Alberta	126	126	129	120	122	9.0	9.0	9.3	8.4	8.7
British Columbia	166	171	169	159	161	9.2	9.5	9.8	8.7	9.1

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Sugar sales

June 1994

Refiners' sales totalled 101 301 tonnes for all types of sugar in June 1994, comprising 92 096 tonnes in domestic sales and 9 205 tonnes in export sales. At the end of June 1994, year-to-date sales for all types of sugar totalled 532 025 tonnes: 471 063 tonnes in domestic sales and 60 962 tonnes in export sales.

This compares to total sales of 96 193^r (revised) tonnes in June 1993, of which 84 629^r tonnes were domestic sales and 11 564^r tonnes were export sales. At the end of June 1993, year-to-date sales for all types of sugar totalled 522 607^r tonnes: 453 562^r tonnes in domestic sales and 69 045^r tonnes in export sales.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 141.

The June 1994 issue of *The sugar situation* (32-013, \$6/\$60) will be available later. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Electric storage batteries

May 1994

Manufacturers of electric storage batteries sold 131,150 automotive and heavy-duty commercial replacement batteries in May 1994, up 9.4% from 119,875 batteries in May 1993.

For January to May 1994, shipments totalled 715,107 batteries, a 28.7% increase from 555,747 batteries the previous year.

Sales data for other types of storage batteries are also available.

The May 1994 issue of *Factory sales of electric storage batteries* (43-005, \$6/\$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Steel pipe and tubing

May 1994

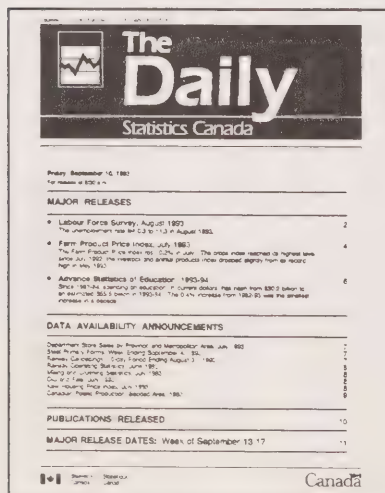
Steel pipe and tubing production for May 1994 totalled 148 399 tonnes, a 10.7% increase from 134 084 tonnes in May 1993.

For January to May 1994, year-to-date production totalled 773 824 tonnes, up 3.4% from 748 056 tonnes produced during the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

The May 1994 issue of *Steel pipe and tubing* (41-011, \$6/\$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■



Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Specified domestic electrical appliances, May 1994.

Catalogue number 43-003

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Cement, May 1994.

Catalogue number 44-001

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins, May 1994.

Catalogue number 46-002

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises, first quarter 1994.

Catalogue number 61-008

(Canada: \$25/\$100; United States: US\$30/US\$120; other countries: US\$35/US\$140).

Imports by commodity, April 1994.

Catalogue number 65-007

(Canada: \$60/\$600; United States: US\$72/US\$720; other countries: US\$84/US\$840).

Employment, earnings and hours, March 1994.

Catalogue number 72-002

(Canada: \$28.50/\$285; United States: US\$34.20/US\$342; other countries: US\$39.90/US\$399).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.



How to order publications

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of July 11-15

(Release dates are subject to change)

Release date	Title	Reference period
July		
11	New motor vehicle sales	May 1994
11	New housing price index	May 1994
15	Consumer price index	June 1994
15	Travel between Canada and other countries	May 1994



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, July 11, 1994

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **New motor vehicle sales, May 1994** 2
Truck sales rebounded in May, offsetting a large drop in imported passenger car sales. The result was a 1.2% increase from April in new motor vehicle sales.
- **New housing price index, May 1994** 4
The index rose 0.1% from May 1993. Excepting April's decrease, this was the smallest year-over-year change since September 1992.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Estimates of labour income, April 1994	6
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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 8



MAJOR RELEASES

New motor vehicle sales

May 1994

Sales of trucks (including light trucks, mini-vans and sport-utility vehicles) rebounded in May, offsetting a large drop in imported passenger car sales (cars manufactured or assembled overseas). The result was a 1.2% increase in new motor vehicle sales from April. This increase followed a drop in sales in April and relatively flat sales in the first three months of 1994.

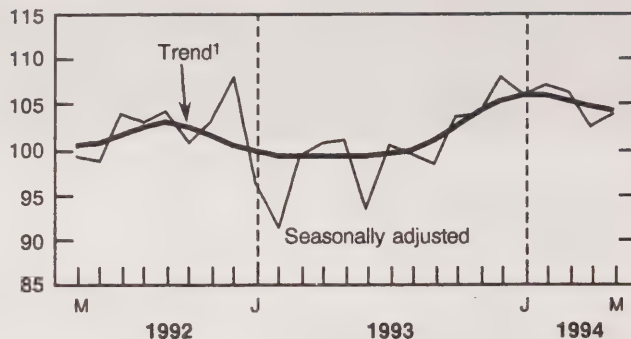
New motor vehicle sales totalled 104,000 units in May, a 1.2% increase from April. This increase stemmed mainly from a 4.7% rise in truck sales, which returned their sales to the level of March 1994.

Passenger car sales declined for a third consecutive month. A 1.0% decline in May was mainly attributed to a 4.3% drop in sales of imported passenger cars, which followed a modest increase in April and eight consecutive month-to-month decreases. The downward slide in sales of imported passenger cars may be partly influenced by the high value of foreign currencies relative to the Canadian dollar.

In May the market share of North American-built passenger cars sold in Canada was 76.2%, up from 66.5% a year earlier. The Japanese market share for the same period dropped to 18.2%, from 26.9%.

New motor vehicle sales

'000 units



¹ The short-term trend represents a moving average of the data.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

The May 1994 issue of *New motor vehicle sales* (63-007, \$16/\$160) will be available in August. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Tom Newton (613-951-3552), Industry Division. □

New motor vehicle sales

	February 1994 ^r	March 1994 ^r	April 1994 ^r	May 1994 ^r
	units % change	units % change	units % change	units % change
seasonally adjusted				
Total new motor vehicles	107,083 1.0	106,256 -0.8	102,545 -3.5	103,783 1.2
Passenger cars by origin				
North America ¹	48,123 1.1	48,394 0.6	46,435 -4.0	46,490 0.1
Imported ²	16,824 -3.3	15,844 - 5.8	16,105 1.6	15,406 -4.3
Total	64,947 -0.1	64,238 -1.1	62,540 -2.6	61,896 -1.0
Trucks, vans and buses	42,136 2.7	42,019 -0.3	40,005 -4.8	41,887 4.7
	May 1994	May 1993 to May 1994	January to May 1994	January-May 1993 to January-May 1994
	units	% change	units	% change
unadjusted				
Total new motor vehicles	135,452	5.5	543,281	8.1
Passenger cars by origin				
North America ¹	63,611	15.7	249,455	20.0
Japan ²	15,159	-31.8	64,477	-26.2
Other countries ²	4,678	-14.1	17,259	-24.3
Total	83,448	1.0	331,191	4.2
Trucks, vans and buses by origin				
North America ¹	47,894	18.8	193,480	19.1
Imported ²	4,110	-24.9	18,610	-16.6
Total	52,004	13.6	212,090	14.8

¹ North American vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled in North America. These vehicles may be built by domestic companies or may include transplants (vehicles built by foreign manufacturers in North America).

² Imported vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled overseas and marketed in Canada by domestic or foreign-owned companies.

^p Preliminary figures.

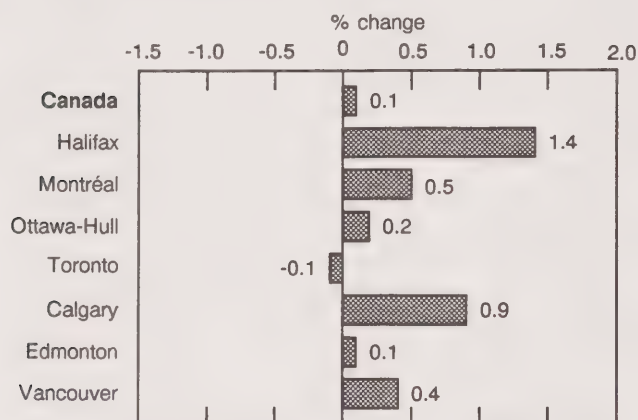
^r Revised figures.

New housing price index

May 1994

The new housing price index (1986=100) stood at 136.0 in May 1994, a slight 0.1% decrease from April 1994. Excepting April's decrease, this was the smallest year-over-year change since September 1992.

New housing price indexes May 1993 to May 1994



Of the 20 cities surveyed, four indexes registered no monthly changes. Of the nine cities showing monthly increases, the largest were for Halifax (+0.8%) and Québec (+0.7%). Of the seven cities registering monthly decreases, the largest were for Kitchener-Waterloo and Edmonton, both down 0.5%.

The estimated house-only index decreased 0.2%, while the estimated land-only index remained unchanged.

The index of housing contractors' selling prices was up 0.1% from a year earlier. This movement was influenced by increases in the indexes for Regina (+3.9%), Winnipeg (+3.2%), Sudbury-Thunder Bay (+1.8%), Halifax (+1.4%) and Saskatoon (+1.2%). These increases were partially offset, however, by decreases in the indexes for St. Catharines-Niagara (-5.1%), Kitchener-Waterloo (-3.0%), Hamilton (-0.8%) and Québec (-0.7%). Toronto's index registered a small year-over-year change (-0.1%). This was the 50th consecutive month when the year-over-year change was negative for Toronto. The index for Victoria posted its first negative year-over-year change (-0.5%) since June 1991.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2032.

The second quarter 1994 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, \$19/\$76) will be available in September. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350), Information and Current Analysis Unit, Prices Division (fax: 613-951-2848). □

New housing price indexes

1986 = 100

	May 1993	April 1994	May 1994	May 1993 to May 1994	April 1994 to May 1994
	% change				
Canada total	135.8	136.1	136.0	0.1	-0.1
House only	125.2	125.5	125.3	0.1	-0.2
Land only	168.7	169.4	169.4	0.4	-
St. John's	127.0	127.4	128.2	0.9	0.6
Halifax	114.3	115.0	115.9	1.4	0.8
Saint John-Moncton-Fredericton	115.3	114.7	115.4	0.1	0.6
Québec	135.5	133.7	134.6	-0.7	0.7
Montréal	135.7	136.0	136.4	0.5	0.3
Ottawa-Hull	123.1	123.2	123.4	0.2	0.2
Toronto	136.4	136.3	136.3	-0.1	-
Hamilton	127.5	126.5	126.5	-0.8	-
St. Catharines-Niagara	128.3	121.9	121.8	-5.1	-0.1
Kitchener-Waterloo	126.7	123.5	122.9	-3.0	-0.5
London	146.3	146.4	146.3	-	-0.1
Windsor	127.4	127.0	127.0	-0.3	-
Sudbury-Thunder Bay	135.2	136.9	137.7	1.8	0.6
Winnipeg	112.7	116.2	116.3	3.2	0.1
Regina	123.0	127.7	127.8	3.9	0.1
Saskatoon	111.3	112.6	112.6	1.2	-
Calgary	138.9	140.7	140.1	0.9	-0.4
Edmonton	148.0	148.9	148.2	0.1	-0.5
Vancouver	145.2	146.3	145.8	0.4	-0.3
Victoria	131.7	131.6	131.1	-0.5	-0.4

- Nil or zero.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Estimates of labour income

April 1994 (preliminary)

Seasonally adjusted wages and salaries of employees was \$29.6 billion in April, a 0.5% gain from March. This was the third consecutive month of significant growth. The increase was widespread across the industries with the largest gains occurring in: trade; manufacturing; and mines, quarries and oil wells. These three industries all recorded strong employment growth in April.

Unadjusted labour income rose 2.3% on a year-over-year basis to \$33.2 billion in April, the strongest gain since December 1993. Wages and salaries increased 2.0%, while employers' contributions to employee benefit packages (or supplementary labour income) grew 4.6%.

Note: labour income is wages and salaries (88%) plus supplementary labour income (12%). Wages and salaries include items such as bonuses, gratuities, taxable allowances and retroactive wage payments. Supplementary labour income is employer contributions to employee welfare, pension, workers' compensation and unemployment insurance plans. Labour income accounts for 57% of gross domestic product.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791 and 1792.

The April-June 1994 issue of *Estimates of labour income* (72-005, \$24/\$96) will be available in October. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Adib Farhat (613-951-4090), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087).

Wages and salaries and supplementary labour income

	March 1994 ^r	April 1994 ^p	March 1994 to April 1994
	\$ millions		% change
	seasonally adjusted		
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	239.3	238.3	-0.4
Logging and forestry	240.9	231.8	-3.8
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	602.3	622.4	3.3
Manufacturing industries	5,245.7	5,269.3	0.4
Construction industry	1,581.0	1,584.9	0.2
Transportation, storage, communi- cations and other utilities	2,799.2	2,814.6	0.6
Trade	4,138.5	4,182.9	1.1
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,568.5	2,564.3	-0.2
Commercial and personal services	4,088.6	4,107.6	0.5
Education and related services	2,736.8	2,750.6	0.5
Health and social services	2,765.0	2,775.8	0.4
Federal administration and other government offices	1,013.3	1,003.6	-1.0
Provincial administration	732.6	739.8	1.0
Local administration	703.2	702.8	-0.1
Total wages and salaries	29,468.2	29,612.6	0.5
Supplementary labour income	4,121.1	4,128.0	0.2
Labour income	33,589.4	33,740.6	0.5

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

Raw materials price index early estimate

June 1994

The raw materials price index is estimated to have increased 2.0% from May 1994 to June 1994. The upward pressure came from the mineral fuels index (+7.3%) followed by metals (+2.9%). Declining 1.4% in June, the animal and vegetable products index had a moderating effect on the overall index, as did the wood index, which showed no change. The RMPI excluding mineral fuels is estimated to have remained unchanged in June.

This early estimate of the index is based on partial returns and other indicators. The regular index will be published at the end of this month.

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350), Information and Current Analysis Unit, Prices Division (fax: 613-951-2848). ■

Railway carloadings

Seven-day period ending June 21, 1994

The number of railway cars loaded in Canada during the seven-day period increased 6.6% from the year-earlier period; revenue-freight loaded increased 9.8% to 4.9 million tonnes.

Piggyback traffic tonnage, which is included in total carload traffic, increased 6.9% during the same period.

Tonnage of revenue-freight loaded as of June 21, 1994 increased 4.4% from the previous year.

Cumulative data for 1993 and 1994 have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Passenger bus and urban transit statistics

May 1994

In May 1994, a total of 82 urban transit systems with annual operating revenues of \$1 million or more

(subsidies included) carried 111.3 million fares, up 0.4% from May 1993. Operating revenues in May totalled \$114.1 million, up 2.9% from May 1993.

During the same period, 29 passenger bus carriers that earn \$1 million or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 1.0 million fares, up 4.9% from May 1993. May's operating revenues from the same services totalled \$20.5 million, a 4.1% increase from May 1993.

All 1993 data and 1994 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.

The May 1994 issue of *Passenger bus and urban transit statistics* (53-003, \$8/\$80) will be available next week. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Réjean L'Heureux (613-951-0522), Transportation Division. ■

Steel primary forms

May 1994

Steel primary forms production for May 1994 totalled 1 169 985 tonnes, a 5.4% decrease from 1 236 310 tonnes in May 1993.

At the end of May 1994, year-to-date production reached 5 691 875 tonnes, a 4.8% decrease from 5 977 544 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

The May 1994 issue of *Primary iron and steel* (41-001, \$6/\$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production and stocks of tea, coffee and cocoa, quarter ended March 1994.

Catalogue number 32-025

(Canada: \$8/\$32; United States: US\$10/US\$39; other countries: US\$12/US\$45).

Steel wire and specified wire products, May 1994.

Catalogue number 41-006

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Electric power statistics, April 1994.

Catalogue number 57-001

(Canada: \$11/\$110; United States: US\$14/US\$132; other countries: US\$16/US\$154).

Restaurant, caterer and tavern statistics, April 1994.

Catalogue number 63-011

(Canada: \$7/\$70; United States: US\$9/US\$84; other countries: US\$10/US\$98).

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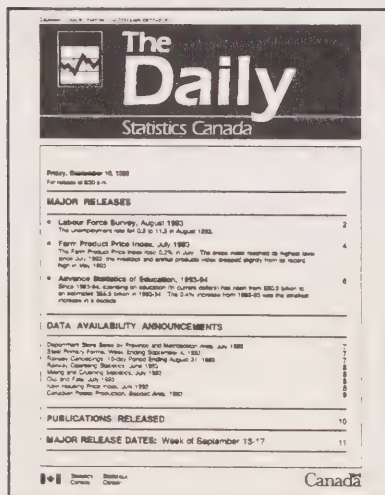
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, July 12, 1994

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- The wage gap between low and high wage earners** 2
 The wage gap between low and high wage earners widened during the 1980s largely because of changes in the pattern of working hours. The wage gap between younger and older workers also increased.
- Farm product price index, May 1994** 5
 The index fell 0.6% to 106.7 in May as a decrease in the livestock and animal products index more than offset an increase in the crops index.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

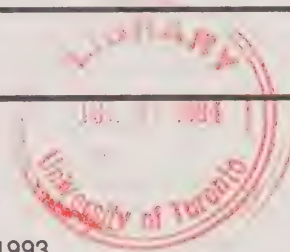
Deliveries of major grains, May 1994	7
Pulpwood and wood residue statistics, May 1994	7
Particleboard, waferboard and fibreboard, May 1994	7
Energy supply and demand, 1993	8
For-hire trucking statistics (commodity origin and destination), January-June 1993	8

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 9

Focus on Canada series 1991 Census

Some of the most popular publications generated from the 1991 Census database are contained in the *Focus on Canada* series. Five reports in this series are available today: *Population dynamics in Canada* (96-305E, \$9), *Canada's changing immigrant population* (96-311E, \$9), *Profile of Canada's seniors* (96-312E, \$9), *Languages in Canada* (96-313E, \$9), and *Children and youth: an overview* (96-320E, \$9).

The *Focus on Canada* series is distributed exclusively by Prentice Hall Canada Inc., 1870 Birchmount Road, Scarborough, Ontario M1P 2J7. Copies may be ordered by toll-free telephone at 1-800-567-3800 or by fax at 1-416-299-2529.



MAJOR RELEASES

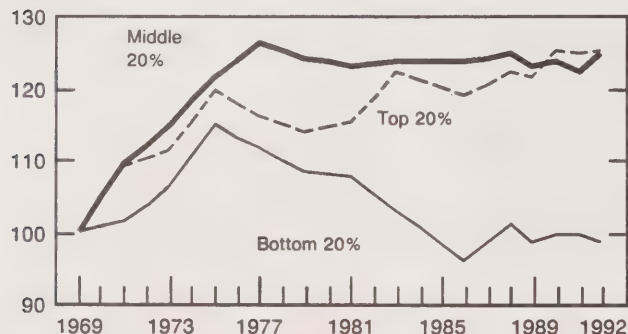
The wage gap between low and high wage earners

The gap between high and low wage earners increased during the 1980s. Earnings inequality rose during the 1981-82 recession but never returned to pre-recession levels. During the 1980s, real earnings of young workers fell substantially. Moreover, increased inequality in earnings coincided with significant changes in the distribution of hours worked. Fewer Canadians were working 35 to 40 hours per week at the end of the 1980s than at the beginning. Meanwhile, more Canadians were working at least 50 hours per week.

Real annual wages at the bottom, middle and top quintiles

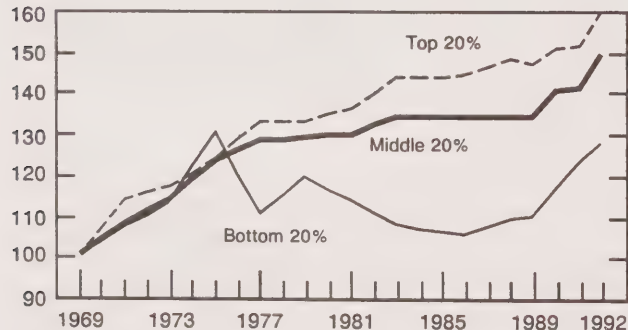
Males working full-year full-time

1969 = 100



Females working full-year full-time

1969 = 100



Source: survey of consumer finances.

Note to users

The terms "earnings" and "wages" are used interchangeably in this release and refer to annual wages and salaries. The bottom quintile includes the 20% of workers with the lowest wages. The middle quintile consists of workers in the middle 20% of the wage distribution. The top quintile includes the 20% of workers with the highest wages.

The wage gap (based on annual wages and salaries) between the lowest and highest paid employees increased during the 1980s. Among full-time full-year male employees, the 20% with the lowest wages saw their real annual earnings drop 7% between 1973 and 1989. In contrast, the middle 20% and the top 20% saw their annual earnings increase by 7% and 9% respectively. Among full-time full-year female employees, real annual earnings also fell for the lowest paid and rose for the middle and highest paid. These trends persisted through the expansion of the second half of the 1980s.

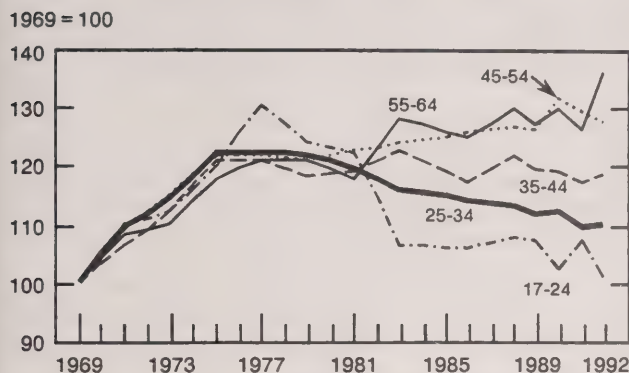
Real wages of younger workers have fallen substantially

The wage gap between younger and older workers increased dramatically during the 1981-82 recession and did not narrow during the 1980s expansion. Between 1981 and 1988, real earnings among full-time full-year male employees aged 17 to 24 dropped 12%, whereas real earnings for those aged 55 to 64 rose 10%. Similar but less divergent trends were observed among females working full-time. This increase in the wage gap between younger and older workers during the 1980s was also observed in the United States and in many other industrialized countries.

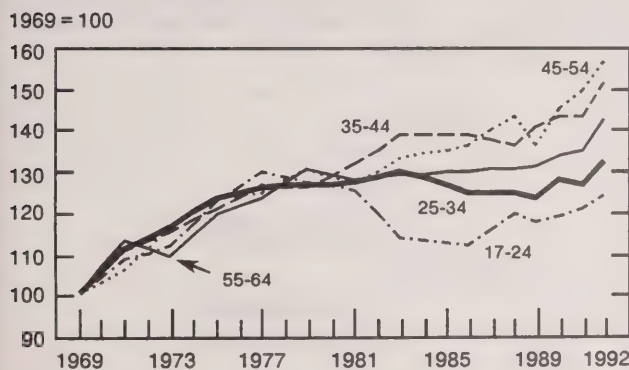
The reasons for this increasing gap are not well understood. In the face of downward wage pressure, older workers may be better immunized from growing wage competition because of: seniority rules; their greater firm-specific training and skills; or firms' unwillingness to decrease wages of experienced workers for efficiency reasons. These factors may have contributed to increase the wage gap between younger and older workers.

Real annual wages by age group

Males working full-year full-time



Females working full-year full-time



Source: survey of consumer finances.

As the wage gap between younger and older workers widened during the 1980s, the wage gap between less educated and more educated workers remained much the same. This contrasts with the United States, where earnings of college graduates rose sharply compared with earnings of less educated

workers during the 1980s. The difference may be because the supply of more educated workers grew faster in Canada than in the United States during the 1980s.

Fewer work a "normal" workweek and more work long hours

Average hours worked per week did not change much during the 1980s, but the **distribution** of hours worked shifted significantly. More Canadians now work shorter hours, more work longer hours, and fewer work a "normal" workweek (i.e., 35 to 40 hours per week). These changes in the distribution of hours worked have in turn influenced the distribution of annual earnings. These changes are also largely responsible for the increase in the inequality of earnings discussed above.

Jobs requiring 35 to 40 hours per week accounted for 70.0% of all hours worked by male employees in 1981. By 1989, this proportion had fallen by 5.4 percentage points to 64.6%. For female employees, jobs requiring a normal workweek accounted for 72.5% of all hours worked in 1981. By 1989, these jobs accounted for only 68.1% of all hours worked. This decline in the relative importance of the normal workweek is mainly associated with an increase in the relative importance of jobs requiring 50 hours or more per week. Between 1981 and 1989, the share of all hours associated with these jobs increased by 3.8 percentage points for men and by 2.6 percentage points for women. The rise in part-time employment had a limited impact.

Further details and analysis are available on pages 3 to 16 in the spring 1994 issue of *Canadian business economics* or in *Analytical Studies Branch Research Paper No. 60: What is happening to earnings inequality in Canada?* That paper is available by phoning Statistics Canada at 613-951-8213.

For further information on this release, contact Garnett Picot (613-951-8214) or René Morissette (613-951-3608), Business and Labour Market Analysis Group. □

Distribution of weekly hours worked

	1981	1986	1989	1981 to 1989
	% of all hours worked ¹			change
Males				
Hours per week				
1-19	1.2	1.5	1.4	0.2
20-34	2.6	3.2	3.1	0.5
35-40	70.0	66.2	64.6	-5.4
41-49	10.4	11.1	11.2	0.8
> = 50	15.8	18.1	19.6	3.8
Females				
Hours per week				
1-19	4.8	4.9	4.5	-0.3
20-34	13.3	14.3	14.3	1.0
35-40	72.5	68.8	68.1	-4.4
41-49	4.7	5.4	5.6	0.9
> = 50	4.8	6.6	7.4	2.6

¹ The numbers are taken from the September files of the labour force survey. The numbers are percentages and refer to the proportion of all **hours** worked that are in jobs requiring a given number of hours per week. For instance, the labour force survey indicates that jobs requiring 50 hours per week or more accounted for 19.6% of all **hours** worked by male employees in September 1989. ■

Farm product price index

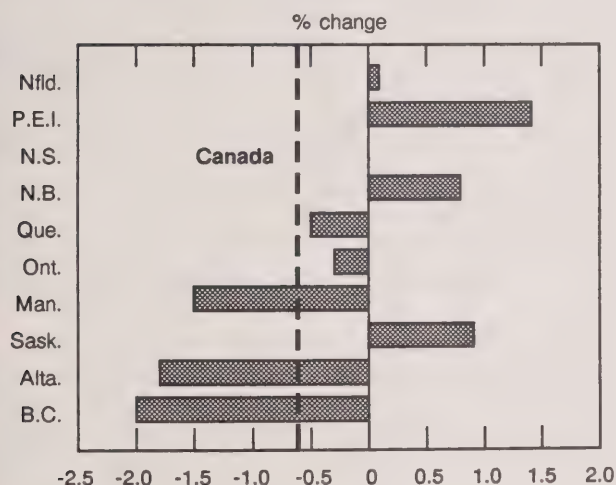
May 1994

The farm product price index (1986 = 100) for Canada stood at 106.7 in May, down 0.6% from 107.3 in April. On a year-over-year basis the index also decreased 0.6%.

On a monthly basis, the crops index increased 1.2% to 98.0 in May as prices increased for cereals, oilseeds and potatoes. The livestock and animal products index fell 1.6% to 112.0 with a decrease in the cattle and calves index and in the hogs index.

Farm product price index

April to May 1994



Crops

From April to May, the crops index rose 1.2% to 98.0 with increases in cereals (+0.9%), oilseeds (+3.5%) and potatoes (+2.1%).

The cereals index increased 0.9% to 76.0 in May; higher wheat prices in most provinces caused this increase. Throughout 1993 and 1994, the cereals index has been between 14% and 27% below year-earlier levels. In May it stood 20.3% below a year earlier.

The oilseeds index rose 3.5% to 152.3 in May, mainly because of higher canola prices. On a year-over-year basis, the index was up 34.8%. Oilseeds have shown year-over-year price increases for the last two years.

The potatoes index increased 2.1% to 183.7 in May. Potato prices have shown year-over-year price increases since June 1993. In May the potatoes index stood 69.8% above the previous year's level.

Livestock and animal products

The livestock and animal products index fell 1.6% to 112.0 in May. Despite month-to-month decreases in five of the latest eight months, the index in May was 1.9% above year-earlier levels. For the last 17 months the livestock and animal products index has remained at or near record levels.

The cattle and calves index decreased 3.4% to 120.7 in May. Cattle and calves prices have been at record levels since the beginning of 1993. In the United States, Omaha slaughter steer prices, at US\$67.82 per hundred-weight in May, were down 7.9% from April's price (US\$73.60 per hundred-weight). Oklahoma feeder-steer prices were down 4.4%. In Canada, cattle and calves slaughter to the end of May was down 1.3% from 1993, whereas the United States reported slaughter was up 2.2%. In May the cattle and calves index was 1.9% below its year-earlier level. This is the first time that the index has fallen below its year-earlier level since July 1992.

The hogs index dropped 0.3% to 90.9 in May. This is the third monthly decline in hog prices since a four-year high was reached in February. For the first five months of 1994, hog slaughter in Canada was up 0.5% from the same period last year, whereas U.S. hog slaughter was down 1.1%. In May the hogs index stood 5.5% above a year earlier. The number of hogs in Canada at April 1, 1994 was 7.4% above the year-earlier number. The hogs index has been above year-earlier levels since September 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 176.

The May 1994 issue of *Farm product price index* (62-003, \$8/\$76) is scheduled for release on July 19th. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bernie Rosien (613-951-2441), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture Division. □

Farm product price index
1986 = 100

	May 1993	April 1994	May 1994	May 1993 to May 1994	April 1994 to May 1994
				% change	
Total index	107.3	107.3	106.7	-0.6	-0.6
Crops	103.1	96.8	98.0	-4.9	1.2
Cereals	95.4	75.3	76.0	-20.3	0.9
Oilseeds	113.0	147.2	152.3	34.8	3.5
Potatoes	108.2	179.9	183.7	69.8	2.1
Livestock and animal products	109.9	113.8	112.0	1.9	-1.6
Cattle and calves	123.0	124.9	120.7	-1.9	-3.4
Hogs	86.2	91.2	90.9	5.5	-0.3

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Deliveries of major grains

May 1994

Except for wheat (excluding durum) and rye, May deliveries of major grains by Prairie farmers increased from May 1993.

Deliveries of major grains

	May 1993	May 1994	May 1993 to May 1994
	thousand tonnes		% change
Total major grains	2 205.8	2 383.8	8.1%
Wheat (excluding durum)	1 464.9	1 393.1	-4.9%
Durum wheat	163.8	260.5	59.0%
Total wheat	1 628.7	1 653.6	1.5%
Oats	9.4	60.7	2.2%
Barley	372.0	444.7	19.5%
Rye	12.9	6.6	-48.8%
Flaxseed	28.1	30.8	9.6%
Canola	104.7	187.4	79.0%

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

The May 1994 issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007, \$15/\$144) is scheduled for release in August. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Alain Y. Bertrand (613-951-3859) or Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Agriculture Division. ■

Pulpwood and wood residue statistics

May 1994

In May 1994, pulpwood receipts totalled 1 555 574 cubic metres, up 2.5% from 1 517 298^r (revised) cubic metres in May 1993. Receipts of wood residue totalled 6 084 388 cubic metres, up 13.4% from 5 367 689^r cubic metres in May 1993. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue totalled 8 682 201 cubic metres, up 7.4% from 8 086 227^r cubic metres in May 1993. The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue decreased 16.0% to 9 405 528 cubic metres, from 11 191 877^r cubic metres a year earlier.

At the end of May 1994, year-to-date receipts of pulpwood totalled 13 610 652 cubic metres, up 4.2% from 13 066 106^r cubic metres a year earlier. Year-to-date receipts of wood residue increased 5.4% to 29 574 757 cubic metres, from the year-earlier 28 068 109^r cubic metres. Year-to-date consumption of pulpwood and wood residue (44 252 838 cubic metres) was up 3.3% from 42 858 004^r cubic metres a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

The May 1994 issue of *Pulpwood and wood residue statistics* (25-001, \$7/\$70) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-9513516), Industry Division. ■

Particleboard, waferboard and fibreboard

May 1994

Waferboard production in May 1994 totalled 256 180 cubic metres, a 36.2% increase from 188 158 cubic metres in May 1993. Particleboard production reached 121 031 cubic metres, down 0.1% from 121 139^r (revised) cubic metres in May 1993. Fibreboard production in May was 9 396 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, up 11.4% from 8 431^r thousand square metres in May 1993.

For January to May 1994, year-to-date waferboard production totalled 1 244 889 cubic metres, up 30.4% from 954 510 cubic metres a year earlier. Year-to-date particleboard production was 587 643^r cubic metres, up 7.3% from 547 818^r cubic metres a year earlier. Year-to-date production of fibreboard reached 44 148 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, up 6.4% from 41 489^r thousand square metres for the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 2-4) and 122 (series 8 and 34).

The May 1994 issue of *Particleboard, waferboard and fibreboard* (36-003, \$6/\$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Energy supply and demand 1993

Production of primary energy in 1993 reached 13 034 petajoules (pj), 6.5% above the 1992 level. All primary energy forms increased production in 1993.

Exports of all energy products increased 8.2% in 1993, reaching 6 184 pj. Imports were up 11.3% over 1992. A 15.5% increase in crude oil imports accounted for most of this increase. Canada's energy trade balance (exports less imports) was positive at 4 225 pj and was equal to 32.3% of primary energy production for 1993.

Energy trade

	1992	1993	1992 to 1993
	petajoules		% change
Exports			
Coal	831	860	3.5
Crude oil	1 876	2 052	9.4
Natural gas	2 192	2 379	8.5
Other forms	814	893	9.7
Total	5 713	6 184	8.2
Imports			
Coal	372	243	-34.5
Crude oil	1 146	1 324	15.5
Other forms	398	392	-1.5
Total	1 916	1 959	2.2
Balance	3 797	4 225	11.3

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4945, 4946, 4960-4962 and 7976-8001.

The fourth quarter 1993 issue of *Quarterly report on energy supply/demand in Canada* (57-003, \$34/\$136) will be available next week. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Don Wilson (613-951-3566), Energy Section, Industry Division.

For-hire trucking statistics (commodity origin and destination)

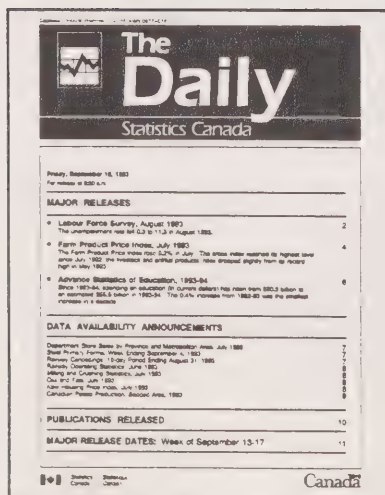
January-June 1993 (preliminary)

Canada-based for-hire trucking companies carried 77.5 million tonnes of freight during the first half of 1993, up 11% from the previous year. Almost 80% of the freight was moved within Canada.

Preliminary results are now available from the for-hire trucking (commodity origin and destination) survey for the first and second quarters of 1993. The survey measures intercity commodity movements (distances of 25 km or more) of Canada-based for-hire carriers.

Data for the first and second quarters of 1993 will appear in the vol. 10, no. 5 issue of *Surface and marine transport service bulletin* (50-002, \$11/\$80). See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Robert Larocque (613-951-2486) or Kathie Davidson (613-951-8779), Transportation Division (fax: 613-951-0579).



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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Agriculture economic statistics, June 1994.

Catalogue number 21-603E

(Canada: \$25/\$50; United States: US\$30/US\$60;
other countries: US\$35/US\$70).

Coal and coke statistics, April 1994.

Catalogue number 45-002

(Canada: \$11/\$110; United States: US\$14/US\$132;
other countries: US\$16/US\$154).

Construction price statistics, first quarter 1994.

Catalogue number 62-007

(Canada: \$19/\$76; United States: US\$23/US\$92;
other countries: US\$27/US\$107).

Department store sales and stocks, February 1994.

Catalogue number 63-002

(Canada: \$16/\$160; United States: US\$20/US\$192;
other countries: US\$23/US\$224).

Wholesale Trade, April 1994.

Catalogue number 63-008

(Canada: \$16/\$160; United States: US\$20/US\$192;
other countries: US\$23/US\$224).

Estimates of labour income, January-March 1994.

Catalogue number 72-005

(Canada: \$24/\$96; United States: US\$29/US\$116;
other countries: US\$34/US\$135).

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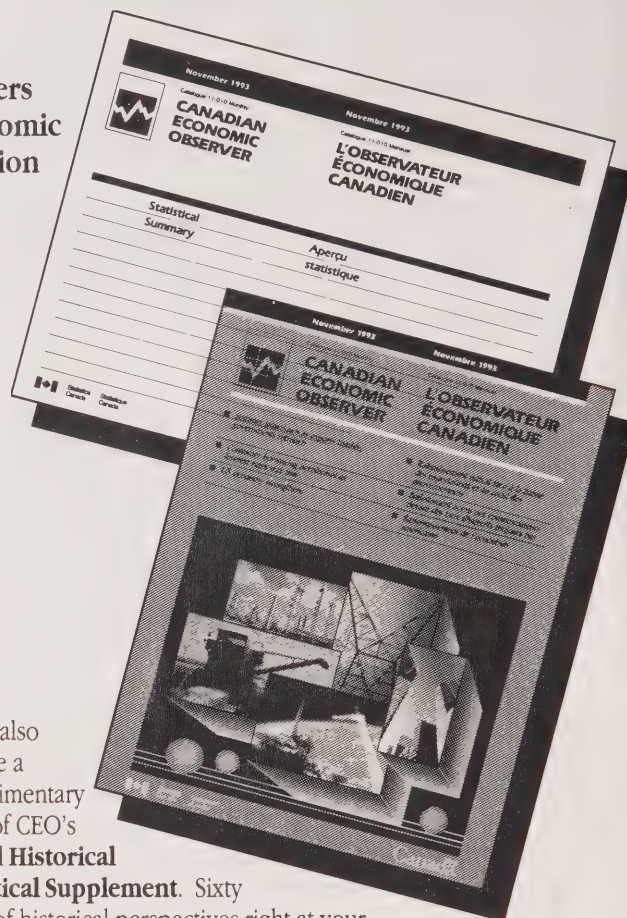
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, July 13, 1994

For release at 8:30 a.m.

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DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Postal code conversion file

July 1994

The postal code conversion file links the six-character postal code with the standard 1991 Census geographic areas (such as enumeration areas, census tracts, and census subdivisions). It also locates each postal code by universal transverse Mercator coordinates and by longitude and latitude.

The postal code conversion file has been updated to include postal codes up to January 1994. Over 11,300 records have been added since the last release.

The postal code conversion file is available in ASCII format on magnetic tape (1,600 and 6,250 bpi), cartridge (38,000 bpi), or 3 1/2 inch high density diskette. The file is available for all of Canada or by province. For purchasers of a previous 1991 version of the file, this edition provides updated information. A subscription service for the updates is available.

For further information on this release or to order the postal code conversion file, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. ■

Shipments of rolled steel

May 1994

Rolled steel shipments for May 1994 totalled 1 139 547 tonnes, up 5.6% from 1 078 674 tonnes in April 1994 and up 1.4% from 1 124 063^r (revised) tonnes in May 1993.

Year-to-date shipments at the end of May 1994 totalled 5 537 894 tonnes, down 0.8% from 5 585 024^r tonnes the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

The May 1994 issue of *Primary iron and steel* (41-001, \$6/\$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Dairy review

May 1994

Creamery butter production totalled 7.8 thousand tonnes in May 1994, an 11.1% increase from a year earlier. Cheddar cheese production amounted to 10.5 thousand tonnes, a 19.1% increase from May 1993.

An estimated 600.7 thousand kilolitres of milk were sold off farms for all purposes in April 1994, a 4.0% increase from April 1993. This brought the total estimate of milk sold off farms during the first four months of 1994 to 2.3 million kilolitres, a 3.5% increase from the year-earlier period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3428, 5632-5638, 5650-5661, 5664-5667 and 5673.

The May 1994 issue of *The dairy review* (23-001, \$14/\$138) will be released July 28th. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Robert Freeman (613-951-2508), Agriculture Division. ■

Egg production

May 1994

Egg production in May 1994 totalled 40.7 million dozen, a 0.7% increase from May 1993. The average number of layers decreased 0.4%, whereas the number of eggs per 100 layers increased from 2,218 to 2,242.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145, 1146 and 5689-5691.

To order *Production and stocks of eggs and poultry* (\$115/year), contact Julie Gordon (613-951-5039).

For further information on this release, contact Jacqueline LeBlanc (613-951-8715), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Oils and fats May 1994

Production of all types of deodorized oils in May 1994 totalled 69 246 tonnes, down 4.2% from 72 308 tonnes in April 1994. At the end of May 1994, year-to-date production totalled 353 480 tonnes, an 11.3% increase from 317 555 tonnes a year earlier.

Manufacturers' packaged sales of shortening totalled 11 353 tonnes in May 1994, up from 9 761 tonnes the previous month. At the end of May 1994, year-to-date sales totalled 51 988 tonnes, compared with 48 265 tonnes a year earlier.

Sales of packaged salad oil totalled 6 151 tonnes in May 1994, up from 5 786 tonnes the previous month. Year-to-date sales at the end of May 1994 totalled 30 816 tonnes, compared with 28 398 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 184.

The May 1994 issue of *Oils and fats* (32-006, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

The Daily Statistics Canada	
Friday, September 16, 1993 For release at 9:00 a.m.	
MAJOR RELEASES	
• Labour Force Survey, August 1993 The unemployment rate fell 0.2 to 11.3 in August 1993.	2
• Pigme Product Price Index, July 1993 The June Product Price Index rose 0.2% in July. The index rose slightly for highest level index July 1993, the headline and other products index dropped slightly from its record high in May 1993.	4
• Advance Statistics of Education, 1993-94 Since 1983-84, spending on education by federal dollars has risen from \$55.2 billion to an estimated \$66.6 billion in 1993-94. The daily increase from 1983-84 was the smallest increase in a decade.	6
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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production and shipments of steel pipe and tubing, May 1994.

Catalogue number 41-011

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Factory sales of electric storage batteries, May 1994.

Catalogue number 43-005

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Retail Trade, April 1994.

Catalogue number 63-005

(Canada: \$20/\$200; United States: US\$24/US\$240; other countries: US\$28/US\$280).

Exports by commodity, April 1994.

Catalogue number 65-004

(Canada: \$60/\$600; United States: US\$72/US\$720; other countries: US\$84/US\$840).

Unemployment insurance statistics, April 1994.

Catalogue number 73-001

(Canada: \$16/\$160; United States: US\$20/US\$192; other countries: US\$23/US\$224).

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ENVIRONMENTAL PERSPECTIVES

Every one is concerned about the depletion of the ozone layer, contamination of our environment with toxic wastes and the loss of species. But, how much do you **really** know about some of the major environmental interactions in Canada?

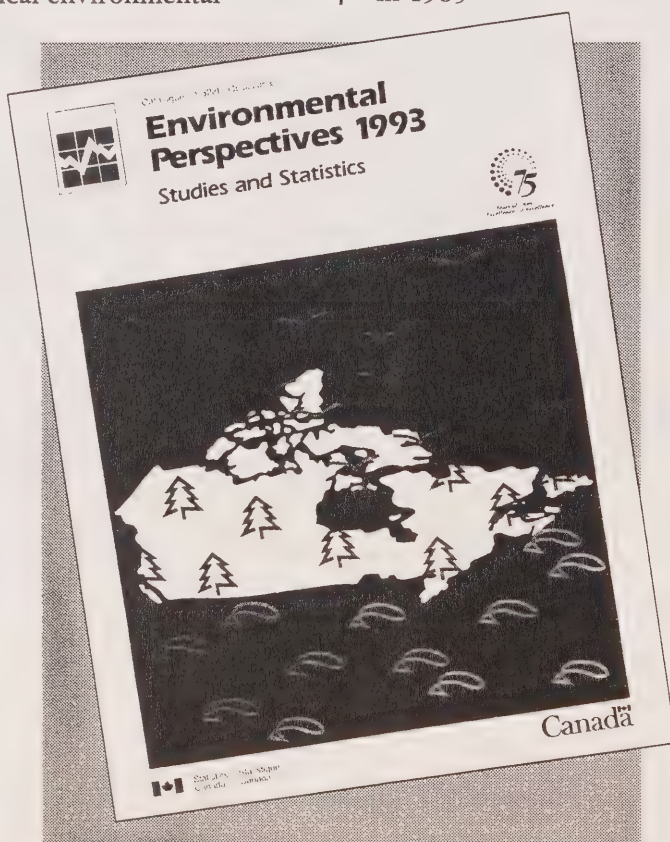
Statistics Canada has just released a new publication entitled *Environmental Perspectives 1993: Studies and Statistics*. Based on results of recently conducted surveys and studies, this new release is written to help you understand some of today's most topical environmental concerns. This 100-page publication explores five themes:

- industrial impacts on the environment
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- household environmental behaviour
- waste management and recycling
- natural resource accounting

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- the generation of electricity was the single largest source of greenhouse gases of all industrial activity in 1985



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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, July 14, 1994

For release at 8:30 a.m.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Department store sales, May 1994

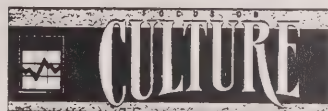
2

Steel primary forms, week ending July 9, 1994

3

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

4



Focus on culture

Summer 1994

The summer 1994 issue of *Focus on culture*, Statistics Canada's quarterly newsletter on culture, features articles on several topics: the move to develop today's youth audiences into tomorrow's adult enthusiasts in our theatres and concert halls; the direct and—often overlooked—indirect economic activities of print and broadcast media; a profile of the culture sector's labour force; and the structure of investment in Canadian film productions.

The summer 1994 (vol. 6, no. 2) issue of *Focus on culture* (87-004, \$7/\$26) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Mary Cromie (613-951-6864), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Quarterly Bulletin from the Culture Statistics Program	
Section	Page
Reaching Youth Audiences: a Growing Trend?	
How contemporary popular culture, including the Internet, has led to new forms of communication and expression, and how these forms are being used to reach youth audiences.	
When will the new digital technologies revolutionize the way we communicate and express ourselves? Will they lead to a new form of mass communication, or will they simply be another step in the evolution of mass communication?	
This issue is the first in a series of articles on the use of digital technologies in the arts and culture sector. The first article, "Reaching Youth Audiences: a Growing Trend?", examines the use of digital technologies in the arts and culture sector, and how these technologies are being used to reach youth audiences.	
Continued on 1	
TV and Radio: Media and Heritage - Supporting the Sector	
The role of the media in the arts and culture sector, and how the media is being used to support the sector.	
This issue is the first in a series of articles on the use of digital technologies in the arts and culture sector. The first article, "Reaching Youth Audiences: a Growing Trend?", examines the use of digital technologies in the arts and culture sector, and how these technologies are being used to reach youth audiences.	
Continued on 1	
Culture Counts: Canadian Film Production and Employment Statistics	
A profile of the culture sector's labour force, and the structure of investment in Canadian film productions.	
This issue is the first in a series of articles on the use of digital technologies in the arts and culture sector. The first article, "Reaching Youth Audiences: a Growing Trend?", examines the use of digital technologies in the arts and culture sector, and how these technologies are being used to reach youth audiences.	
Continued on 1	



Canada



DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Department store sales

May 1994

Seasonally adjusted department store sales remained virtually unchanged in May. For the first five months of 1994, sales fluctuated as rationalization and acquisitions continued in the industry.

Sales totalled \$1,081.2 million in May, a 0.1% increase from April's revised \$1,080.5 million. Inventories (stocks) totalled \$5,285.7 million at the end of May, a 0.9% decline from \$5,334.5 million at the end of April.

Department store sales and stocks

	March 1994 ^r	April 1994 ^r	May 1994 ^p	April 1994 to May 1994	May 1993 to May 1994
	\$ millions			% change	
	seasonally adjusted				
Sales	1,137.1	1,080.5	1,081.2	0.1	1.6
Stocks	5,470.0	5,334.5	5,285.7	-0.9	4.3

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

Unadjusted

Department store sales including concessions totalled \$1,023.0 million in May, down 1.6% from May 1993. Concession sales totalled \$48.1 million, 4.7% of total department store sales.

Compared to May 1993, seven provinces recorded sales decreases, ranging from -0.5% in Prince Edward Island to -5.2% in Nova Scotia. Increases were reported in New Brunswick (+1.3%) and Newfoundland (+1.9%). In Ontario sales remained unchanged.

Department store sales including concessions

	May 1994	May 1993 to May 1994
	\$ millions	% change
	unadjusted	
Province		
Newfoundland	13.7	1.9
Prince Edward Island	4.0	-0.5
Nova Scotia	31.6	-5.2
New Brunswick	22.5	1.3
Quebec	198.8	-2.7
Ontario	425.3	-
Manitoba	41.9	-3.1
Saskatchewan	28.6	-1.7
Alberta	108.5	-4.4
British Columbia	148.0	-1.8
Metropolitan area		
Calgary	40.5	-1.9
Edmonton	44.6	-7.9
Halifax-Dartmouth	16.5	-1.6
Hamilton	29.9	1.3
Montréal	111.5	0.8
Ottawa-Hull	46.6	-4.2
Québec	24.7	-11.8
Toronto	164.1	0.1
Vancouver	79.2	0.9
Winnipeg	37.0	-3.7

- Nil or zero.

Data on department store sales and stocks by major commodity lines are also available.

Note: this release replaces two releases—department store sales by province and metropolitan area, and department store sales and stocks. In future these data will be available near the 15th of each month.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 111-113.

The May 1994 issue of *Department store sales and stocks* (63-002, \$16/\$160) will be available in August.

For further information on this release, contact Diane Lake (613-951-9824), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Steel primary forms

Week ending July 9, 1994 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending July 9, 1994 totalled 216 400 tonnes, down 20.9% from the week-earlier 273 682 tonnes and down 21.1% from the year-earlier 274 101 tonnes.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 7 129 065 tonnes, a 4.8% decrease from 7 486 193 tonnes for the same period in 1993.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

The Daily
Statistics Canada

Friday, September 16, 1993
For release at 9:00 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Labour Force Survey, August 1993** 2
The unemployment rate fell 0.2 to 13.3 in August 1993.
- **Price Producers Price Index, July 1993** 4
The farm products price index rose 0.7% in July. The index value reported its highest level since July 1992, the housing and capital goods price indexes again fell in July 1993.
- **Advances Statistics of Education, 1992-93** 6
Since 1982-83, spending on education of students has risen from \$50.3 billion to \$61.4 billion in 1992-93. The 5.4% increase from 1991-92 was the smallest increase in a decade.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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Retail Commerce, 1993 (Third Estimate August 31, 1993) 8-8
Retail Commerce, January 1993 8-8
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July Housing Price Index, July 1993 8-8
Canadian Press Production, Second Area, 1993 8-8

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Canada

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Gross domestic product by industry, April 1994.

Catalogue number 15-001

(Canada: \$14/\$140; United States: US\$17/US\$168;
other countries: US\$20/US\$196).

Fruit and vegetable production, June 1994.

Catalogue number 22-003

(Canada: \$26/\$104; United States: US\$32/US\$125;
other countries: US\$37/US\$146).

Cereals and oilseeds review, April 1994.

Catalogue number 22-007

(Canada: \$15/\$144; United States: US\$18/US\$173;
other countries: US\$21/US\$202).

Oil pipeline transport, April 1994.

Catalogue number 55-001

(Canada: \$11/\$110; United States: US\$14/US\$132;
other countries: US\$16/US\$154).

Canada's international transactions in securities,
March 1994.

Catalogue number 67-002

(Canada: \$17/\$170; United States: US\$21/US\$204;
other countries: US\$24/US\$238).

Focus on culture, summer 1994, vol. 6, no. 2.

Catalogue number 87-004

(Canada: \$7/\$26; United States: US\$8/US\$32; other
countries: US\$10/US\$37).

Quarterly demographic statistics, January-March
1994.

Catalogue number 91-002

(Canada: \$8/\$32; United States: US\$10/US\$39; other
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, July 15, 1994

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Consumer price index, June 1994** 2
Consumers paid the same amount for the CPI basket of goods and services in June 1994 as they did in June 1993. Excepting May, when the basket cost 0.2% less than it did in May 1993, this is the lowest year-over-year movement since 1961.
- **Travel between Canada and other countries, May 1994** 10
Canadians made 3.1 million same-day car trips to the United States in May, down 1.1% from April and the lowest level in more than five years.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway carloadings, nine-day period ending June 30, 1994	13
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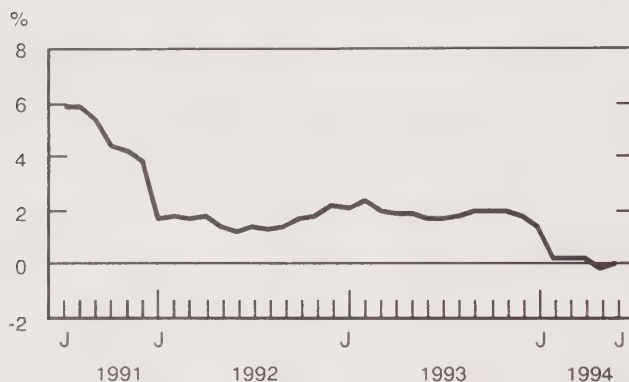
MAJOR RELEASES

Consumer price index

June 1994

Consumers paid the same amount for the consumer price index's (CPI) basket of goods and services in June 1994 as they did in June 1993. Excepting May, when the basket cost 0.2% less than it did in May 1993, this is the lowest year-over-year movement since 1961.

Percentage change in the consumer price index from the same month of the previous year



Year-over-year price rises for many items, such as new cars and trucks, auto insurance, rent, tuition fees, property taxes and air fares, were completely offset by other price declines. By far the most important decline was for tobacco products, resulting largely from a reduction in federal taxes on February 9th and subsequent reductions in provincial taxes in five provinces.

Mortgage interest costs also played a role in moderating the yearly movement. However, interest rates recently shot up, and June represented the first month since May 1991 when new mortgages have, on average, carried higher interest charges than existing mortgages.

Consumer prices rose 0.2% between May and June

Between May and June 1994, consumer prices advanced an average 0.2%, returning to the April level. Transportation expense increases had the

greatest impact, followed by food, clothing and housing. Gasoline price increases played a significant role in the rise in the transportation index.

Monthly movements in major components

The cost of transportation rose 0.6% in June. Most of this was due to a 3.1% rise in gasoline prices, the fifth increase in as many months.

Travelling by public modes of transportation also became more expensive in June as air fares rose, mainly for selected destinations in the United States, and train fares reflected mostly seasonal increases. A small moderation in the overall rise in transportation charges resulted from a drop in automobile rental and leasing charges.

The rise in gasoline prices played a major role in determining the latest change. Pump prices have risen without interruption since February 1994 after falling in most months of 1993. According to the raw materials price index, the price of crude petroleum rose 27% between December 1993 (its low point) and May 1994, with most of the change occurring in April and in May. Several factors contributed to these unusual price increases. Among these factors are lower inventories (owing to exceptionally cold weather in North America), tighter controls on supply by OPEC countries, and production problems in the North Sea and Colombia. Despite these increases, the prices of both crude petroleum and gasoline were slightly below their year-earlier levels.

The price of food rose 0.2% in June. Grocery store prices increased 0.4%, while restaurant meal prices remained unchanged. Despite this latest rise, prices of food from grocery stores were, on average, below their levels in June 1993. The latest monthly increase was largely due to higher prices for fresh vegetables, mostly for potatoes, cucumbers and tomatoes. Smaller price increases were also observed for pork, poultry, selected dairy and bakery products and coffee. At the same time, consumers gained from lower prices for beef, fish, selected fresh fruit and soft drinks.

Housing charges increased 0.2% as homeowners faced increased maintenance and repair charges and tenants experienced a marginal hike in rents. Prices of household textiles and appliances also rose noticeably. A small relief appeared in the form of lower prices for kitchen utensils, household chemical products and pet food.

After falling in April and May, clothing prices rose 0.5% in June. Much of the latest increase was in women's wear, particularly for sportswear, jewellery and footwear. The men's wear index also advanced slightly, mainly due to price increases for suits and footwear.

The recreation, reading and education index moved up 0.1%, mainly due to higher prices for reading material, which were partially offset by lower prices for recreational equipment. Health and personal care charges fell 0.4% as consumers benefited from lower prices for non-prescribed medicines and selected personal care supplies. Prices of tobacco products and alcoholic beverages were unchanged from May as prices of liquor purchased from stores rose slightly while cigarette prices fell marginally.

Special aggregates

Energy

Energy prices showed a 0.3% year-over-year rise in June after seven consecutive months of annual declines. Gasoline and fuel oil prices remained below the level in June 1993, but price increases for piped gas and electricity more than offset these declines. Between May and June, the energy index advanced 1.4%, with the gasoline price rise the only significant factor.

All-items excluding food and energy

This index advanced 0.2% between May and June, after declining 0.3% between April and May. The index in June stood at the same level as it did a year earlier.

Goods and services

In year-over-year terms, the goods index fell 1.5% in June, the fifth decline in a row. Most of this was associated with price declines for non-durable goods, notably cigarettes, groceries, and gasoline. In contrast, the services index rose 1.8% in June after year-over-year increases of 1.6% in each of the previous five months.

Between May and June, the goods index rose 0.3% while the services index moved up a slight 0.1%. These compared to a 0.4% decline in goods and a 0.1% rise in services in May.

Provincial and territorial highlights

Provincial and territorial CPI annual movements ranged from a 1.5% drop for Quebec to a 2.4% rise for Whitehorse (the only index published for the Yukon). Tax changes on cigarettes affected these movements. Provincial taxes declined in five provinces, while both territories raised taxes. If the tobacco component were excluded from the basket, then provincial CPI increases would have ranged from +0.8% in Quebec to +2.4% in British Columbia.

Consumer price index and major components

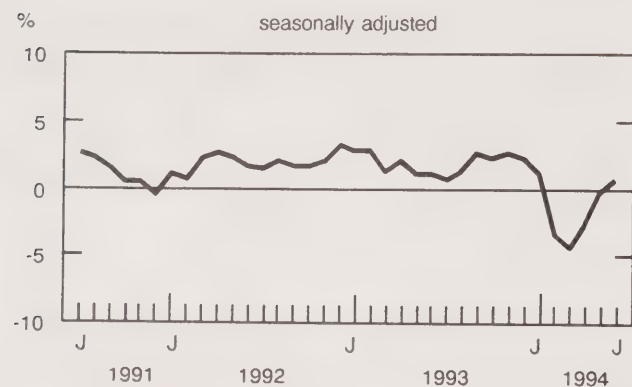
1986 = 100

Indexes	June 1994	May 1994	June 1993	May 1994 to June 1994	June 1993 to June 1994
	unadjusted			% change	
All-items	130.2	129.9	130.2	0.2	0.0
Food	123.3	123.0	123.4	0.2	-0.1
Housing	128.1	127.9	127.7	0.2	0.3
Clothing	131.6	130.9	130.9	0.5	0.5
Transportation	130.9	130.1	124.6	0.6	5.1
Health and personal care	136.3	136.8	134.8	-0.4	1.1
Recreation, reading and education	138.7	138.6	135.1	0.1	2.7
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	140.9	140.9	171.2	0.0	-17.7
All-items excluding food	131.8	131.5	131.7	0.2	0.1
All-items excluding food and energy	132.4	132.2	132.4	0.2	0.0
Goods	124.1	123.7	126.0	0.3	-1.5
Services	137.7	137.5	135.3	0.1	1.8
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1986	76.8	77.0	76.8		
All-items (1981 = 100)	172.4				

An advance in the seasonally adjusted CPI

Seasonally adjusted, the CPI advanced 0.2% in June. This followed a 0.2% drop in May and a 0.2% advance in April. The compounded annual rate of change for the latest three-month period (from March to June) increased 0.6%. This was the first advance after four months of declines.

Three-month percentage changes in the CPI at annualized rates

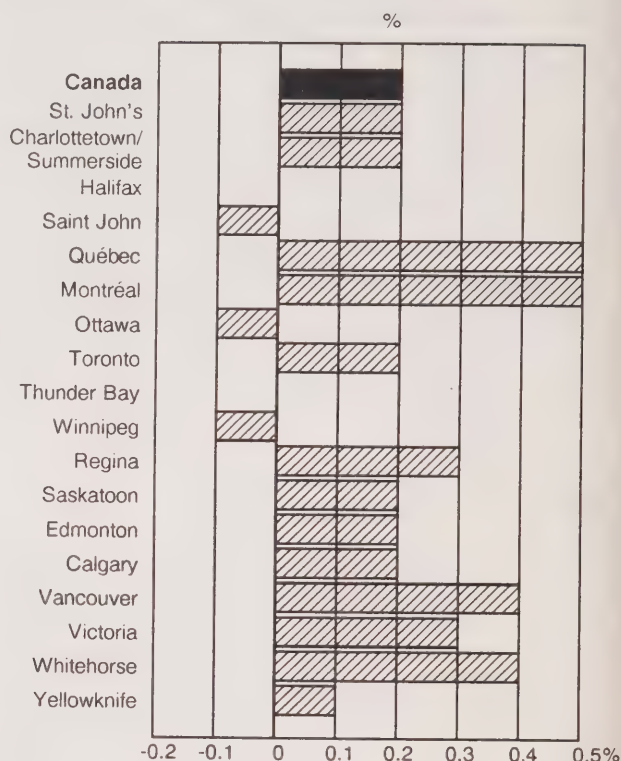


City highlights

Monthly changes in the CPIs of cities for which indexes are published ranged from a 0.1% drop in Saint John, Ottawa and Winnipeg to a 0.5% increase in Québec and Montréal. In Saint John, most of the downward pressures were from food prices. In Ottawa, the largest downward impact came from declines in food and housing charges. In Winnipeg, declines in food and clothing prices were the main contributing forces. Larger than average increases in food and clothing prices were the main factors explaining the advances in June in Québec and in Montréal.

On a year-over-year basis, city CPI movements ranged from a 1.6% drop in Montréal to a 2.4% increase in Whitehorse.

Percentage change in the all-items index May 1994 to June 1994



Main contributors to monthly changes in the all-items index

St. John's

Consumer prices rose 0.2% from May. Consumers saw higher food prices, particularly for fresh produce, cereal and bakery products, dairy products and eggs. Higher prices for new houses and household textiles were reported, along with increased air fares and a rise in gasoline prices. Prices for women's clothing also advanced. Some moderating effect was felt from lower prices for recreation equipment, home entertainment equipment, personal care supplies and cigarettes. On a year-over-year basis, consumer prices were up 1.4%.

Charlottetown/Summerside

Between May and June, consumer prices rose 0.2%. In June consumers paid more for food, particularly for fresh produce, bread, beef and sugar. Homeowners paid more for maintenance and repairs, electricity charges increased, and higher prices were reported for new houses. Additional price increases were experienced for personal care supplies, for girls' and boys' clothing and for air and rail travel. Cigarette prices fell.

On a year-over-year basis, consumer prices fell 0.5%. This decline reflects the drop in tobacco taxes. Three other cities reported year-over-year price declines.

Halifax

Consumer prices remained at May levels due to a number of offsetting price changes. Higher prices were reported for food, particularly for chicken, bakery products, sugar, fresh produce and coffee. Additional upward pressure came from increased housing charges, most notably for household textiles, new houses and homeowners' maintenance and repairs. On an overall basis, transportation costs remained unchanged. It cost more to travel by air or rail, but less to rent an automobile or buy gasoline. A large number of items fell in price, and these included cigarettes, wine and liquor, personal care supplies, recreation equipment and women's and men's clothing. On a year-over-year basis, prices rose 0.8%.

Saint John

Consumer prices fell 0.1% from May to June. Lower food prices were recorded, particularly for cereal and bakery products, soft drinks, beef, cured meats and fresh fruit. Charges for personal care supplies also declined. Housing costs remained unchanged overall, as lower prices for household furnishings and equipment offset increased charges for homeowners' maintenance and repairs, higher prices for new houses and increased household operating expenses. Men's and women's clothing cost less, but boys' and girls' wear increased in price. For consumers who rented automotive vehicles or who travelled by air or rail, prices advanced. Prices in June were unchanged from June 1993.

Québec

Both Québec and Montréal registered the largest monthly increase of the 18 index cities (+0.5%).

Consumers paid more in June for groceries, particularly for fresh vegetables and beef. Clothing and gasoline cost more as did air and rail travel. In addition, higher prices were recorded for new houses and for homeowners' maintenance and repairs. Prices for beer and cigarettes were up as well.

On a year-over-year basis, prices fell 0.9%. This decline was largely due to lower prices for tobacco products and changes in the Québec provincial retail sales tax. Of the four cities registering declines in their annual movements, only Montréal showed a greater drop in consumer prices.

Montréal

Both Montréal and Québec registered the largest monthly increase of the 18 index cities (+0.5%). In June prices were higher for food, particularly fresh vegetables, chicken and beef. Gasoline prices and air fares rose, and consumers paid more for household furnishings and new houses. Clothing prices were up as well.

On a year-over-year basis, consumer prices fell 1.6%. This decline was mainly due to lower tobacco taxes and changes in the provincial retail sales tax. Montréal had the largest decline of any of the four cities registering negative annual movements.

Ottawa

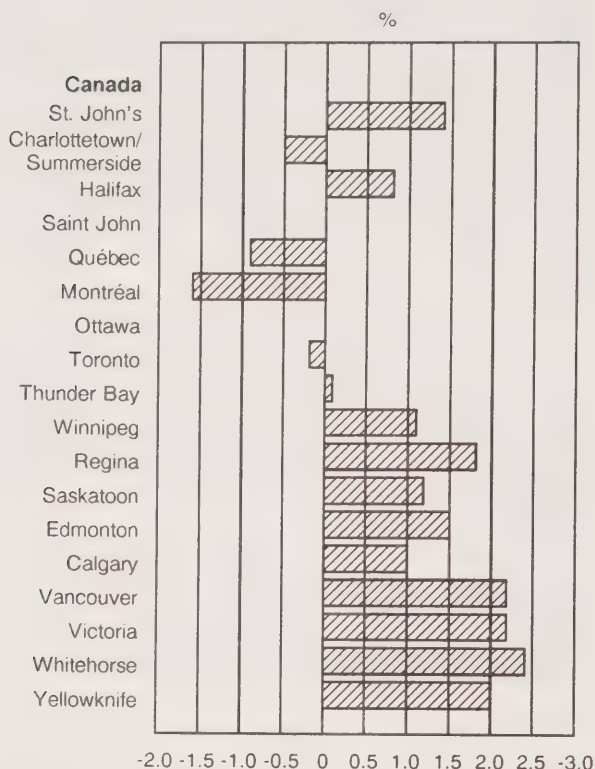
A 0.1% decline in consumer prices from May to June was mainly due to lower prices for furniture and food (particularly beef, chicken, soft drinks and bakery products). Consumers paid less for cigarettes and wine, but more for clothing and gasoline. Prices for air and rail travel were also up. Consumer prices were unchanged from June 1993.

Toronto

Consumer prices rose 0.2% from May. Consumers paid more for gasoline and for air and rail travel. Selected housing charges were up, particularly for homeowners' maintenance and repairs and household textiles. Prices for women's clothing advanced as well. But consumers paid less for food: most notably beef, fish, bananas, apples, chicken and pork. Lower prices were also recorded for personal care supplies.

Toronto was one of only four cities to register a decline in its annual percentage change (-0.2%). This decline was mainly due to lower tobacco product prices and, to a much lesser extent, lower food prices.

**Percentage change in the all-items index
June 1993 to June 1994**



Thunder Bay

Consumer prices remained at May levels due to a number of offsetting price movements. Lower food prices were reported, particularly for beef, fresh fruit, soft drinks, chicken and dairy products. Clothing and furniture prices declined as did household operating expenses. In addition, lower prices were recorded for recreation equipment and for wine and liquor. On the other hand, consumers paid more for gasoline, air travel, train travel and local bus fares. Price increases were also noted for personal care supplies. On a year-over-year basis, consumer prices rose 0.1%.

Winnipeg

On a month-to-month basis, consumer prices fell 0.1%. In June consumers saw widespread price declines, but these were largely offset by a rise in transportation costs. Prices for men's and women's wear declined, as did overall food prices (most

notably fresh produce and beef). Additional downward pressure came from lower prices for personal care supplies, household equipment and furniture. Household operating expenses and homeowners' maintenance and repair costs declined as well. The rise in transportation charges was largely due to higher prices for gasoline and increased fares for rail and air travel. Consumer prices rose 1.1% from June 1993.

Regina

Consumer prices rose 0.3% from May to June. Higher transportation costs were reported, particularly for gasoline, train fares and air fares. Consumers saw food prices rise, most notably for fresh produce, bakery products, coffee and eggs. Housing costs were up slightly, as higher prices were registered for homeowners' maintenance and repairs, household textiles and household equipment. Additional upward pressure came from higher prices for personal care supplies. Moderating these advances were lower prices for women's wear and cigarettes. On a year-over-year basis, prices rose 1.8%.

Saskatoon

Consumer prices rose 0.2% from May. Consumers faced higher transportation charges in June, most notably for gasoline, vehicle rentals, air fares and train fares. Partially offsetting these advances were lower prices for women's wear and food (beef, fresh fruit, bread and prepared meats). Further moderation came from price declines for furniture and household equipment as well as from lower household operating expenses. Consumer prices were 1.2% higher than in June 1993.

Edmonton

Higher transportation charges, most notably for gasoline, vehicle rentals, air fares and train fares, were the main contributing factor to the 0.2% monthly price rise in June. Higher food prices were also recorded, particularly for fresh vegetables, beef and coffee. Despite the overall advance in prices, consumers saw many price declines. Housing charges fell, reflecting lower prices for furniture and household equipment. Household operating expenses were down, as were new house prices and charges for natural gas. Further downward pressure came from lower prices for cigarettes and women's wear. In addition, prices fell for recreation equipment and home entertainment equipment. On a year-over-year basis, prices rose 1.5%.

Calgary

Consumer prices rose 0.2% from May, mainly due to higher transportation costs. The increase in transportation costs reflected higher prices for gasoline, increased vehicle rental charges, and higher fares for air and rail travel. Consumers saw higher food prices (most notably dairy products, tomatoes, chicken, eggs and coffee). Housing costs were up as prices were higher for furniture, household textiles and appliances. Beer and liquor prices rose as well. Lower prices for women's wear moderated the overall rise. On a year-over-year basis, prices rose 1.0%.

Vancouver

On a month-to-month basis, consumer prices rose 0.4%. Consumers faced higher prices for food in June, particularly for fresh vegetables, beef, chicken, dairy products, pork and coffee. Additional price increases were noted for gasoline, air fares and train fares. Higher prices for women's wear and alcoholic beverages were reported as well.

Prices rose 2.2% from June 1993. Consumers in Vancouver have experienced price increases greater than the national average for all seven of the major components of the CPI. Both Vancouver and Victoria had the second highest year-over-year movement (only Whitehorse was higher).

Victoria

Consumer prices rose 0.3% from May. Consumers experienced higher charges for homeowners' maintenance and repairs and saw an increase in household operating expenses. Prices for women's clothing advanced. Higher food prices were recorded, most notably for fresh vegetables, pork, apples and soft drinks. Additionally, prices increased for alcoholic beverages and for personal care supplies. Air and train travel were more expensive, but this was partially moderated by a drop in gasoline prices.

On a year-over-year basis, prices rose 2.2%. As in Vancouver, consumers in Victoria experienced

greater price increases for all seven of the major components of the CPI. Both Victoria and Vancouver registered the second highest annual percentage change (Whitehorse was highest).

Whitehorse

Consumer prices rose 0.4% from May. Food prices rose in June, most notably for beef, dairy products, bread, soft drinks, grapefruit and oranges. Consumers experienced rent increases as well as higher prices for household furnishings and equipment. In addition, transportation costs rose, reflecting higher prices for gasoline and increased fares for air and rail travel. A further upward push came from higher prices for home entertainment and reading materials.

On a year-over-year basis, prices rose 2.4%. This was the highest annual change experienced by any of the 18 city indexes. In Whitehorse, the year-over-year change in the CPI was higher than the national average in five of the seven major components, particularly with regard to tobacco products.

Yellowknife

On a month-to-month basis, prices rose 0.1%. Consumers experienced increased fares for air and rail travel and higher overall food prices, particularly for bread, cured meats, beef and pork. Cigarette prices were up as well. Some moderating effect was felt from lower prices for home entertainment equipment, personal care supplies, household appliances and women's clothing. Consumer prices in June were 2.0% above their June 1993 level.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2201-2230.

The June 1994 issue of *The consumer price index* (62-001, \$10/\$100) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606), Prices Division. □

Consumer price indexes for urban centres

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.¹

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and personal	Recreation reading and education	Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages
St. John's								
June 1994 index	126.0	120.5	118.0	133.8	129.4	128.4	138.2	145.6
% change from May 1994	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.2	-0.5	-0.4	-0.1
% change from June 1993	1.4	1.4	-0.8	2.2	8.4	-0.5	4.4	-3.8
Charlottetown/Summerside								
June 1994 index	128.4	130.5	120.7	132.0	122.4	142.9	137.8	150.9
% change from May 1994	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.0	-0.5
% change from June 1993	-0.5	1.1	-0.4	3.6	3.8	1.3	2.3	-20.2
Halifax								
June 1994 index	128.2	133.4	120.6	128.9	127.0	131.6	135.4	145.7
% change from May 1994	0.0	0.7	0.2	-0.1	0.0	-0.5	-0.1	-1.5
% change from June 1993	0.8	3.1	0.3	-0.5	6.5	0.2	3.8	-15.0
Saint John								
June 1994 index	127.0	129.2	120.3	132.6	124.5	132.6	133.4	145.0
% change from May 1994	-0.1	-0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	-0.5	0.1	0.0
% change from June 1993	0.0	1.3	-0.4	0.2	3.6	-0.5	3.6	-15.5
Québec								
June 1994 index	127.9	121.5	127.2	136.0	120.8	136.3	140.8	127.1
% change from May 1994	0.5	1.0	0.2	1.0	0.5	-0.4	0.1	0.6
% change from June 1993	-0.9	2.1	-0.1	-0.7	2.3	-0.1	2.3	-24.5
Montréal								
June 1994 index	128.9	122.1	130.6	135.8	123.3	138.2	143.6	123.3
% change from May 1994	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.9	0.7	-0.4	0.2	0.1
% change from June 1993	-1.6	0.7	0.4	-0.7	2.5	2.0	1.4	-29.0
Ottawa								
June 1994 index	130.4	124.4	128.4	132.0	131.2	143.6	138.0	134.8
% change from May 1994	-0.1	-0.3	-0.2	0.7	0.2	0.1	-0.1	-0.5
% change from June 1993	0.0	-1.3	0.4	0.9	4.9	2.9	2.4	-18.6
Toronto								
June 1994 index	131.3	121.7	130.7	129.6	135.1	138.5	139.6	132.6
% change from May 1994	0.2	-0.4	0.2	0.6	0.4	-0.6	0.0	0.0
% change from June 1993	-0.2	-3.0	0.0	0.8	7.0	-0.1	2.5	-19.1
Thunder Bay								
June 1994 index	128.9	119.6	127.3	132.8	133.8	133.4	136.3	130.9
% change from May 1994	0.0	-0.7	-0.2	-1.1	1.1	1.2	-0.1	-0.1
% change from June 1993	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.8	6.6	3.0	1.5	-23.0
Winnipeg								
June 1994 index	131.5	130.8	125.8	131.9	130.8	135.1	140.5	155.8
% change from May 1994	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1	-0.9	0.8	-0.7	-0.1	0.0
% change from June 1993	1.1	0.5	1.2	0.2	3.7	0.5	2.4	-5.1
Regina								
June 1994 index	133.7	134.2	122.3	139.2	139.3	146.1	136.4	165.5
% change from May 1994	0.3	0.4	0.1	-0.6	1.5	0.6	0.1	-0.3
% change from June 1993	1.8	2.5	1.2	0.4	6.1	0.6	2.5	-6.4

Consumer price indexes for urban centres – concluded

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.¹

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and personal	Recreation reading and education	Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages
Saskatoon								
June 1994 index	131.7	131.2	121.2	138.0	132.7	158.8	136.5	155.0
% change from May 1994	0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.6	1.8	0.0	-0.1	0.1
% change from June 1993	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.3	4.7	0.8	3.6	-5.0
Edmonton								
June 1994 index	129.5	115.1	125.5	127.6	131.2	133.9	139.2	174.2
% change from May 1994	0.2	0.3	-0.2	-0.5	1.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.8
% change from June 1993	1.5	0.3	1.1	-0.3	4.0	1.7	4.2	-4.1
Calgary								
June 1994 index	129.1	117.6	123.5	128.5	128.0	132.9	139.2	179.2
% change from May 1994	0.2	0.2	0.1	-0.5	0.9	-0.1	-0.1	0.1
% change from June 1993	1.0	0.2	-0.2	-0.5	4.3	1.6	3.8	-1.2
Vancouver								
June 1994 index	134.4	131.8	126.1	129.9	144.1	132.5	139.1	164.6
% change from May 1994	0.4	0.8	-0.2	1.2	0.6	-0.7	0.2	0.5
% change from June 1993	2.2	1.2	0.7	3.9	6.0	3.1	4.1	-3.3
Victoria								
June 1994 index	132.7	132.4	123.4	131.0	139.7	132.0	137.5	166.9
% change from May 1994	0.3	0.4	0.2	1.2	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.6
% change from June 1993	2.2	2.2	0.7	3.6	5.6	3.0	3.6	-1.2
Whitehorse								
June 1994 index	127.9	120.3	126.6	130.2	119.4	131.9	129.7	162.3
% change from May 1994	0.4	1.0	0.4	-0.7	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.0
% change from June 1993	2.4	0.2	1.5	0.2	3.5	4.3	3.5	8.1
Yellowknife								
June 1994 index	128.8	123.1	121.1	131.8	126.2	123.3	132.6	171.8
% change from May 1994	0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.1	0.9	-0.4	-0.5	0.2
% change from June 1993	2.0	4.1	0.2	-0.9	5.2	-0.8	2.5	3.3

¹ For inter-city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 23 of the July-September 1993 issue of Consumer prices and price indexes (62-010, \$20/\$80).

Travel between Canada and other countries

May 1994

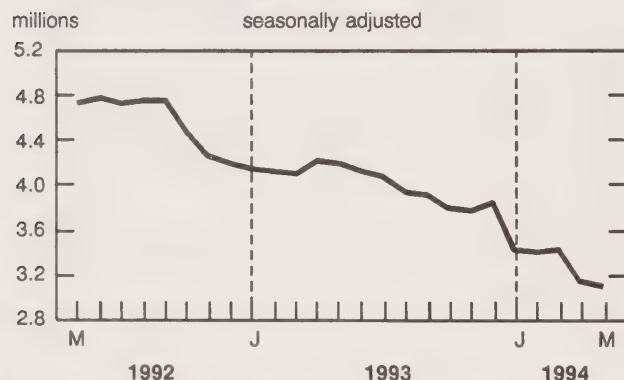
Same-day car trips by Canadian residents to the United States, a key indicator of cross-border shopping, dropped to their lowest level since August 1988. Meanwhile, overnight travel into Canada, which has been increasing gradually over the past year, rose 0.3%.

Same-day car trips continue to drop

Canadian residents made 3.1 million same-day car trips (seasonally adjusted) to the United States in May, down 1.1% from April and substantially below the May 1993 figure. This is the lowest level since August 1988.

Same-day car trips by Canadians across the border have been declining steadily since February 1992 after peaking at 5.3 million in November 1991.

Same-day car trips by Canadian residents to the United States



A major factor in the downtrend in same-day cross-border car trips by Canadians has been the weakening Canadian dollar, which has fallen to about US72 cents, from more than US88 cents in November 1991. Another factor is the rising price of gasoline in the United States. Combined, these two

Note to users

Month-to-month comparisons in international travel use seasonally adjusted data (i.e., adjusted for variations that repeat annually and for variability caused by different volumes of travellers associated with different days of the week).

Year-over-year comparisons use unadjusted data, which are the actual traffic counts.

factors have narrowed the gap between Canadian and U.S. gas prices to C12 cents per litre. More recently, the federal government and a number of provincial governments lowered taxes on tobacco products (beginning in February 1994).

Unadjusted same-day car trips by Canadians to the United States dropped 28.0% from May 1993, to 3.3 million. All provinces recorded decreases in excess of 20% from May 1993. At the four land crossings in the Niagara Peninsula (Ontario region), Canadians made 476,000 same-day cross-border car trips, a 55.8% drop from May 1993.

Same-day car trips by Canadian residents to the United States

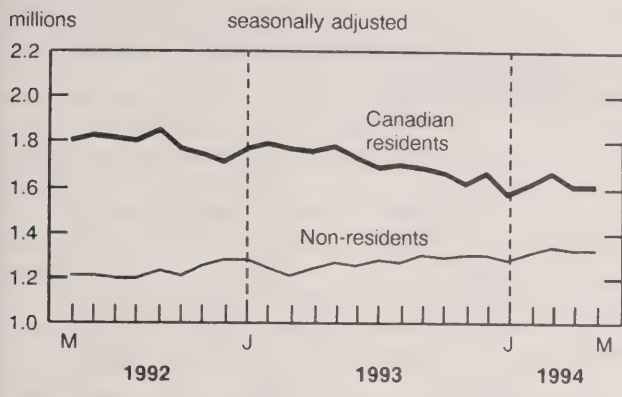
Province of re-entry	May 1994 ^P	May 1993 to May 1994 ^P
	'000 unadjusted	% change
New Brunswick	507	-33.0
Quebec	330	-29.4
Ontario	1,447	-28.4
Manitoba	62	-24.5
Saskatchewan	26	-41.3
Alberta	17	-24.5
British Columbia	872	-23.2
Yukon	3	0.5
Canada	3,264	-28.0

^P Preliminary figures.

More overnight visits to Canada

Foreigners made 1.3 million trips (seasonally adjusted) of one or more nights to Canada in May, up slightly (+0.3%) from April. This type of travel was relatively constant between late 1986 and early 1993, and then it began inching upward in April 1993.

Trips of one or more nights between Canada and other countries



Canadians travelled abroad less than in April

Overall, Canadians made fewer overnight trips abroad in May. In terms of all modes of travel, overnight trips by Canadians to all countries decreased 0.4% from April, to 1.6 million (seasonally adjusted)—well below the May 1993 figure.

Canadians made 1.3 million overnight trips (seasonally adjusted) to the United States, including all modes of transportation, up marginally (+0.2%) from April. Overnight travel by Canadian residents to the United States has been decreasing generally since January 1992.

As with same-day travel, a key factor in this downtrend has been the weakening Canadian dollar.

Canadians made 904,000 overnight car trips to the United States in May 1994, up 0.7% from April.

Overnight trips to all other countries decreased, down 2.9% from April, to 275,000.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2697.

The May 1994 issue of *International travel, advance information* (66-001P, \$7/\$70) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ruth McMillan (613-951-1791), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. □

Residents of the United States made 1.0 million trips (seasonally adjusted) of one or more nights to Canada in May, a 0.3% decrease from April but above the May 1993 level.

Trips of one or more nights to Canada by residents of overseas countries increased 2.2% from April, to 283,000. This continues an uptrend evident since August 1992. Overnight visits from a number of countries rose substantially from May 1993: France (+24.4% to 44,000), Japan (+16.1% to 44,000) and Australia (+17.0% to 11,000).

Travel between Canada and other countries

	March 1994 ^r	April 1994 ^r	May 1994 ^P	April 1994 to May 1994 ^P
	'000			% change
	seasonally adjusted			
Canadian trips abroad				
Car trips to the United States				
Same-day	3,420	3,120	3,085	-1.1
One or more nights	924	898	904	0.7
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States ¹	1,372	1,319	1,321	0.2
Other countries	285	283	275	-2.9
Travel to Canada				
Car trips from United States				
Same-day	1,618	1,583	1,621	2.4
One or more nights	726	721	706	-2.1
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States ¹	1,047	1,042	1,039	-0.3
Other countries ²	284	276	283	2.2
	May 1994 ^P	May 1993 to May 1994 ^P	January to May 1994 ^P	January-May 1993 to January-May 1994 ^P
	'000	% change	'000	% change
	unadjusted			
Canadian trips abroad				
Car trips to the United States				
Same-day	3,264	-28.0	15,129	-22.4
One or more nights	866	-15.9	3,600	-14.6
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States ¹	1,274	-13.7	5,907	-11.3
Other countries	240	-4.1	1,613	4.3
Travel to Canada				
Car trips from United States				
Same-day	1,690	3.1	6,502	0.5
One or more nights	696	0.4	2,112	3.6
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States ¹	1,072	2.1	3,230	4.0
Other countries ²	311	7.7	871	8.2

¹ Estimates for the United States include counts of car and bus, and estimated numbers for plane, train, boat and other methods.

² Figures for "other countries" exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States.

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway carloadings

Nine-day period ending June 30, 1994

The number of railway cars loaded in Canada during the nine-day period decreased 1.1% from the year-earlier period; revenue-freight loaded increased 3.6% to 6.3 million tonnes.

Piggyback traffic tonnage, which is included in total carload traffic, increased 12.9% during the same period.

Tonnage of revenue-freight loaded as of June 30, 1994 increased 4.3% from the previous year.

Cumulative data for 1993 and 1994 have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Average prices of selected farm inputs

June 1994

Average prices for June 1994 of selected farm inputs are now available by geographic region.

Available on CANSIM: 550-582.

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9606), Prices Division. ■

Civil aviation statistics

May 1994

Preliminary data for May 1994 on civil aviation are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

Preliminary data for May 1994 on civil aviation will appear in the August 1994 issue of *Aviation service*

bulletin (51-004, \$10/\$99). See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Robert Lund (819-997-6188), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Telephone statistics

May 1994

The 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of \$1,157.5 million in May 1994, down 0.4% from May 1993.

Operating expenses totalled \$885.1 million, up 2.5% from May 1993. Net operating revenue totalled \$272.4 million, an 8.9% decrease from May 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

The May 1994 issue of *Telephone statistics* (56-002, \$9/\$90) will be released shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Potato production

1993 (revised) and 1994 (preliminary)

Preliminary data for 1994 on the area of potatoes planted are now available. Also available are revised data for 1993 on area, yield and production. Data are tabulated by province.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1044.

These data are now available in *Canadian potato production* (\$21). See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Barb McLaughlin (902-893-7251) or Jacqueline LeBlanc (613-951-8715), Agriculture Division. ■

Road motor vehicles: fuel sales



1993

In 1993 net fuel sales totalled 42.6 billion litres, up 3.3% from 41.2 billion litres in 1992. Of the 42.6 billion litres, 76.8% was gasoline, 20.8% was diesel fuel, and 2.4% was liquefied petroleum gas.

Gross sales of gasoline increased 2.4% to 33.9 billion litres in 1993, from 33.1 billion litres in 1992.

The 1993 issue of *Road motor vehicles: fuel sales* (53-218, \$25) will be available at the end of July. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Transportation Division.

The Daily Statistics Canada	
Price: September 14, 1993 Per volume at \$20 + H.T.	
MAJOR RELEASES	
• Labour Force Survey, August 1993 The unemployment rate fell 0.2 to 13.2 in August 1993.	2
• Farm Product Price Index, July 1993 The Farm Product Price Index rose 0.2% in July. The index rose steadily in August 1993 since July 1992 and reached its highest point since July 1992. The index and other products rose steadily since July 1992.	4
• Advance Statistics of Saskatchewan, 1993-94 Since 1993-94, starting in October 1993, current dollars have risen from \$80.2 billion to an estimated \$85.2 billion in 1993-94. The 2.5% increase from 1992-93 was the smallest increase in 10 years.	6
DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS	
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• Road Motor Vehicle Sales, Ending September 1, 1993	7
• Retail Consumer Credit, Ending August 31, 1993	7
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Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

The dairy review, April 1994.

Catalogue number 23-001

(Canada: \$14/\$138; United States: US\$17/US\$166; other countries: US\$20/US\$194).

Pulpwood and wood residue statistics, May 1994.

Catalogue number 25-001

(Canada: \$7/\$70; United States: US\$9/US\$84; other countries: US\$10/US\$98).

Oils and fats, May 1994.

Catalogue number 32-006

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Particleboard, waferboard and fibreboard, May 1994.

Catalogue number 36-003

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Primary iron and steel, May 1994.

Catalogue number 41-001

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Passenger bus and urban transit statistics, May 1994.

Catalogue number 53-003

(Canada: \$8/\$80; United States: US\$10/US\$96; other countries: US\$12/US\$112).

Cable television, 1992.

Catalogue number 56-205

(Canada: \$28; United States: US\$34; other countries: US\$40).

The consumer price index, June 1994.

Catalogue number 62-001

(Canada: \$10/\$100; United States: US\$12/US\$120; other countries: US\$14/US\$140).

Available at 7:00 a.m. on Friday, July 15th.

Farm input index, first quarter 1994.

Catalogue number 62-004

(Canada: \$20/\$80; United States: US\$24/US\$96; other countries: US\$28/US\$112).

Canada's international transactions in securities, April 1994.

Catalogue number 67-002

(Canada: \$17/\$170; United States: US\$21/US\$204; other countries: US\$24/US\$238).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.



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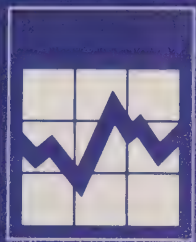
For the reference centre nearest you, check the blue pages of your telephone directory under Statistics Canada.

Authorized agents and bookstores also carry Statistics Canada's catalogued publications.

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of July 18-22
(Release dates are subject to change)

Release date	Title	Reference period
July		
18	Monthly survey of manufacturing	May 1994
19	Canadian international trade	May 1994
	Composite Index	June 1994
	Sales of natural gas	May 1994
20	Retail trade	May 1994
	Education quarterly review	Second quarter 1994
21	Wholesale trade	May 1994
	Neighbourhood income and demographics	1992



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, July 18, 1994

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

● Monthly survey of manufacturing, May 1994

2

Widespread increases helped manufacturers continue a strong spring surge as they boosted shipments 1.5% to \$28.3 billion. The advance in May was the third strong increase in a row after a five-month winter slump.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Department store sales advance release, June 1994

5

Sales of natural gas, May 1994

5

Crude petroleum and natural gas industry: volume and value of marketable production, 1993

6

Crude petroleum and natural gas industry: capital and operating expenditures, 1993

6

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

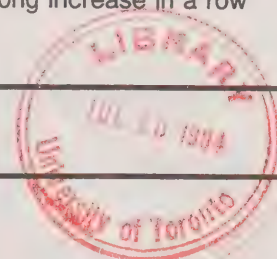
7

Focus on Canada series

1991 Census

Some of the most popular publications generated from the 1991 Census database are contained in the *Focus on Canada* series. Two reports from this series are available today: *Families in Canada* (96-307E, \$12) and *Family income in Canada* (96-318E, \$12).

The *Focus on Canada* series is distributed exclusively by Prentice Hall Canada Inc., 1870 Birchmount Road, Scarborough, Ontario M1P 2J7. Copies may be ordered by toll-free telephone at 1-800-567-3800 or by fax at 1-416-299-2529.



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MAJOR RELEASE

Monthly survey of manufacturing

May 1994

The seasonally adjusted value of shipments rose 1.5% to \$28.3 billion as manufacturers boosted output for the third month in a row (for a total increase of 6.9%) after five months of no net growth. As in March and April, the increase in May was widespread. Manufacturers in 15 of the 22 major groups (accounting for 81% of total shipments) reported a rise in shipment levels.

The backlog of unfilled orders, which will contribute to future shipments unless orders are cancelled, declined a marginal 0.2% to \$31.2 billion. This followed five months of growth when the orders backlog increased by \$3.3 billion.

Manufacturers post third monthly rise in shipments

Manufacturers continued to rev up after the winter slump as they posted their third strong increase in a row. The May increase was led by food producers (+\$106 million or +3.0%). Fish producers in the lobster and crab industry on the East Coast enjoyed a double dose of good luck. As reported by the media, declining crab catches off Alaska forced the Japanese-driven market to pay higher prices, while plentiful crab stocks in the Gulf of St. Lawrence led to a 38% rise in Canadian quotas. From the West Coast, roe herring (another Japanese delicacy) added to the increased shipments for fish producers.

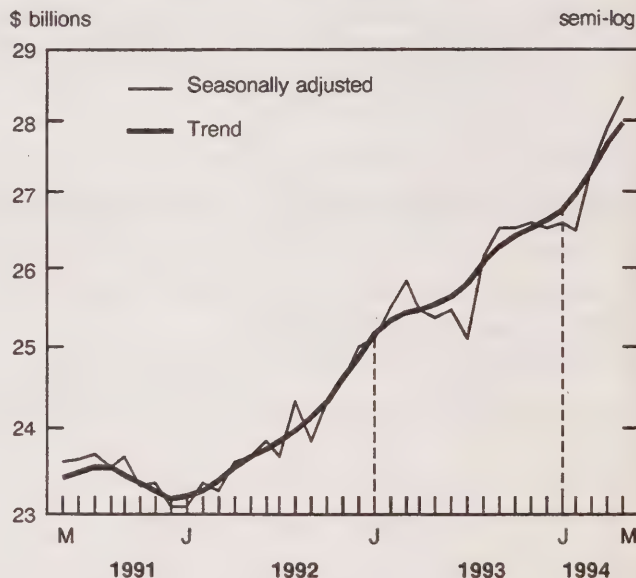
Other foods also recorded strong gains. Coffee purchasers stocked up in the wake of increasing prices, largely because members of the Association of Coffee Producing Countries decided to restrict supply. Canola manufacturers increased sales. Canola's popularity has soared because of booming international demand for a low-fat alternative to cooking oils made from palm seeds, corn or sunflower seeds. Prices for canola are relatively high. Manufacturers expect to export record amounts this year to Europe, Japan and the United States. They also expect to open up markets in Mexico and China.

Transportation equipment manufacturers shipped \$96 million more in May than in April. This was largely a result of increasing production at the Ford and General Motors plants, which had been closed for retooling to new models. It was also a result of increased production (including extra shifts and

Note to users

With the release last month of data for April 1994, the estimated values of shipments, inventories and orders were revised back to January 1991. These revisions resulted from benchmarking to both the 1991 and the 1992 annual survey of manufactures (ASM), since the results of the ASM are now available almost a year earlier. The benchmarking and revision process adjusts monthly sample estimates in the benchmark years (1991 and 1992) to the annual ASM levels, updates the sample, uses new and revised data, and re-estimates the seasonal adjustment factors.

Shipments soar following winter slump



overtime) at most Canadian automakers' plants, which was in response to strong car and light truck sales in Canada and in the United States.

Strong demand from foreign sources, notably the United States, also helped manufacturers improve shipments of refined petroleum and coal products (+5.2%), wood (+3.9%), fabricated metal (+2.8%), and machinery (+2.8%).

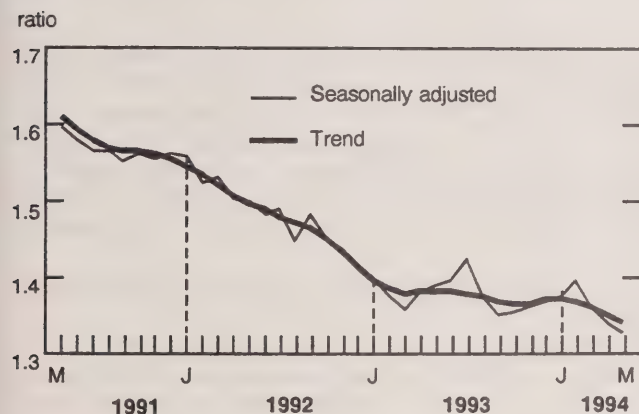
The value of shipments for the first five months of 1994 was \$136.6 billion, 7.4% higher than in the same period in 1993.

Inventory levels are rising, but the ratio is declining

Excepting one month, the value of inventories (owned) has risen continuously over the latest 14 months, increasing by 7.2% or \$2.5 billion. Most of the increase occurred in the wood products industry as manufacturers stocked up in response to high prices and anticipated construction activity. Manufacturers of fabricated metal products, machinery, and transportation equipment have also boosted inventory levels over the past year.

Despite this increase in inventories, the inventories to shipments ratio has fallen (with some monthly fluctuations) from 1.38 to 1.32 as the increase in shipments has generally outpaced the increase in inventories.

The inventories to shipments ratio continues to decline

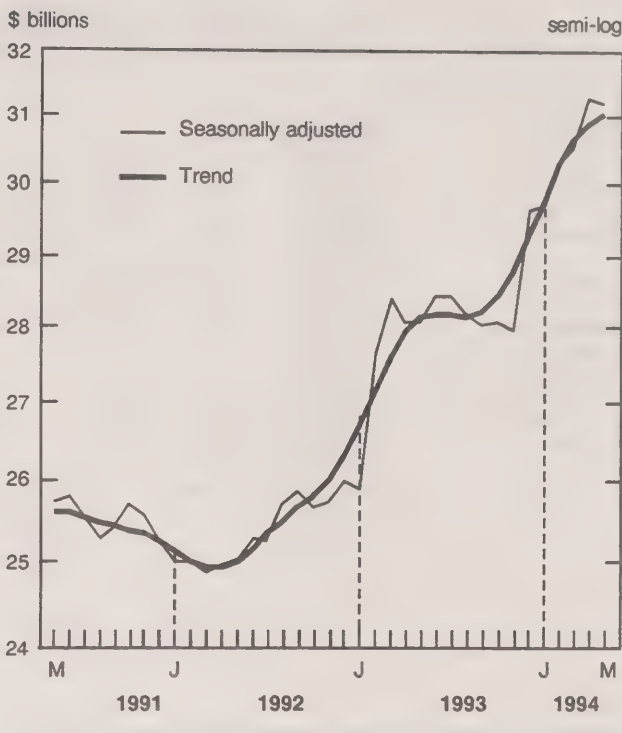


Customers take a breather as orders dip slightly

For the first time in six months, the backlog of unfilled orders declined, down a slight 0.2% to \$31.2 billion. In the previous five months, the backlog increased by \$3.3 billion. Large contracts were awarded in selected industries (notably railroad rolling-stock and aircraft). Numerous smaller contracts were awarded to Canadian manufacturers of machinery, primary and fabricated metals, and electrical and electronic products.

Unfilled orders are a stock of orders that will contribute to future shipments, assuming that orders are not cancelled.

The backlog of unfilled orders has increased by \$6.3 billion since March 1992



New orders are the sum of shipments for the current month (i.e., orders received and shipped within the same month) plus the change in unfilled orders.

New orders fell 1.4% in May after three months of solid performance. Manufacturers of transportation equipment (-3.6%), electrical and electronic products (-8.8%), machinery (-13.8%) and primary metals (-4.9%) recorded the largest drops from April's impressive figures.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9580.

The May 1994 issue of *Monthly survey of manufacturing* (31-001, \$19/\$190) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications". Data on shipments by province in greater detail may be available on request.

For further information on this release, contact Mark Marcogliese (613-951-9834), Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section, Industry Division. □

Shipments, inventories and orders in all manufacturing industries

Period	Shipments		Inventories		Unfilled orders		New orders		Inventories to shipments ratio
	\$ millions	% change	\$ millions	% change	\$ millions	% change	\$ millions	% change	
seasonally adjusted									
May 1993	25,327	-0.4	35,146	0.5	28,082	0.0	25,317	0.8	1.39
June 1993	25,433	0.4	35,434	0.8	28,412	1.2	25,763	1.8	1.39
July 1993	25,077	-1.4	35,695	0.7	28,434	0.1	25,100	-2.6	1.42
August 1993	26,116	4.1	35,838	0.4	28,159	-1.0	25,841	3.0	1.37
September 1993	26,513	1.5	35,765	-0.2	28,050	-0.4	26,404	2.2	1.35
October 1993	26,514	0.0	35,872	0.3	28,069	0.1	26,532	0.5	1.35
November 1993	26,569	0.2	36,121	0.7	27,981	-0.3	26,481	-0.2	1.36
December 1993	26,510	-0.2	36,247	0.3	29,646	6.0	28,175	6.4	1.37
January 1994	26,582	0.3	36,523	0.8	29,745	0.3	26,681	-5.3	1.37
February 1994	26,457	-0.5	36,866	0.9	30,283	1.8	26,995	1.2	1.39
March 1994	27,345	3.4	37,185	0.9	30,530	0.8	27,591	2.2	1.36
April 1994	27,877	1.9	37,304	0.3	31,281	2.5	28,628	3.8	1.34
May 1994	28,294	1.5	37,484	0.5	31,227	-0.2	28,240	-1.4	1.32

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Department store sales advance release June 1994

In June department store sales including concessions were \$1,068 million, up 7.1% from June 1993. Sales for the major department stores were \$552 million (+3.2%), while sales for the junior category were \$516 million (+11.6%).

Note: this advance release is a very preliminary indicator of data that will be published in the monthly department store sales by province and metropolitan area survey.

For further information on this release, contact Tom Newton (613-951-3552), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Sales of natural gas May 1994 (preliminary)

Lower demand by all three major sectors led to a decline in total domestic sales of natural gas. In May 1994, natural gas sales were down 2.1% from May 1993, to 3 728 million cubic metres.

Residential sales rose 8.1% in the first five months of 1994, largely due to unseasonably cold temperatures in January and February 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1052-1055.

The May 1994 issue of *Gas utilities* (55-002, \$14/\$140) will be available the third week of August. See "How to order publications".

Sales of natural gas

	May 1994 ^P	May 1993 to May 1994
	thousands of cubic metres	% change
Total	3 727 689	-2.1
Residential	661 240	-5.1
Commercial	515 346	-6.4
Industrial	1 908 584	-0.3
Direct	642 519	
	January to May 1994 ^P	January-May 1993 to January-May 1994
	thousands of cubic metres	% change
Total	30 556 875	2.7
Residential	9 304 888	8.1
Commercial	6 948 444	3.6
Industrial	10 503 225	-1.6
Direct	3 800 318	

^P Preliminary figures.

For further information on this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Crude petroleum and natural gas industry: volume and value of marketable production

1993

Led by strong export demand, production of natural gas and crude oil advanced in 1993. Natural gas production rose 10.4% to 128.8 billion cubic metres in 1993, while crude oil production increased 4.3% to 97.3 million cubic metres.

The value of natural gas production is estimated at \$7.5 billion for 1993, a sharp 31.0% rise from 1992. The advance is due to both volume and price increases. The value of crude oil production is estimated at \$11.1 billion for 1993, up 1.7% from 1992.

Crude petroleum and natural gas industry: volume and value of marketable production

		1993	1992 to 1993
			% change
Crude oil			
Volume	m ³ thousands	97 301.6	4.3
Value	\$ millions	11,090.3	1.7
Natural gas			
Volume	m ³ millions	128 827.4	10.4
Value	\$ millions	7,491.2	31.0
Natural gas by-products¹			
Volume	m ³ thousands	30 106.8	12.6
Value	\$ millions	2,860.4	17.5

¹ Excludes volume and value of elemental sulphur.

The 1993 issue of *Crude petroleum and natural gas industry* (26-213, \$28) will be available the third week of September.

For further information on this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Crude petroleum and natural gas industry: capital and operating expenditures

1993

Capital expenditures in the conventional crude petroleum and natural gas industry rose an exceptional 56.1% from 1992, to \$8.3 billion—the highest level since 1985. This reflects a sharp rise in drilling activity in 1993. Capital expenditures in the non-conventional sector in 1993 amounted to \$0.3 billion, down 46.7% from 1992. The decline is due to completion of some major projects.

Operating costs in the conventional sector rose a modest 0.5% to \$8.8 billion in 1993. Operating costs in the non-conventional sector in 1993 amounted to \$1.7 billion, up 5.7% from 1992.

Crude petroleum and natural gas industry: capital and operating expenditures

		1993	1992 to 1993
		\$ millions	% change
Capital expenditures			
Conventional		8,317.1	56.1
Non-conventional		340.8	-46.7
Operating expenditures			
Conventional		8,800.2	0.5
Non-conventional		1,719.0	5.7

The 1993 issue of *Crude petroleum and natural gas industry* (26-213, \$28) will be available the third week of September.

For further information on this release, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Refined petroleum products, April 1994.

Catalogue number 45-004

(Canada: \$20/\$200; United States: US\$24/US\$240;
other countries: US\$28/US\$280).

Sound recording, 1992-93.

Catalogue number 87-202

(Canada: \$24; United States: US\$29; other countries:
US\$34).

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Press, September 18, 1993

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- Labour Force Survey, August 1992 2
The unemployment rate fell 0.3 to 11.3 in August 1992.
- Farm Product Price Index, July 1993 4
The Farm Product Price Index rose 0.2% in July. The index was needed to report on the price index for farm products in the August 1993 report.
- Advance Statistics of Education, 1992-94 6
Since 1984, according to changes in current data, the 1992-94 edition is an advance 1994 edition in 1994. The 1994 edition has the greatest impact in 1994.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

- Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area, July 1993 7
- Retail Food's Home Sales, Ending September 4, 1993 7
- Personal Consumption Expenditures, Ending August 31, 1993 8
- Mining and Quarrying Statistics, July 1993 8
- Oil and Gas, July 1993 9
- New Housing Starts, July 1993 9
- Consumer Price Index, August 1993 9

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 13-17 11



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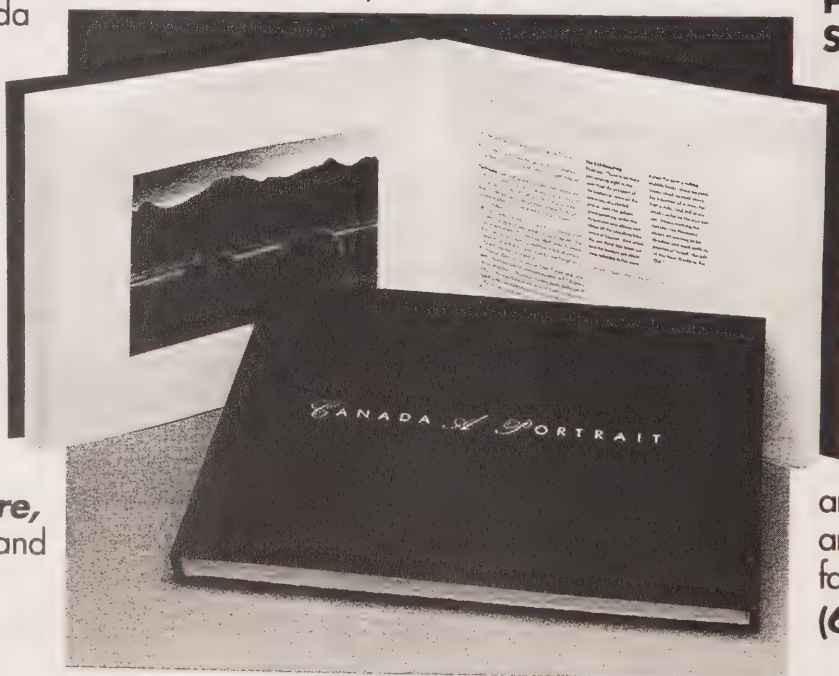
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, July 19, 1994

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Canadian international merchandise trade, May 1994** 2
Record imports in May bring Canada its first merchandise trade deficit since November 1991.
 - **Composite index, June 1994** 6
The growth of the leading index continued to slow down from its 29-month peak of 0.9% in February to 0.5% in June, its lowest rate since September 1993.
-

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

- | | |
|---|---|
| Export and import price indexes, May 1994 | 8 |
| Processed fruits and vegetables, May 1994 | 8 |
-

PUBLICATION RELEASED



MAJOR RELEASES

Canadian international merchandise trade

May 1994

On a balance of payments basis, imports grew by \$989 million, reaching a record \$17.0 billion. Increased imports of machinery and equipment and of automotive products reflected an upturn in domestic production and contributed most to the overall gain.

Exports on a balance of payments basis fell by \$436 million in May, to \$16.7 billion. Increased exports of automotive products and machinery to the United States were more than offset by declines in most other commodity sectors.

Canada's merchandise trade balance fell in May to a deficit of \$315 million, from a surplus of \$1.1 billion in April. The trade surplus with the United States shrank to \$1.7 billion in May, from \$2.2 billion in April. Exports to the United States stood at \$14.1 billion in May, while imports stood at \$12.5 billion. There were trade deficits with all other principal trading areas.

Commodity detail (customs basis)

Autos and machinery and equipment boost imports to a new record

Eighty percent of Canada's growth in imports in May was concentrated in three sectors: machinery and equipment, automotive products, and industrial goods. Machinery and equipment imports grew by \$356 million as all major components set monthly records. Except for passenger cars, records were also set in automotive imports. Truck imports were up \$47 million, while car imports increased by a more modest \$11 million. Automobile sales in Canada were up 8% over April. Growth in parts imports stood at \$122 million as Canadian auto production continued to advance. Industrial goods were up \$123 million in May to a new record. Many of the components of this grouping (such as steel products, plastic materials, and organic chemicals) also set monthly records.

Monthly records were also set for imports in all other commodity sectors except energy: consumer goods (+\$85 million), agricultural products (+\$47 million), and forestry products (+\$11 million). Falling imports of crude petroleum pulled the energy sector down by \$151 million.

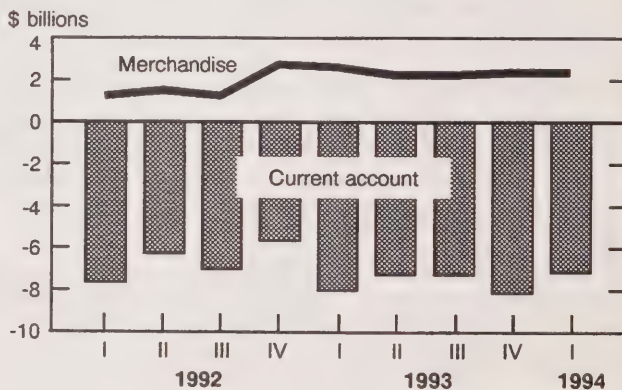
Note to users

Merchandise trade statistics are provided on both a customs basis and a balance of payments basis at the level of total exports, total imports and trade balance (surplus or deficit) by principal trading area. Detailed commodity and geographic information is presented on a customs basis only, although the equivalent balance of payments commodity detail can be obtained from CANSIM.

Analysts interested in specific commodity flows or geographic detail should use the customs basis figures. Those interested in macroeconomic issues should use the balance of payments figures (along with the rest of the current account), which incorporate merchandise trade statistics, trade in services and capital account movements.

In the first quarter of 1992, Canada's merchandise trade surplus of \$2.3 billion contrasted with a current account deficit of \$7.1 billion.

Balances (total), merchandise and current account



Auto and forestry exports increase, but overall levels drop

Overall export growth was down in May, though improvement was seen in the automotive and forestry sectors. Fed by continued U.S. demand, the number of passenger cars exported in the month moved up. Exports of auto parts were down \$47 million in May, but remained 12% above last year's level. Increases in pulp and paper helped to bolster the forestry products sector, as lumber exports fell from April's level.

Exports declined in the other commodity sectors. Exports of copper ores, precious metals, and steel were strong in May, but most other components within the industrial goods and materials sector lost ground, particularly metals and alloys. Overall exports of machinery and equipment fell \$213 million as all its components decreased except office machines (+\$29 million). Exports were down \$80 million in the energy sector and were down \$39 million in the agricultural sector. However, exports of crude petroleum moved ahead \$60 million as U.S. refineries geared up to meet summer demand.

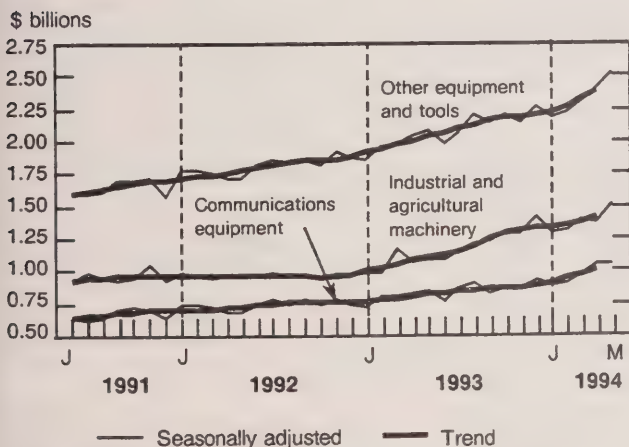
Underlying trends

Imports continue to trend upward

The trend for total imports slowed down between October and December 1993. But it has gained strength in each month of 1994, thanks largely to surging imports from the United States. This pattern is typical of movements in most commodity groups.

The trend for imports has been most influenced by growth in the machinery and equipment sector in 1994. Most groupings within the sector have shown increases (the exception is agricultural machinery).

Imports of machinery and equipment



After a lull that ended in January, automotive products have trended upward in 1994. The trend for truck imports has moved upward in recent months, responding to increased sales in Canada. Increases have been positive for cars sales, too, but to a lesser extent. Imports of automotive parts declined during the winter and early spring. But they have made a

substantial recovery since February, in line with increased assembly rates.

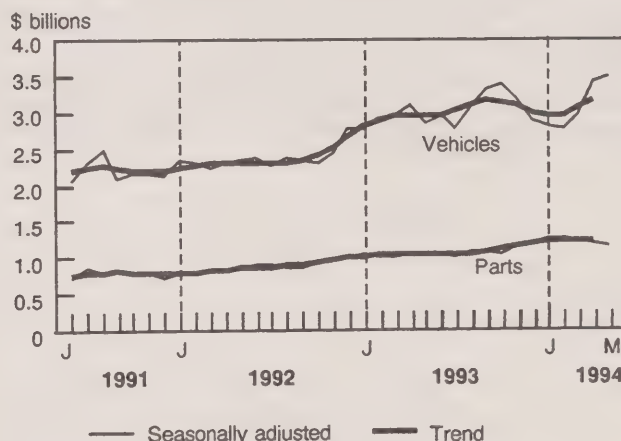
Imports of industrial goods and materials have been up for over a year. After slowing somewhat in the fall of 1993, the trend picked up speed during the winter months, recovering all of its lost momentum.

Most sectors support exports' upward trend

The trend for total exports has been positive and accelerating in 1994 after a brief slackening of growth in the fall of 1993. This pattern is supported by the trend for most—but not all—commodity sectors.

The automotive products trend was negative from November to January, but it has been growing at an increasing rate since then. This decline and recovery reflected production cutbacks as assembly plants retooled for the 1995 model year.

Exports of automotive products



The trend for machinery and equipment, which seemed to crest in December, has been positive in 1994 but has begun to decelerate; this was especially evident in the most recent period. This pattern has been influenced primarily by industrial and agricultural machinery and by transportation equipment other than aircraft.

Industrial goods have also contributed significantly to the post-autumn rise in exports. Accelerating growth in industrial goods since December has been carried in large part by increases for chemicals, plastics and fertilizers and for metals and alloys. Growth in both of these components, however, has slowed in the latest period.

The energy products trend, which gained strength since December, has also begun to slow in recent months. Excepting crude petroleum, most energy products have followed this pattern; price as well as volume changes have played a role in the cases of natural gas and coal. Declining since the fall of 1993, the trend for crude petroleum turned upward in the recent month.

The rate of decrease in agricultural products has slowed in recent months, as price and volume shifts have added strength to exports of fish and live animals.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3611-3616, 3618-3629, 3651, 3685-3713, 3718-3720 and 3887-3913.

This release contains a summary of merchandise trade data that will be available next week in *Canadian international merchandise trade* (65-001, \$19/\$182). The publication will include detailed tables by commodity and country on a customs basis.

For more timely receipt of merchandise trade data, a fax service is available on the morning of release.

Current account data (incorporating merchandise trade statistics, trade in services and capital account movements) are available on a quarterly basis in

Revisions

In keeping with the revision policy of International Trade Division, revisions are made in each month of the current year in order to: correct classification anomalies; include information from late documents; and, for energy, reflect the difference between original estimates and actual figures.

Imports for April have been revised up \$105 million, largely because of a \$61 million addition to machinery and equipment. In this sector, aircraft, engines and parts gained \$28 million and industrial machinery gained \$23 million. Adjustments to automotive parts imports (-\$35 million) and agricultural and fishing products imports (-\$13 million) had some offsetting influence on the overall revision.

April's exports were revised down \$114 million. Much of the change was concentrated in forestry products (-\$35 million), mainly woodpulp. Machinery and equipment exports were reduced by \$28 million as other machinery was revised down \$17 million. Automotive products exports were reduced by \$18 million—half of the adjustment was made to trucks.

Canada's balance of international payments (67-001, \$30/\$120). See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bob Gordon (613-951-9647), Marketing and Client Services Section, International Trade Division. □

Merchandise trade of Canada

	March 1994	April 1994	May 1994	March to April 1994	April to May 1994	January to May 1993 1994		May 1993 to May 1994	
	seasonally adjusted in \$ current								
	\$ millions			% change		\$ millions		% change	
Balance of payments basis									
Exports									
United States	13,701	14,228	14,140	3.8	-0.6	58,150	67,952	16.9	19.2
Other countries	3,137	2,935	2,587	-6.4	-11.9	14,772	14,246	-3.6	-11.8
Total	16,838	17,163	16,727	1.9	-2.5	72,922	82,198	12.7	13.1
Imports									
United States	11,713	12,025	12,484	2.7	3.8	50,145	58,555	16.8	19.0
Other countries	4,175	4,029	4,560	-3.5	13.2	18,752	20,503	9.3	23.8
Total	15,888	16,054	17,043	1.0	6.2	68,897	79,059	14.7	20.2
Balance									
United States	1,988	2,203	1,656	...	...	8,005	9,397	...	...
Other countries	-1,038	-1,093	-1,973	...	...	-3,980	-6,258	...	...
Total	950	1,109	-315	...	...	4,025	3,139	...	...
Balance of payments adjustments*									
Exports									
United States	-414	-568	-660	...	...	-2,107	-2,631	...	...
Other countries	-135	-11	-60	...	...	-314	-482	...	...
Total	-549	-579	-719	...	...	-2,421	-3,114	...	...
Imports									
United States	1,132	1,031	1,304	...	...	4,707	5,742	...	...
Other countries	-914	-943	-1,028	...	...	-3,887	-4,916	...	...
Total	218	88	276	...	...	820	826	...	...
Customs basis									
Exports									
Agricultural and fishing products	1,309	1,318	1,279	0.7	-3.0	6,111	6,399	4.7	6.0
Energy products	1,823	1,786	1,706	-2.1	-4.5	7,834	8,697	11.0	-4.5
Forestry products	2,390	2,367	2,379	-1.0	0.5	10,569	11,697	10.7	14.3
Industrial goods and materials	3,054	3,051	2,969	-0.1	-2.7	13,176	14,856	12.8	5.7
Machinery and equipment	3,451	3,450	3,237	-0.0	-6.2	13,389	16,452	22.9	18.5
Automotive products	4,169	4,607	4,630	10.5	0.5	19,600	21,413	9.2	20.0
Other consumer goods	445	443	449	-0.4	1.3	1,784	2,206	23.7	20.4
Special transactions trade	746	719	798	-3.5	11.0	2,880	3,591	24.7	29.8
Total	17,387	17,742	17,447	2.0	-1.7	75,343	85,311	13.2	12.8
Imports									
Agricultural and fishing products	981	966	1,013	-1.5	4.9	4,492	4,816	7.2	10.8
Energy products	517	644	493	24.6	-23.5	3,034	2,702	-10.9	-11.4
Forestry products	139	136	147	-2.3	8.3	636	686	7.8	19.4
Industrial goods and materials	2,938	2,984	3,107	1.5	4.1	12,651	14,692	16.1	16.9
Machinery and equipment	5,046	5,122	5,478	1.5	6.9	20,893	25,137	20.3	26.4
Automotive products	3,758	3,864	4,045	2.8	4.7	16,112	18,760	16.4	24.2
Other consumer goods	1,887	1,851	1,936	-1.9	4.6	8,565	9,289	8.4	10.8
Special transactions trade	405	398	549	-1.6	37.8	1,693	2,150	27.0	56.4
Total	15,670	15,966	16,768	1.9	5.0	68,077	78,233	14.9	20.3

* Adjustments are applied to the customs basis data.

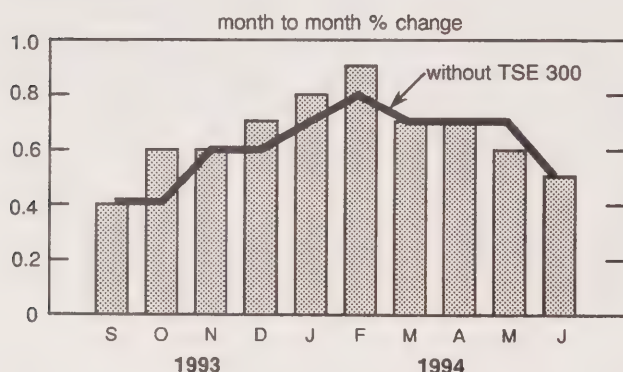
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Composite index

June 1994

The growth of the leading index continued to slow down from its 29-month peak of 0.9% in February to 0.5% in June, its lowest rate since September 1993. Unlike in previous months, the weakness in June was not confined to just the stock market: the average for the other nine components slowed to 0.5% from 0.7% growth. Although eight of these components continued to grow, more moderate increases were the rule for those related to final demand. Business spending, however, remained vigorous.

Composite index



Household demand lost some of its recent buoyancy, particularly for auto sales, which led to a slowdown for durable goods to 1.2%, from a seven-year high of 1.7%. The deceleration accompanied higher interest rates. Growth remained positive for

the housing index. Housing was buttressed by starts in Western Canada, where employment rose rapidly in May and June. Furniture and appliance sales again rose gradually.

New orders for durable manufactured goods rose sharply as most industries benefited from recent widespread gains in demand. Orders have now regained their peak levels set in the 1980s. Manufacturers have increased inventories to keep up with demand, leading to a second straight slight decline in the ratio of shipments to inventories of finished goods. After steady increases since March, the average workweek also has recovered all of the ground lost in the last recession. Employment in services accelerated in June due to the largest gain in business demand since 1975.

The Toronto stock market fell again in June, led by interest rate sensitive stocks. The money supply moderated from the seven-year-high growth rates set in the spring.

The growth of the U.S. leading indicator eased after a pickup at the start of the year. The outlook for Canadian exports remains positive, however, as most of the components related to manufacturing continued to rise. Consumer confidence also continued to increase, while employment gains remained strong in June after an upward-revised hike in May.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 191.

The July 1994 issue of *Canadian economic observer* (11-010, \$22/\$220) will be available this week. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release or about the next release dates, contact Francine Roy (613-951-3627), Current Economic Analysis Division. □

Composite index

Data used in the composite index calculation for:	January 1994	February 1994	March 1994	April 1994	May 1994	June 1994	Last month of data available
							% change
Composite leading indicator (1981 = 100)	160.8	162.2	163.4	164.6	165.6	166.4	0.5
Housing index ¹	129.1	129.7	129.8	130.4	130.5	131.2	0.5
Business and personal services employment (thousands)	1,840	1,844	1,844	1,846	1,850	1,857	0.4
TSE 300 stock price index (1975 = 1000)	4,274	4,346	4,386	4,393	4,388	4,337	-1.2
Money supply (M1) (millions of 1981 \$) ²	28,360	28,628	28,929	29,339	29,650	29,871	0.7
U.S. composite leading index (1967 = 100) ³	210.0	210.8	211.7	212.6	213.4	214.0	0.3
Manufacturing							
Average workweek	38.7	38.7	38.8	38.9	39.0	39.1	0.3
New orders, durables (millions of 1981 \$) ⁴	10,097.2	10,368.9	10,524.6	10,581.0	10,634.1	10,769.8	1.3
Shipments/inventories ratio ⁴	1.53	1.55	1.56	1.56	1.55	1.54	-0.01*
Retail trade							
Furniture and appliance sales (millions of 1981 \$) ⁴	1,104.0	1,104.1	1,104.6	1,106.1	1,109.9	1,114.4	0.4
Other durable goods sales (millions of 1981 \$) ⁴	3,706.5	3,730.8	3,762.8	3,805.7	3,870.5	3,916.2	1.2
Unsmoothed composite	163.7	166.0	165.0	166.9	167.0	167.3	0.2

¹ Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (MLS).

² Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.

³ The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated but the figures themselves refer to data for the immediately preceding month.

⁴ The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated but the figures themselves refer to data for two months preceding.

* Difference from previous month.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Export and import price indexes

May 1994

Current- and fixed-weighted export and import price indexes (1986=100) on a balance of payments basis are now available. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to May 1994 for the five commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups.

Customs-based current- and fixed-weighted U.S. price indexes (1986=100) are also available. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to May 1994. Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 all-countries and U.S.-only SITC section indexes.

New indexes on a customs basis (listed for the five commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups) are now available on CANSIM.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3611-3616, 3618-3629.

The May 1994 issue of *Canadian international merchandise trade* (65-001, \$19/\$182) will be available the last week of July. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Denis Pilon (613-951-4808), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division. ■

Processed fruits and vegetables

May 1994

Data for May 1994 on processed fruits and vegetables are now available.

Canned and frozen fruits and vegetables—monthly (32-011, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATION RELEASED

Building permits, May 1994.

Catalogue number 64-001

(Canada: \$24/\$240; United States: US\$29/US\$288;
other countries: US\$34/US\$336).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.



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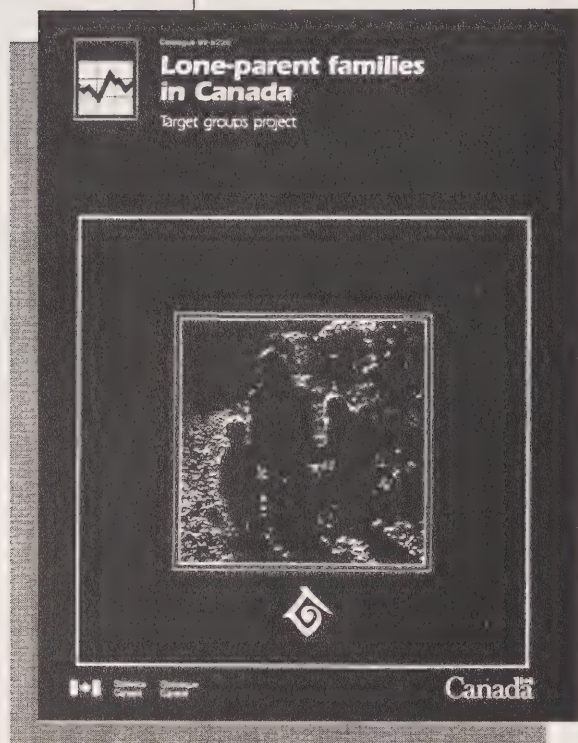
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Friday, September 16, 1993
For release at 8:00 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES	
• Labour Force Survey, August 1993 The unemployment rate fell 0.2 to 13.3 in August 1993.	2
• Farm Product Price Index, July 1993 The Farm Product Price Index rose 0.2% in July. The index either reached its highest level since Jan. 1992 (the previous and highest annual rise reached slightly more than 1% in Nov. 1992).	4
• Advance Statistics of Education, 1992-93 Since 1982-83, spending on education (in current dollars) has risen from \$80.2 billion to an estimated \$88.5 billion in 1992-93. The daily enrolment from 1982-83 was the smallest enrolment in a decade.	6
DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS	
• Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area, July 1993	7
• Steel Plant's Furnace, Heat, Ending September 6, 1993	7
• Release: Conventional 15-day Forward Bidding August 21, 1993	7
• Release: Conventional Bidding, June 1993	8
• Mining and Quarrying Statistics, July 1993	8
• July 1993 / July 1993	8
• New Housing Starts, 1993, June 1993	8
• Canadian Patent Publications, December 1993	8
PUBLICATIONS RELEASED	
MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 13-17	11

Lone-parent families in Canada



Life in lone-parent families

The structure of family living in Canada has changed dramatically in the last several decades. The growing number of lone-parent families has been one of the most profound developments. In fact, by 1991, there were almost one million lone-parent families, representing one of every five families with children. As well, women make up the vast majority of lone parents.

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, July 20, 1994

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Retail trade, May 1994** 2
Consumers resumed their spending on goods in May after pausing in April. Seasonally adjusted retail sales rose 1.0% to \$17.1 billion.
- **Attitudes of graduates with bachelor's degrees toward their programs, 1992** 5
Two years after graduation, 70% of university graduates with bachelor's degrees would select the same field again and 80% would return to the same school.

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Federal government and government business enterprises employment and remuneration, fourth quarter 1993	6
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Preliminary boundaries of census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations, 1996 Census	7
Stocks of frozen poultry meat, July 1, 1994	7

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 8

Focus on Canada series: the self-employed 1991 Census

Is being self-employed an attractive economic alternative or a condition imposed on people by circumstances beyond their control? *The self-employed*, one of 11 reports in the *Focus on Canada* series from the 1991 Census, profiles two types of self-employed workers in Canada: those with paid help and those without. The author analyzes these groups in terms of demographics, labour characteristics, industries, occupations and incomes.

The *Focus on Canada* series is distributed exclusively by Prentice Hall Canada Inc., 1870 Birchmount Road, Scarborough, Ontario M1P 2J7. Copies of *The self-employed* (96-316E, \$12) may be ordered by toll-free telephone at 1-800-567-3800 or by fax at 1-416-299-2529.



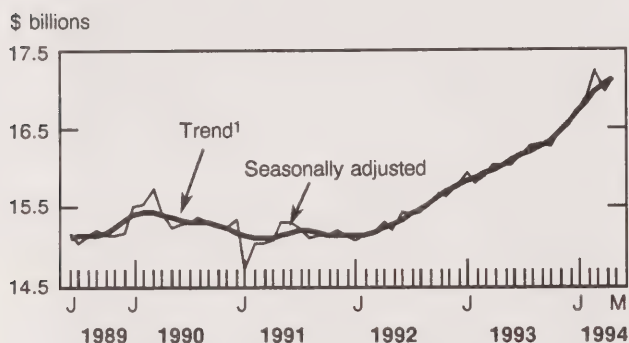
MAJOR RELEASES

Retail trade

May 1994 (preliminary)

Consumers resumed their spending on goods in May after pausing in April. Seasonally adjusted retail sales rose 1.0% to \$17.1 billion, coinciding with similar movements in employment in the trade sector over the latest two months.

Consumers resumed spending on goods in May



Data prior to 1991 have been adjusted to remove the Federal Sales Tax to be comparable to January 1991 and subsequent data.

¹ Trend represents smoothed seasonally adjusted data.

The sales increase in May was the sixth increase in seven months. The strength came from all sectors, but was led by the automotive and food retailers.

Since mid-1993, changes in total retail sales have been generally dominated by the automotive, general merchandise and food sectors. The trends in these sectors have been increasing, but they have been increasing at a slower rate over the latest three months. In 1994 the trends in all sectors of retail trade have been positive; this includes clothing and furniture stores, which reported weak sales in the fourth quarter of 1993.

Consumers resume spending on goods

All retail sectors grew in May. The largest increase was in the automotive sector (+1.2% to \$6.1 billion) after a 2.8% drop in April. Despite this increase, consumers have been slowing their

spending on automotive products in the latest three months.

Two of the three components of the automotive sector recorded higher sales in May. The largest upward influence came from a 2.3% gain in sales by motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers after a drop of 4.0% in April (the number of new motor vehicles sold increased 1.2% in May). Gasoline service stations recorded higher sales in May after a 0.9% decline in April. Partly offsetting this gain in May was a 2.4% sales decline by automotive parts, accessories and services outlets after two consecutive monthly increases.

Spending in food stores increased 1.0% in May, the sixth increase in seven months. Sales by supermarkets and grocery stores led this increase as a 1.0% gain more than offset the 0.4% decline reported in April. Despite these increases in recent months, sales by food retailers have experienced a slower rate of growth over the latest two months.

Mixed provincial patterns

From 1993 to the first quarter of 1994, all provinces registered fluctuating retail sales around a generally upward trend. Of the six provinces reporting higher sales in May, Quebec (+2.9%) and British Columbia (+2.4%) recorded the most significant increases. The increase in Quebec more than offset a 2.5% drop in April.

Year-to-date

Unadjusted cumulative retail sales for the first five months of 1994 totalled \$79.0 billion, up 6.5% from the corresponding period in 1993. In April, cumulative sales were 6.4% higher than in the same period of 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2299, 2398-2417 and 2420.

The May 1994 issue of *Retail trade* (63-005, \$20/\$200) will be available the first week of August. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Sonia Demers (613-951-3551), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □

Retail sales

Trade group	May 1993	February 1994 ^r	March 1994 ^r	April 1994 ^r	May 1994 ^p	April 1994 ^r to May 1994 ^p	May 1993 to May 1994 ^p
	\$ millions					% change	
	seasonally adjusted						
Food	4,243	4,387	4,429	4,393	4,436	1.0	4.6
Supermarkets and grocery stores	3,955	4,107	4,137	4,120	4,163	1.0	5.3
All other food stores	288	281	292	273	274	0.1	-5.1
Drug and patent medicine stores	980	1,006	1,022	1,016	1,017	0.1	3.8
Clothing	952	970	983	975	982	0.7	3.2
Shoe stores	133	147	145	144	150	4.8	13.2
Men's clothing stores	145	152	156	156	154	-1.3	6.6
Women's clothing stores	321	321	325	317	320	1.2	-0.1
Other clothing stores	353	350	357	359	357	-0.4	1.1
Furniture	878	881	897	899	916	1.9	4.3
Household furniture and appliance stores	693	687	702	707	723	2.3	4.4
Household furnishings stores	185	194	196	193	193	0.2	4.2
Automotive	5,469	5,985	6,184	6,013	6,084	1.2	11.2
Motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	3,398	3,838	4,014	3,850	3,938	2.3	15.9
Gasoline service stations	1,176	1,172	1,181	1,171	1,178	0.6	0.2
Automotive parts, accessories and services	896	975	989	992	968	-2.4	8.1
General merchandise stores	1,703	1,808	1,836	1,773	1,783	0.5	4.6
Retail stores not elsewhere classified (n.e.c.)	1,825	1,872	1,902	1,887	1,916	1.5	5.0
Other semi-durable goods stores	558	560	561	578	579	0.2	3.7
Other durable goods stores	434	459	486	464	473	2.0	9.2
All other retail stores n.e.c.	833	853	855	845	863	2.1	3.6
Total, retail sales	16,050	16,908	17,254	16,957	17,134	1.0	6.8
Total excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	12,653	13,070	13,240	13,107	13,196	0.7	4.3
Department store type merchandise	5,505	5,683	5,786	5,706	5,750	0.8	4.5
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland	274	280	288	283	284	0.3	3.3
Prince Edward Island	70	72	74	72	73	1.0	3.4
Nova Scotia	533	543	567	543	536	-1.3	0.6
New Brunswick	412	426	417	408	413	1.1	0.3
Quebec	3,911	4,166	4,189	4,087	4,204	2.9	7.5
Ontario	5,916	6,203	6,397	6,268	6,306	0.6	6.6
Manitoba	547	585	586	575	554	-3.6	1.4
Saskatchewan	471	500	507	523	512	-2.1	8.6
Alberta	1,690	1,771	1,852	1,822	1,820	-0.1	7.7
British Columbia	2,175	2,306	2,322	2,322	2,378	2.4	9.3
Yukon	17	17	17	16	17	1.2	-2.7
Northwest Territories	33	38	39	39	39	-0.6	15.7

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

Retail sales

Trade group	May 1993	April 1994 ^r	May 1994 ^p	May 1993 to May 1994 ^p
	\$ millions			% change
	unadjusted			
Food	4,366	4,444	4,447	1.8
Supermarkets and grocery stores	4,064	4,174	4,161	2.4
All other food stores	302	271	286	-5.4
Drug and patent medicine stores	961	989	995	3.6
Clothing	962	943	980	1.9
Shoe stores	145	150	160	10.5
Men's clothing stores	147	145	150	2.2
Women's clothing stores	337	315	332	-1.6
Other clothing stores	333	333	338	1.5
Furniture	815	838	854	4.8
Household furniture and appliance stores	633	657	662	4.7
Household furnishings stores	182	181	192	5.1
Automotive	6,253	6,516	7,108	13.7
Motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	4,067	4,415	4,830	18.7
Gasoline service stations	1,196	1,094	1,199	0.3
Automotive parts, accessories and services	989	1,008	1,079	9.0
General merchandise stores	1,648	1,649	1,703	3.3
Retail stores not elsewhere classified (n.e.c.)	1,899	1,735	1,973	3.9
Other semi-durable goods stores	625	528	649	3.8
Other durable goods stores	424	415	457	7.7
All other retail stores n.e.c.	850	792	868	2.1
Total, retail sales	16,903	17,114	18,060	6.8
Total excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	12,836	12,700	13,230	3.1
Department store type merchandise	5,435	5,362	5,638	3.7
Provinces and territories				
Newfoundland	278	281	288	3.5
Prince Edward Island	72	68	75	4.7
Nova Scotia	555	543	555	--
New Brunswick	424	407	431	1.5
Quebec	4,309	4,359	4,634	7.5
Ontario	6,203	6,214	6,601	6.4
Manitoba	569	574	581	2.2
Saskatchewan	488	525	526	7.8
Alberta	1,743	1,827	1,884	8.1
British Columbia	2,209	2,262	2,429	9.9
Yukon	18	16	17	-6.6
Northwest Territories	34	38	39	13.2

^p Preliminary figures.^r Revised figures.

-- Amount too small to be expressed.

Attitudes of graduates with bachelor's degrees toward their programs

1992

Two years after graduation, 70% of university graduates with bachelor's degrees would select the same field again and 80% would return to the same school.

Graduates' university experiences may not have met their expectations

Overall, graduates rated general self-improvement as the most important reason for enrolling. Business graduates rated improved chances of a good income first in importance. Education, engineering and applied sciences graduates rated development of job skills as most important.

But graduates' university experiences may not have met their expectations. Graduates rated their programs lower at providing them with skills, knowledge and opportunities than the level of importance they had assigned to each reason for enrolling. The largest gap between expectations and results was for the acquisition of job skills: rated at 2.47 (out of a possible 3) in importance at enrolment, but rated at only 2.01 in extent to which the program provided these skills. The next largest deviation was for improved chances of a good income: rated at 2.50 in importance, but rated at only 2.15 in extent to which the program delivered.

Graduates are generally satisfied with the delivery of programs

Graduates of all programs reported about the same level of satisfaction with faculty availability, institutional facilities (libraries, labs, computers, etc.), class size and quality of teaching. Humanities, general arts and sciences, part-time and co-op students were more satisfied than the average in all four aspects. Agriculture and biological sciences graduates rated their satisfaction below average in all four aspects.

Eighty-six percent of graduates were satisfied or very satisfied with the quality of teaching in their program. Satisfaction with the quality of teaching was highest among humanities graduates and lowest among engineering and applied sciences graduates.

Note to users

The National Graduates Survey of students who graduated in 1990 was conducted in 1992. It is the first national survey to ask graduates about their satisfaction with their schooling after two years in the labour force. The survey also looked at graduates' reasons for enrolling, the knowledge they gained about career opportunities while at school, and how well they were integrated into the labour market. Over 36,000 graduates were interviewed, of which 11,000 were graduates with bachelor's degrees.

Developing independent thinking skills rates highest

The extent to which their program developed independent thinking skills scored highest among graduates (2.41 out of a possible 3). Development of decision-making skills ranked second (2.25), followed by good writing skills (1.97) and good speaking skills (1.95). There was a wide variation between disciplines for writing and speaking skills and much less variation for independent thinking and decision-making skills.

Humanities, general arts and sciences, and social sciences graduates ranked their programs highest at developing good writing skills. Mathematics and physical sciences and engineering and applied sciences graduates ranked their programs lowest.

Graduates want employment related to field of study

Overall, 82% of graduates with bachelor's degrees considered it important to have employment related to their field of study. But only 61% believed that their program provided them to at least some extent with knowledge about career opportunities. The health professions, engineering and applied sciences, business, education, and co-op programs were rated highest by graduates in providing knowledge of career opportunities. Humanities, general arts and sciences, fine and applied arts, and social sciences were rated lowest.

These and other findings of a unique survey of postsecondary graduates were released today in an article in the summer 1994 (vol. 1, no. 2) issue of *Education quarterly review* (81-003, \$15/\$60), which is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Jim Seidle (613-951-1500, fax: 613-951-9040), Education Subdivision, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Federal government and government business enterprises employment and remuneration

Fourth quarter 1993 (unadjusted)

Data for the fourth quarter of 1993 on federal government and government business enterprises employment and remuneration are now available. Employment data are quarterly averages. Remuneration data are quarterly totals.

Federal government

Total government employment (which excludes government business enterprises) averaged 396,800 employees in the fourth quarter 1993, a 1.9% decrease from the fourth quarter 1992. Remuneration totalled \$4.3 billion in the fourth quarter of 1993, a 1.6% decrease from the fourth quarter of 1992.

Federal government business enterprises

For federal government business enterprises, employment decreased 1.5% from the fourth quarter of 1992, to average 148,200 employees. Total remuneration was \$1.5 billion in the fourth quarter 1993, a 1.5% increase from a year earlier.

Note: The number of employees are shown as "on strength" and include all employees within and outside Canada who are full-time, part-time and casual employees. "On strength" includes paid employees who report to work and persons who are not being paid but who are considered employees (such as those on strike or on unpaid leave). Remuneration data are presented on a cash basis as compared to an accrual basis.

Government includes departments, agencies, boards, commissions, municipalities, and funds established and controlled by governments, public educational institutions, cultural facilities, hospitals and social agencies, and the bodies administering universal pension plans.

Government business enterprises are organizations engaged in commercial operations. Such enterprises are similar in motivation to private business enterprises and either compete with private enterprises or monopolize markets that would otherwise be serviced by the private sector.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2717-2720.

For further information on this release, contact Ferhana Ansari (613-951-1843) or Yves Gauthier (613-951-1845), Public Employment Section, Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through custom and special tabulation. For further information or general inquiries on the Public Institutions Division's products or services, contact Susan Stobert, Data Dissemination and External Relations Unit (613-951-0767, fax: 613-951-0661). ■

Local government long-term debt

June 1994

Estimates of the accumulated long-term debt of local governments for all provinces except Ontario are now available.

For further information on this release, contact Marlene Vollmer (613-951-1830), Public Institutions.

Data are also available through custom and special tabulations. For further information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division products or services, contact Jo-Anne Thibault, Data Dissemination and External Relations Co-ordinator (613-951-0767). ■

Construction union wage rate index

June 1994

The construction union wage rate index (including supplements) for Canada (1986=100) remained unchanged in June 1994 from May's revised level of 136.3. Year-over-year, the composite index increased 1.8% to 136.3 in June 1994, from 133.9 in June 1993. This was the smallest June-over-June movement in the index since 1984, when a 1.4% increase was recorded.

Construction union wage rates and indexes comprise union wage rates for 16 trades in 22 metropolitan areas (including the basic rate and rates that include selected supplementary payments) and indexes for those cities where a majority of trades are covered by current collective agreements.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 956, 958 and 2033-2038.

The second quarter 1994 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, \$19/\$76) will be available in September. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350), Information and Current Analysis Unit, Prices Division (fax: 613-951-2848).

Selected financial indexes

June 1994

Data for June 1994 for the selected financial indexes (1986 = 100) are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2031.

The second quarter 1994 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, \$19/\$76) will be available in September. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350), Information and Current Analysis Unit, Prices Division (fax: 613-951-2848).

Preliminary boundaries of census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations

1996 Census

Two reports showing preliminary boundaries for the 1996 census metropolitan areas and census-tracted

census agglomerations with urban core populations of at least 50,000 are now available. The reports outline the methodology used in defining the census metropolitan areas and census-tracted census agglomerations. As well, each census metropolitan area and census-tracted census agglomeration is presented on a map showing its component municipalities (census subdivisions) along with a table showing the 1991 and 1996 inclusion criteria by census subdivision.

Preliminary 1996 census metropolitan areas and Preliminary 1996 census agglomerations with urban core populations of at least 50,000 are now available from GEO-Help for \$30 each (613-951-3889, fax: 613-951-0569).

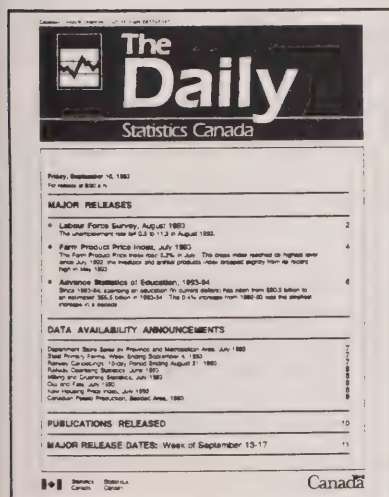
Stocks of frozen poultry meat

July 1, 1994

Preliminary data on the stocks of frozen poultry meat in cold storage for July 1, 1994 are now available. Revised data for June 1, 1994 are also available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

For further information on this release, contact Jacqueline LeBlanc (613-951-8715), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division.



Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Monthly survey of manufacturing, May 1994.

Catalogue number 31-001

(Canada: \$19/\$190; United States: US\$23/US\$228; other countries: US\$27/US\$266).

Average prices of selected farm inputs, June 1994.

Catalogue number 62-012

(Canada: \$8/\$48; United States: US\$10/US\$58; other countries: US\$12/US\$68).

Department store sales and stocks, March 1994.

Catalogue number 63-002

(Canada: \$16/\$160; United States: US\$20/US\$192; other countries: US\$23/US\$224).

Touriscope: international travel—advance information, May 1994, vol. 10, no. 5.

Catalogue number 66-001P

(Canada: \$7/\$70; United States: US\$9/US\$84; other countries: US\$10/US\$98).

Education quarterly review, summer 1994, vol. 1, no. 2.

Catalogue number 81-003

(Canada: \$15/\$60; United States: US\$18/US\$72; other countries: US\$21/US\$84).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.



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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, July 21, 1994

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- Wholesale trade, May 1994** 2
 Wholesale merchants' sales increased in May for the fourth consecutive month. Sales of other machinery, equipment and supplies led the increase.
- Neighbourhood income and demographics, 1992** 5
 In 1992, rural northern communities in Canada had higher median total incomes than urban areas. The highest belonged to Polaris, a small mining community in the Northwest Territories, which had a median total income of \$92,800, far above the national level of \$18,600.

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Neighbourhood income and demographics 1992

Today, Statistics Canada is releasing data on age and income for the nation at all levels of postal geography. These data reveal that, for urban areas, the wealthiest postal walk of over 400 taxfilers in Canada is located in Toronto within the postal area of M4V, where the median income is \$48,000.

Produced annually, these data are a unique source that are ideal for supporting market analyses and policy decisions. For further information on this release, contact Client Services (613-951-9720), Small Area and Administrative Data Division.



MAJOR RELEASES

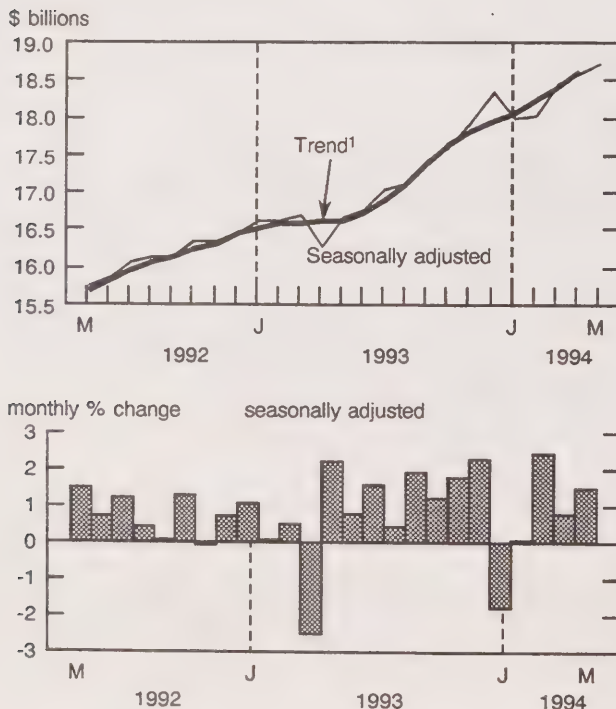
Wholesale trade

May 1994 (preliminary)

Expansion continues for wholesalers

Wholesale merchants' sales increased in May for the fourth consecutive month. Sales (seasonally adjusted) totalled \$18.9 billion in May, up 1.5% from April. The most noticeable increase in value came from wholesalers of other machinery, equipment and supplies (among other goods, they buy and sell computers, office equipment and industrial machinery).

Wholesale merchants' sales



¹ The short-term trend represents a weighted average of data.

Sales rise for eight of the nine industry groups

Wholesale merchants (whose sales are classified for survey purposes into nine industry groups

according to type of goods handled) recorded their fourth consecutive monthly increase since January 1994. In May sales for eight of the nine groupings of wholesalers increased.

Wholesalers of other machinery, equipment and supplies recorded the strongest growth: sales climbed \$102 million or 2.3% from April. This group alone accounted for 36% of the total rise in the wholesale sector in May. Compared with December 1993, this group's sales have risen 6.1%, more than double the 2.9% growth for the entire sector.

Recording the next strongest growth were distributors of agricultural and industrial chemicals, books, newspaper and other products (+2.0% or +\$60 million). Sales for this group accounted for close to 16% of total sales and contributed approximately 21% to the total increase in May.

Among other groups displaying a strong performance, wholesalers of metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment saw a \$50 million rise in sales (+3.6%). Aside from a small decline in October 1993 (-0.7%), sales for this group have been increasing steadily over the latest 12 months. Moreover, the increases over the latest four months have been much stronger than usual.

Assistance programs encouraging residential renovation and repair (for example, Accent on Renovation in Quebec introduced on February 1, 1994) and other programs aiming to save energy (such as those governed by Power Smart, a consortium that regroups hydro and gas companies and various governmental energy-related agencies) have probably contributed, indirectly, over the latest few months to sales increases for wholesalers of metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment, lumber and building materials, and household goods such as fridges.

Sales rose in May for distributors of food (+0.6%) and for wholesalers of automotive vehicles (+1.2%). Since November 1993, wholesalers of automotive vehicles have had sustained increases. Retail sales in new motor vehicles were up 1.2% in May. Sales by distributors of apparel (+2.9%) and distributors of household goods also advanced (+1.9%).

After two consecutive monthly increases, wholesale sales of lumber and building materials slowed a little in May (-0.5%). Reduced lumber exports—the second month in a row—and fewer housing starts in the month may have slowed sales for these wholesalers.

Regional sales

In May, Quebec and Ontario—together representing 65% of total sales—registered the highest growth rate (both +2.2%). For Quebec, this marked a fifth consecutive monthly increase. It was also a much more pronounced increase than the previous ones, which were between +0.3% and +0.9%. Sales in Ontario increased for a fourth consecutive month, while sales in British Columbia continued to expand (+1.0%) for a fifth consecutive month.

Only four regions recorded lower sales in May, ranging from -1.5% in Manitoba to -2.4% in Saskatchewan. On average over the latest five months, the Yukon and Northwest Territories recorded the largest decline (-2.3%), followed by Saskatchewan (-0.9%) and Manitoba (-0.7%). Prince Edward Island was the only region to record, on average, an increase of 2.7% over the same five-month period.

Inventories

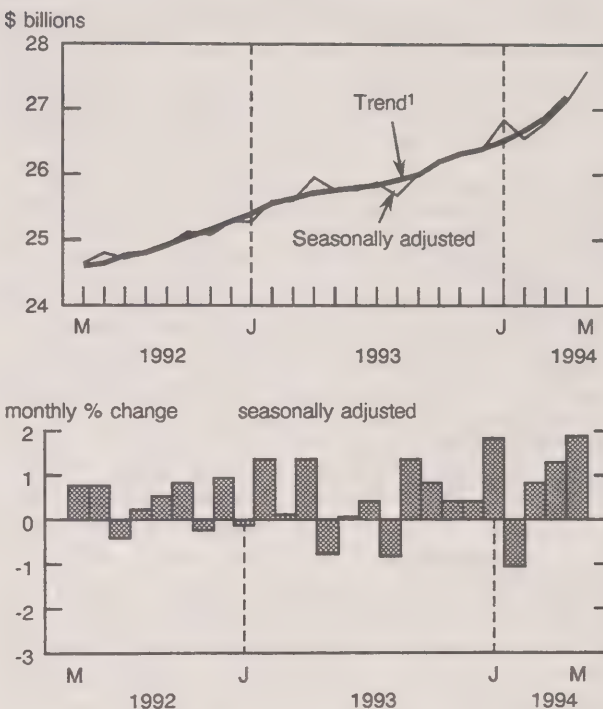
Inventory levels rose again in May (+1.8% to \$27.6 billion). Wholesalers of other machinery, equipment and supplies (+4.8%), distributors of other products (+2.9%), and merchants of lumber and building materials (+1.3%) posted the largest increases.

The inventories to sales ratio remained unchanged in May at April's revised level of 1.46:1.

Unadjusted

Total sales stood 16.4% higher than a year earlier, led by strong growth in metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies (+30.4%). Inventory levels stood 7.4% above levels in May 1993.

Wholesale merchants' inventories



¹ The short-term trend represents a weighted average of data.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 59, 61, 648 and 649.

The May 1994 issue of *Wholesale trade* (63-008, \$16/\$160) will be available the second week of August. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Catherine Mamay (613-951-9683) or Gilles Berniquez (613-951-3540), Industry Division. □

Wholesale merchants' sales

Trade group	May 1993	April 1994 ^r	May 1994 ^p	May 1993 to May 1994	May 1993	February 1994 ^r	March 1994 ^r	April 1994 ^r	May 1994 ^p	April 1994 to May 1994	May 1993 to May 1994
	\$ millions		% change		\$ millions		\$ millions		% change		
	unadjusted				seasonally adjusted						
Canada											
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	4,506	4,403	4,706	4.5	4,456	4,562	4,619	4,537	4,564	0.6	2.4
Apparel and dry goods	348	407	379	8.8	446	422	422	449	462	2.9	3.6
Household goods	515	548	553	7.5	581	566	584	590	601	1.9	3.4
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	1,948	2,261	2,339	20.0	1,825	2,032	2,083	2,109	2,135	1.2	17.0
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	1,174	1,364	1,530	30.4	1,143	1,317	1,360	1,385	1,436	3.6	25.7
Lumber and building materials	1,829	1,731	2,040	11.5	1,558	1,660	1,673	1,715	1,707	-0.5	9.5
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	445	470	510	14.7	361	430	422	410	413	0.7	14.4
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	3,413	4,140	4,325	26.7	3,586	4,188	4,354	4,365	4,468	2.3	24.6
Other products	3,029	3,108	3,645	20.3	2,666	2,830	2,930	3,027	3,088	2.0	15.8
Total, all trades	17,206	18,434	20,028	16.4	16,622	18,008	18,448	18,588	18,873	1.5	13.5
Provinces and territories											
Newfoundland	169	164	186	9.9	175	173	187	186	187	0.5	6.9
Prince Edward Island	45	44	53	18.8	41	43	46	47	46	-2.1	12.5
Nova Scotia	397	383	447	12.5	364	391	409	399	400	0.2	10.1
New Brunswick	240	246	277	15.4	236	232	246	256	260	1.4	9.9
Quebec	4,096	4,102	4,669	14.0	3,999	4,226	4,250	4,288	4,383	2.2	9.6
Ontario	6,995	7,731	8,225	17.6	6,866	7,488	7,647	7,718	7,888	2.2	14.9
Manitoba	685	619	712	3.9	586	595	626	614	604	-1.5	3.1
Saskatchewan	598	578	673	12.4	511	555	589	590	576	-2.4	12.7
Alberta	1,631	1,787	1,955	19.9	1,537	1,752	1,794	1,788	1,800	0.7	17.1
British Columbia	2,329	2,762	2,811	20.7	2,285	2,533	2,634	2,681	2,708	1.0	18.5
Yukon and Northwest Territories	21	18	19	-7.3	21	21	21	20	20	-1.9	-7.1

Wholesale merchants' inventories

Trade group	May 1993	April 1994 ^r	May 1994 ^p	May 1993 to May 1994	May 1993	February 1994 ^r	March 1994 ^r	April 1994 ^r	May 1994 ^p	April 1994 to May 1994	May 1993 to May 1994
	\$ millions		% change		\$ millions				% change		
	unadjusted				seasonally adjusted						
Canada											
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	3,353	3,397	3,422	2.1	3,302	3,231	3,337	3,392	3,375	-0.5	2.2
Apparel and dry goods	986	1,043	1,109	12.4	968	1,066	1,048	1,070	1,096	2.4	13.3
Household goods	1,285	1,242	1,248	-2.8	1,285	1,283	1,267	1,253	1,235	-1.4	-3.8
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	4,005	3,772	3,744	-6.5	3,834	3,484	3,521	3,593	3,574	-0.5	-6.8
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	2,232	2,623	2,591	16.1	2,121	2,498	2,536	2,524	2,497	-1.0	17.8
Lumber and building materials	2,847	3,098	3,129	9.9	2,640	2,861	2,854	2,860	2,898	1.3	9.8
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	1,282	1,431	1,472	14.8	1,221	1,289	1,307	1,348	1,378	2.3	12.9
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	7,154	7,439	7,836	9.5	7,014	7,288	7,337	7,317	7,669	4.8	9.3
Other products	3,401	3,878	3,949	16.1	3,361	3,568	3,582	3,762	3,871	2.9	15.2
Total, all trades	26,546	27,924	28,502	7.4	25,745	26,568	26,788	27,118	27,594	1.8	7.2

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

Neighbourhood income and demographics

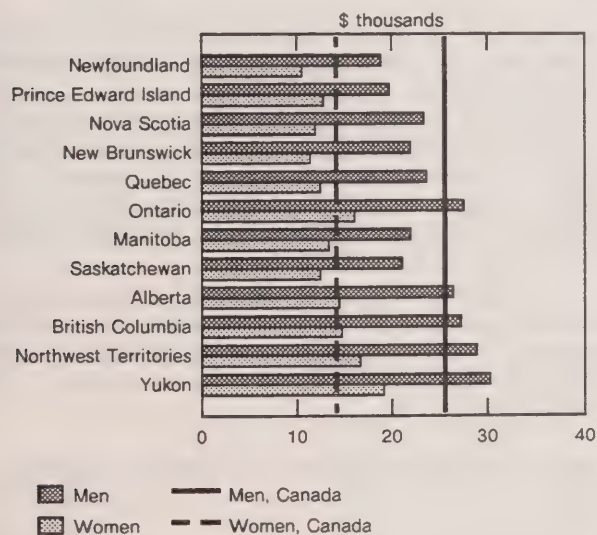
1992

Northern rural communities in Canada had higher median total incomes than urban communities in 1992, according to income tax data classified by postal code.

The highest median total income of any urban or rural area belonged to Polaris, a small mining community on Little Cornwallis Island in the Northwest Territories, with \$92,800, far above the national level of \$18,600. The median income for men in Polaris was \$98,900 while the median income for women was \$39,400.

Only the Yukon, the Northwest Territories, and the provinces of Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia had median total incomes higher than the national level. Yukon had the highest and Newfoundland had the lowest. (Median total income is the figure at which half of the population reporting income received more than that figure and half received less.)

Median total income for men and women, 1992



Source: Neighbourhood income and demographics, 1992
 Small Area and Administrative Data Division.

Nationally, women reported \$56 for every \$100 of income reported by men. Put another way, the national median total income for women (\$14,100) represented 56% of the level for men (\$25,200).

Note to users

Neighbourhood income and demographics for 1992 are obtained from income tax returns filed in the spring of 1993.

New to the 1992 definition of total income is income for non-filing spouses. The information is derived from the taxfiling spouse. Caution must be used in comparisons with previous years' data.

Total income includes: employment income, investment income (dividend and interest income), transfer payments (pension benefits, family allowances, unemployment insurance benefits, GST credit, child tax credit, social assistance, guaranteed income supplement, spousal allowance, workers' compensation benefits and refundable provincial tax credits for Manitoba, Quebec and Ontario), and other income (net rental income, alimony, income from a limited partnership, RRSP revenue, and other taxable income not mentioned above).

Urban and rural areas are defined by their postal codes. Rural areas have rural postal codes (the second character of the postal code is a zero), and urban areas have urban postal codes (the second character of the postal code is not zero).

The gap between men and women was smallest in Prince Edward Island, where women reported \$65 for every \$100 of men's income. Women's proportion of income fared worst in Nova Scotia, where they reported only \$51 for every \$100 of men's income.

Investment income was highest in Saskatchewan at \$8 of every \$100 in total income. This was likely because Saskatchewan also had the highest percentage of individuals aged 65 and over (14%).

Across Canada, employment income represented \$72 of every \$100 of total income, followed by \$19 for government transfer payments (such as unemployment insurance), \$6 for investment income, and \$3 for miscellaneous income sources.

Young workforce is a major factor in the territories

In 1992, Yukon Territory had the highest median total income of any territory or province, at \$24,300, followed closely by the Northwest Territories, at \$22,200. The levels for both territories appeared to result from two factors: a high ratio of employment income and a young workforce.

At least 86% of the Northwest Territories' population and 80% of the Yukon's were under 45. Both territories also had the smallest proportion of population aged 65 and over.

In the Northwest Territories, \$86 of employment income was reported for every \$100 of total income in 1992, the highest in Canada. This was followed by \$84 in the Yukon.

Rural areas with the highest median total income in 1992

	Median total income
	\$
Polaris, Northwest Territories	92,800
Laforge, Quebec	54,200
Nanisivik, Northwest Territories	53,300
Brisay, Quebec	51,100
Fermont, Quebec	50,400
Kemano, British Columbia	48,900

Urban areas with the highest median total income in 1992

	Median total income
	\$
Rockcliffe, Ontario	38,900
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories	35,900
Cap-Rouge, Quebec	31,400
Kanata, Ontario	31,100
Manotick, Ontario	31,100
Stittsville, Ontario	31,100

The gap between the median total incomes of men and women in the Yukon was also particularly small. Women received \$63 of income for every \$100 received by men, second only to women in Prince Edward Island.

The city of Yellowknife ranked second in median total income (\$35,900) for urban areas in Canada.

Median income in British Columbia is fourth highest in Canada

The median total income for both men and women in British Columbia was the fourth highest in Canada in 1992, at \$19,500. British Columbians also derived a higher proportion of their total income from employment (72%).

In Kemano, B.C., taxfilers had the highest median total income of any community in the province, at \$48,900. The Kemano postal area, which is located in central British Columbia southwest of Kitimat, also had the highest median income for men, at \$62,500. Women in Lion's Bay had the highest median total income in British Columbia, at \$23,500.

A high proportion of investment income in the Prairies

Residents in the Prairie provinces had higher proportions of investment income in 1992. Those in Manitoba and Alberta derived \$6 of every \$100 in total

income from investments in 1992, equal to the national rate. Saskatchewan residents had the highest ratio in Canada (\$8 for every \$100).

One possible explanation is that 14 of every 100 people in Saskatchewan were over 65, the highest proportion in Canada.

Albertans had a median total income of \$19,300, just above the national level, while Manitobans ranked below that with \$16,400. Saskatchewan's population reporting income had a median income of \$15,800.

Ontario's median income tops other provinces

Ontario's median total income (\$20,700) was highest among the provinces. It was surpassed only by levels in the two territories. The same held true for the median income level of men in Ontario (\$27,400). The median income for women in Ontario (\$16,000) was also the top for all provinces, falling \$600 short of the Northwest Territories.

Residents in the community of Rockcliffe near Ottawa recorded a median income of \$38,900, highest among urban areas in Canada.

Northern, rural communities in Quebec set the pace

Taxfilers in three Quebec communities ranked among the top five in median total income for rural areas in Canada.

Those in the James Bay Area town of Laforge had the nation's second highest median income (\$54,200), which was the highest in Quebec. They were followed by Brisay (\$51,100) and Fermont (\$50,400). Brisay also had the province's highest median income for men (\$78,600).

The gap between men's and women's median incomes in Quebec was wider than the national average. Women in Quebec reported \$53 for every \$100 of men's income, which compares to the national level of \$56.

Atlantic provinces fall short of national median income

All four provinces in Atlantic Canada fell below the national median income level. Nova Scotians recorded the highest figure for the region (\$16,200). Newfoundland recorded the lowest (\$13,800) in both the region and Canada. Residents of Newfoundland also derived only \$2 of investment income for every \$100 of total income, which compares with the national level of \$6.

Taxfilers in Cornwallis (Nova Scotia) recorded the highest median income of any Atlantic community, at \$33,500. Men reporting income in Labrador City (Newfoundland) ranked first for the region, at \$54,200. Women in Renforth (New Brunswick) had the region's highest median income, at \$18,500.

Prince Edward Island had the smallest gap in Canada between the incomes of men and women. In P.E.I., women received \$65 in total income for every

\$100 received by men, well above the national level of \$56. Women fared nowhere near as well in New Brunswick (\$52) or Nova Scotia (\$51), which were both below the national level. The ratio for Newfoundland women was at par with the nation (\$56).

For further information on this release, contact Client Services (613-951-9720), Small Area and Administrative Data Division.

Metro Toronto has three of top six postal walks with highest median incomes

Among postal walks in 1992 with at least 400 taxfilers, the six with the highest median incomes appear below. A postal walk is the route that a letter carrier walks to deliver mail. The first three characters of the postal code where the walk is located, as well as the city, are given.

Postal area of postal walk	Location (city)	Median income in 1992
		\$
M4V	Toronto, Ont.	48,000
M5N	North York, Ont.	47,600
H3E	Verdun, Que.	46,800
T9K	Fort McMurray, Alta.	46,700
T9K	Fort McMurray, Alta.	46,000
M5N	North York, Ont.	44,400

An area of Toronto, Ontario whose postal code begins with M4V is the site of a postal walk where the residents' median income was \$48,000 in 1992, which makes this small section of downtown Toronto the wealthiest large postal walk in Canada. North York claimed two postal walks in the M5N area with median incomes of \$47,600 and \$44,400, ranking second and sixth respectively.

The only postal walk in Quebec to make the top six is located in H3E, Verdun, with a \$46,800 median income. The postal walk of H3E of Verdun is l'Île des Soeurs, located in the St. Lawrence River off the south shore of the island of Montréal.

Fort McMurray, Alberta, a community northeast of Edmonton, claimed the fourth and fifth highest postal walks for median income. Both are located in the postal area of T9K, with median incomes of \$46,700 and \$46,000 respectively.

Similar data are available for all levels of postal geography in Canada. For further information on this release, contact Client Services (613-951-9720), Small Area and Administrative Data Division.

Population by age group in 1992

	Age group			
	< 25 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	> 64 years
	%			
Newfoundland	40	33	18	9
Prince Edward Island	38	31	19	12
Nova Scotia	36	33	20	12
New Brunswick	37	33	19	11
Quebec	34	34	21	11
Ontario	35	33	20	12
Manitoba	37	31	19	13
Saskatchewan	39	29	18	14
Alberta	39	35	18	9
British Columbia	34	33	20	12
Yukon	40	40	17	3
Northwest Territories	52	34	12	2
Canada	36	33	20	11

Composition of total income in 1992

	Employment income*	Investment income	Transfer payments**	Other income	Total income
	%				
Newfoundland	64	2	30	4	100
Prince Edward Island	64	5	28	3	100
Nova Scotia	68	5	24	3	100
New Brunswick	68	4	25	3	100
Quebec	71	6	20	3	100
Ontario	73	7	18	3	100
Manitoba	70	6	20	4	100
Saskatchewan	68	8	20	4	100
Alberta	75	6	15	4	100
British Columbia	72	7	17	4	100
Yukon	84	3	11	3	100
Northwest Territories	86	1	10	2	100
Canada	72	6	19	3	100

* See "Labour force income profiles, 1992" in The Daily of June 22, 1994.

** See "Economic dependency profiles, 1992" in The Daily of June 28, 1994.

Provinces and territories ranked by median total income for both sexes in 1992

	Men and women	Men	Women
	\$		
Yukon	24,300	30,400	19,200
Northwest Territories	22,200	28,900	16,600
Ontario	20,700	27,400	16,000
British Columbia	19,500	27,100	14,700
Alberta	19,300	26,500	14,500
Canada	18,600	25,200	14,100
Quebec	17,000	23,600	12,600
Manitoba	16,400	21,900	13,200
Nova Scotia	16,200	23,200	11,900
Prince Edward Island	15,900	19,800	12,900
Saskatchewan	15,800	21,200	12,600
New Brunswick	15,200	21,900	11,400
Newfoundland	13,800	18,800	10,600

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Provincial and territorial government and government business enterprises employment and remuneration

Fourth quarter 1993 (unadjusted)

Data for the fourth quarter of 1993 on provincial and territorial government and government business enterprises employment and remuneration are now available. Employment data are quarterly averages. Remuneration data are quarterly totals

Provincial and territorial governments

In the fourth quarter of 1993, provincial and territorial government employment (which excludes government business enterprises) averaged 942,200 employees, a 2.1% decrease from the fourth quarter of 1992. Provincial and territorial government remuneration totalled \$7.5 billion, a 1.7% decline for the same period.

Provincial and territorial government business enterprises

Employment in provincial and territorial government business enterprises declined 6.3% from the fourth quarter of 1992, to 133,600 employees in the fourth quarter of 1993. Remuneration for provincial and territorial government business enterprises decreased 4.4% from a year earlier, to \$1.6 billion in the fourth quarter of 1993.

Note: The number of employees are shown as "on strength" and include all employees in Canada who are full-time, part-time and casual employees. "On strength" includes paid employees who report to work and persons who are not being paid, but who are considered employees (such as those on strike or on unpaid leave). Remuneration data are presented on a cash basis rather than on an accrual basis.

Government includes departments, agencies, boards, commissions, municipalities, and funds established and controlled by governments, public educational institutions, cultural facilities, hospitals and social agencies, and the bodies administering universal pension plans.

Government business enterprises are organizations engaged in commercial operations. Such enterprises are similar in motivation to private

business enterprises and either compete with private enterprises or monopolize markets that would otherwise be serviced by the private sector.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2722.

For further information on this release, contact Ferhana Ansari (613-951-1843) or Yves Gauthier (613-951-1845), Public Employment Section, Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through custom and special tabulation. For further information or general inquiries on the Public Institutions Division's products or services, contact Susan Stobert, Data Dissemination and External Relations Unit (613-951-1781, fax: 613-951-0661). ■

Steel primary forms

Week ending July 16, 1994 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending July 16, 1994 totalled 244 120 tonnes, up 12.8% from the week-earlier 216 400 tonnes but down 11.8% from the year-earlier 276 647 tonnes.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 7 373 185 tonnes, a 5.0% decrease from 7 762 840 tonnes for the same period in 1993.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Railway carloadings

Seven-day period ending July 7, 1994

The number of railway cars loaded in Canada during the seven-day period increased 7.1% from the year-earlier period; revenue-freight loaded increased 2.0% to 3.8 million tonnes.

Piggyback traffic tonnage, which is included in total carload traffic, decreased 5.1% during the same period.

Tonnage of revenue-freight loaded as of July 7, 1994 increased 4.3% from the previous year.

Cumulative data for 1993 and 1994 have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Soft drinks

June 1994

Data for June 1994 on the production of soft drinks are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.

Monthly production of soft drinks (32-001, \$3/\$30) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Restaurants, caterers and taverns

May 1994

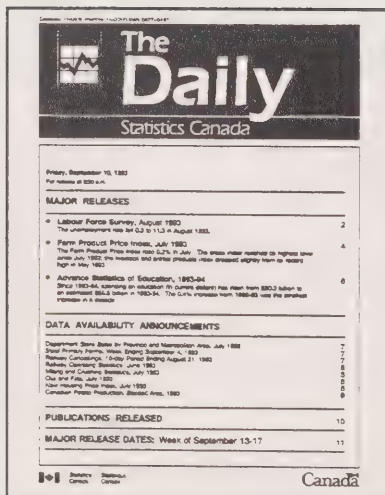
Restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts totalled \$1,763 million for May 1994, a 3.2% increase from \$1,708 million in May 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 52.

The May 1994 issue of *Restaurants, caterers and taverns* (63-011, \$7/\$70) will be available in three weeks. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact William Birbeck (613-951-3506), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, July 22, 1994

For release at 8:30 a.m.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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Railway operating statistics, December 1993	3

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 4

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of July 25-29 5

Canada, Europe, and the United States reach agreement and publish guidelines for comparing industrial statistics

In a major step toward making economic statistics more comparable among countries, representatives of Canada, the United States and the European Economic Community have produced a detailed comparison of their respective industrial classifications.

As a direct result of this work, national and international users of economic statistics can see, for the first time, which transatlantic comparisons of industrial statistics are legitimate and which are flawed by irreconcilable differences in coverage and scope.

The published document, *The international concordance between the industrial classifications of the United Nations, Canada, the European Union and the United States*, is now available on request from Standards Division, Statistics Canada, 8th floor, Jean Talon Building, Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0T6 (613-951-8576, fax: 613-951-8578).

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Local government and government business enterprise employment and remuneration

Fourth quarter 1993 (unadjusted)

Data for the fourth quarter of 1993 on local government and local government business enterprise employment and remuneration are now available. Employment data are quarterly averages. Remuneration data are quarterly totals.

Local governments

Total government employment (which excludes government business enterprises) averaged 975,900 employees in the fourth quarter of 1993, a 1.3% decrease from the fourth quarter of 1992. Remuneration totalled \$8.6 billion in the fourth quarter of 1993, a 0.1% increase from the fourth quarter of 1992.

Local government business enterprises

Government business enterprises employment decreased 2.7% from the fourth quarter of 1992, to average 50,800 employees. Remuneration totalled \$567 million in the fourth quarter of 1993, a 0.6% decrease from a year earlier.

Note: The number of employees are shown as "on strength" and include all employees within and outside Canada who are full-time, part-time and casual employees. "On strength" includes paid employees who report to work and persons who are not being paid but who are considered employees (such as those on strike or on unpaid leave). Remuneration data are presented on a cash basis rather than on an accrual basis.

Government includes departments, agencies, boards, commissions, municipalities, and funds established and controlled by governments, public educational institutions, cultural facilities, hospitals and social agencies, and the bodies administering universal pension plans.

Government business enterprises are organizations engaged in commercial operations. Such enterprises are similar in motivation to private business enterprises and either compete with private enterprises or monopolize markets that would otherwise be serviced by the private sector.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2725 and 2726.

Data for the fourth quarter of 1993 on public sector employment and remuneration are also now available (CANSIM matrix 2724).

For further information on this release, contact Ferhana Ansari (613-951-1843) or Yves Gauthier (613-951-1845), Public Employment Section, Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through custom and special tabulation. For further information or general inquiries on the Public Institutions Division's products or services, contact Susan Stobert, Data Dissemination and External Relations Unit (613-951-1781, fax: 613-951-0661). ■

Construction type plywood

May 1994

In May production of construction type plywood totalled 153 597 cubic metres, a 12.0% increase from 137 110 cubic metres in May 1993.

For January to May 1994, production totalled 776 082 cubic metres, a 2.2% increase from 759 391 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

The May 1994 issue of *Construction type plywood* (35-001, \$6/\$60) will be available later. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6C 3C9. ■

Production, shipments and stocks of sawmills in British Columbia

May 1994

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 2 745 504 cubic metres of lumber and ties in May 1994, a 0.9% decrease from 2 770 142 cubic metres in May 1993.

For January to May 1994, production totalled 14 770 256 cubic metres, up 1.7% from 14 520 089 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 (series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2) and 122 (series 2).

The May 1994 issue of *Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, \$8/\$80) will be available later. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Statistics Canada, Pacific Region, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6C 3C9. ■

Railway carloadings

May 1994

Revenue freight loaded by railways in Canada totalled 21.5 million tonnes in May 1994, a 12.1% increase from May 1993. The carriers received an additional 1.3 million tonnes from U.S. connections during May.

For January to May 1994, total loadings increased 6.1% from the year-earlier period. Receipts from

U.S. connections increased 10.1% during the same period.

All 1993 figures have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1431.

The May 1994 issue of *Railway carloadings* (52-001, \$10/\$100) will be released next week.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528), Transportation Division. ■

Railway operating statistics

December 1993

The seven selected railways in Canada reported a net loss of \$36.3 million in December 1993. Operating revenues totalled \$571.8 million, a 7.7% increase from December 1992.

Revenue-freight tonne-kilometres also increased (+ 15.3%) over the same period.

Year-to-date operating revenues increased 1.1% from the same period of 1992.

Data for 1993 and previous years have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

The December 1993 issue of *Railway operating statistics* (52-003, \$12/\$120) will be released later.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Transportation Division. ■

MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of July 25-29

(Release dates are subject to change)

Release date	Title	Reference period
July		
25	Canada's international transactions in securities	May 1994
	Private public investment in Canada	1994 (revised intentions)
27	Unemployment insurance statistics	May 1994
	Industrial product price index	June 1994
	Raw materials price index	June 1994
28	Employment, earnings and hours	May 1994
29	Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry	May 1994
	Crude oil and natural gas	May 1994
	Sales of refined petroleum products	June 1994
	Major release dates	August 1994

1991
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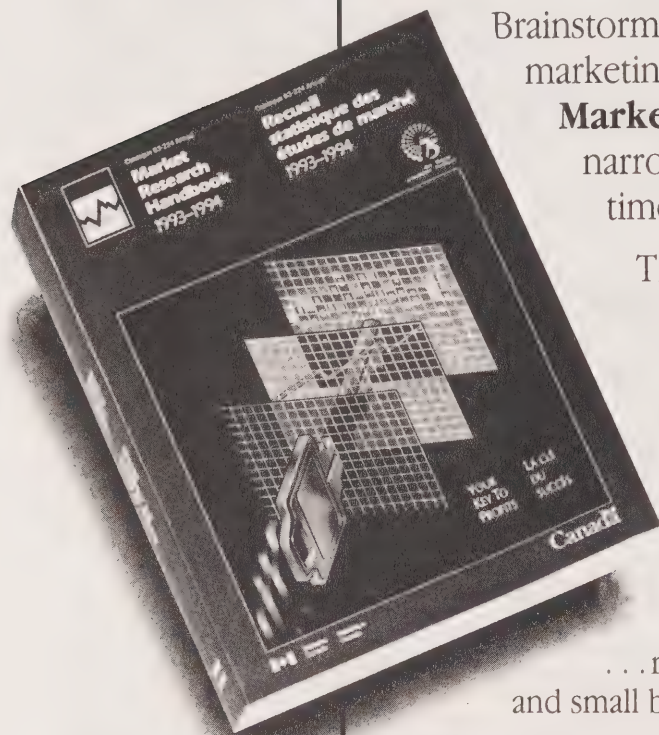
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, July 25, 1994

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Canada's international transactions in securities, May 1994** 2

Non-residents purchased a net \$2.2 billion of Canadian securities, mainly money market instruments and small amounts of stocks and bonds. At the same time, Canadian demand for foreign securities came to halt with a small net disinvestment of \$0.2 billion of foreign stocks and bonds.
- **Private and public investment, 1994 revised intentions** 4

Business and government plan capital expenditures of \$128.7 billion in 1994, a 6.2% increase from 1993 spending of \$121.1 billion. This marks the first increase after three consecutive annual declines. The latest survey also shows that 1994 spending plans have increased 1.9% over the earlier estimate released in February, the first time since 1990 that spending intentions have been revised upward.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

- Corrugated boxes and wrappers, June 1994 8
- Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation, June 1994 8
- Trends in the business population, second quarter 1994 8
- Production, shipments and stocks of sawmills east of the Rockies, May 1994 8
- Air passenger origin and destination, fourth quarter 1993 8

PUBLICATION RELEASED 9



MAJOR RELEASES

Canada's international transactions in securities

May 1994

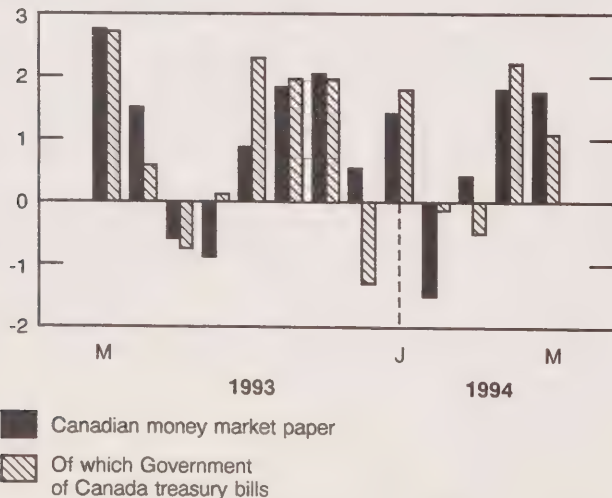
Non-residents purchased a net \$2.2 billion of Canadian securities, mainly money market instruments and small amounts of stocks and bonds. At the same time, Canadian demand for foreign securities came to halt with a small net disinvestment of \$0.2 billion of foreign stocks and bonds.

Foreign investment in Canada is going mainly to money market instruments

Non-residents invested a large net \$1.8 billion in money market instruments in May, an amount similar to April. For a second consecutive month, net investment was directed to government paper, mainly Government of Canada treasury bills. A net \$1.1 billion went to federal short-term paper and a net \$1.0 billion went to other government paper; this was partially offset by net selling of \$0.3 billion of corporate paper. Residents of the European Community were the major buyers as they purchased a net \$1.7 billion. Residents of other foreign countries purchased a net \$0.5 billion, and U.S. residents sold a net \$0.4 billion. Gross trading (total sales and purchases) amounted to \$48 billion, down slightly from levels of the previous three months.

Non-resident net transactions in Canadian money market paper

\$ billions

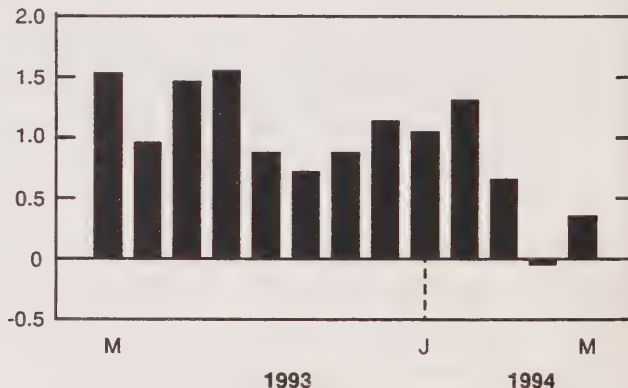


Foreign investment returns to Canadian stocks

Non-residents returned to the Canadian stock market in May with net purchases of \$0.4 billion of equities. Excepting a small net disinvestment in April, May's net investment continued a trend that started in October 1992. The net investment for this period totalled \$16 billion. Foreign investments in Canadian stocks in April and May reflected stock prices over this period: as measured by the TSE 300 index, prices posted a small 1.4% gain in May, reversing a similarly small decline in April. The net investment in May was roughly split between U.S. and European investors. Gross trading of Canadian stocks, at \$6.7 billion in May, was down slightly from April but down 23% from the record \$8.7 billion set in February 1994.

Non-resident net transactions in Canadian stocks

\$ billions



Foreign investment in Canadian bonds is flat

In May, for the third consecutive month, net foreign investment in Canadian bonds was virtually flat. Sharply lower new bond issues of \$1.7 billion in May were offset by a similar amount of bond retirements. Non-resident net investment in the secondary market of existing bonds was likewise flat. By region, U.S. investors were net buyers of \$1.7 billion of Canadian bonds, mainly federal issues. Asian investors were net sellers of \$1.0 billion and Europeans were net sellers of \$0.7 billion. Gross trading in May was unchanged from April, at \$110 billion.

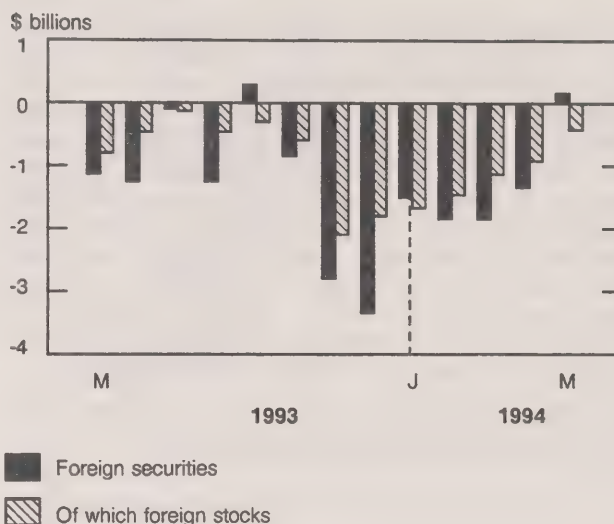
Canadian demand for foreign securities comes to a halt

Canadian residents' demand for foreign securities halted in May with a small net disinvestment of \$0.2 billion, the first monthly net disinvestment in eight months and only the second in the past year and a half. Canadians were net sellers of \$0.6 billion of foreign bonds, mainly U.S. Treasuries, but they continued to be net buyers of \$0.4 billion of foreign stocks. The net purchase of foreign stocks, however, was well below the average \$1.5 billion recorded for the previous six months. Two-thirds of May's net investment in foreign equities by Canadian residents was directed to overseas markets and one-third went to the U.S. market, a return to the trend that has prevailed for the past two years. Canadian mutual funds continued to be the major contributor to net investments in equities abroad.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2330.

The May 1994 issue of *Canada's international transactions in securities* (67-002, \$17/\$170) will be available in August. See "How to order publications".

Canadian investment in foreign securities



For further information on this release, contact Don Granger (613-951-1864), Balance of Payments Division.

Canada's international transactions in securities

	February 1994	March 1994	April 1994	May 1994	January to May 1994	January to May 1993
\$ millions						
Foreign investment in Canadian securities, total	2,458	900	2,181	2,221	13,539	30,276
Bonds (net)	2,651	-173	452	99	6,326	21,935
Outstanding bonds	-3,593	-592	-665	50	-4,736	7,432
New issues	8,447	3,128	2,775	1,676	20,337	24,788
Retirements	-2,202	-2,709	-1,657	-1,627	-9,274	-10,286
Money market paper (net)	-1,493	428	1,783	1,768	3,921	3,963
Government of Canada	-116	-487	2,194	1,074	4,468	5,994
Other money market paper	-1,377	915	-411	694	-547	-2,032
Stocks (net)	1,299	645	-54	354	3,292	4,377
Outstanding stocks (net)	1,102	571	-98	339	2,883	4,045
New issues (net)	197	74	44	15	409	333
Canadian investment in foreign securities, total	-1,847	-1,832	-1,338	154	-6,348	-3,696
Bonds (net)	-409	-725	-429	558	-827	-608
Stocks (net)	-1,438	-1,106	-909	-405	-5,522	-3,088

Note: net is the "sales to" less the "purchases from" non-residents. A minus sign indicates more purchases than sales of securities from non-residents (i.e., an outflow of capital from Canada).

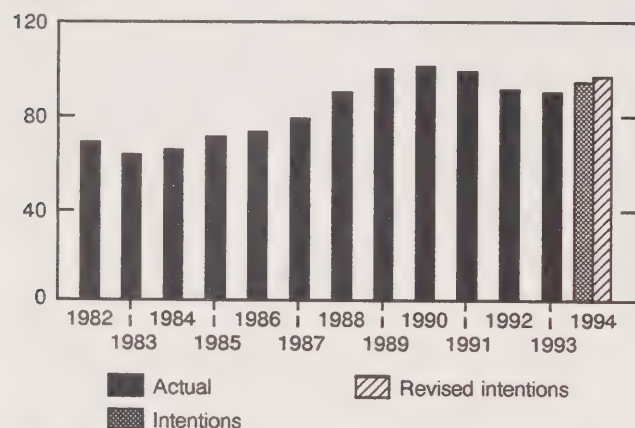
Private and public investment

1994 revised intentions

Business and government plan capital expenditures of \$128.7 billion in 1994, a 6.2% increase from 1993 spending of \$121.1 billion. This marks the first increase after three consecutive annual declines. The latest survey also shows that 1994 spending plans have increased 1.9% over the earlier estimate released in February, the first time since 1990 that spending intentions have been revised upward. The increase in investment intentions follows significant improvement in operating profits for business enterprises since the fourth quarter of 1992. It mirrors the growth in investment plans reported in the turnaround in 1984 after the 1981-82 recession.

Capital expenditures excluding housing

\$ billions



Private investment is anticipated to increase 8.0% over 1993, whereas public investment (comprising government departments, crown corporations, education and health) will increase only slightly (+0.8%). Investment in machinery and equipment (such as cars, computers, and assembly lines) is expected to increase by 7.5%, exceeding the 5.4% increase in construction of factories, schools, roads, and housing. This continuing strength in machinery and equipment investment reinforces the technology-driven productivity increases already underway.

Goods-producing industries

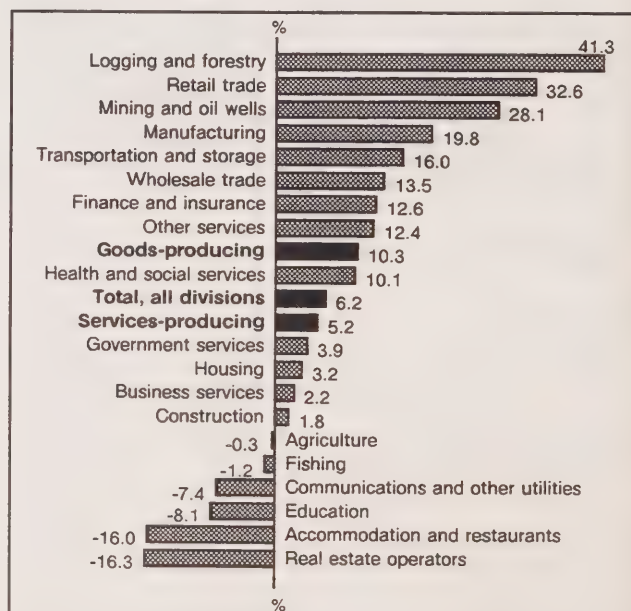
The goods-producing industries (agriculture, mining, manufacturing and construction) expect to

Note to users

Revised spending intentions are based on a survey sample of 25,000 businesses, governments and institutions. The survey was conducted between the end of March and the beginning of July. Data in this release are in current dollars. Related price indexes for capital intentions are not yet available.

spend \$42.5 billion in 1994, up 10.3% from 1993. Revised spending estimates are up significantly for manufacturing (+19.8%), oil and gas industries (+32.1%) and logging (+41.3%). The growth in manufacturing (+\$2.7 billion from 1993) is led by automobiles, wood products, and paper—all strong export-oriented industries. A buoyant export market and price increases for natural gas contributed to an investment increase of \$2.1 billion for oil and gas. The impressive performance of goods-producers is partially offset by a widespread drop in most provinces in the electric power industry (-\$1.1 billion or -11.6%).

Percentage change in capital spending intentions 1993 to 1994



Services-producing industries

Investment by services-producing industries is expected to be \$52.2 billion, up 5.2% over 1993. Leading the industries with planned investment increases are retail trade—major U.S. retailers are arriving—(+32.6%), transportation and storage (+16.0%) and wholesale trade (+13.5%). Spending on government services is expected to increase to \$13.4 billion (+3.9%), with construction plans related to the infrastructure program just getting underway. Decreases are anticipated by real estate operators (-16.3%), accommodations and food services (-16.0%) and education (-8.1%).

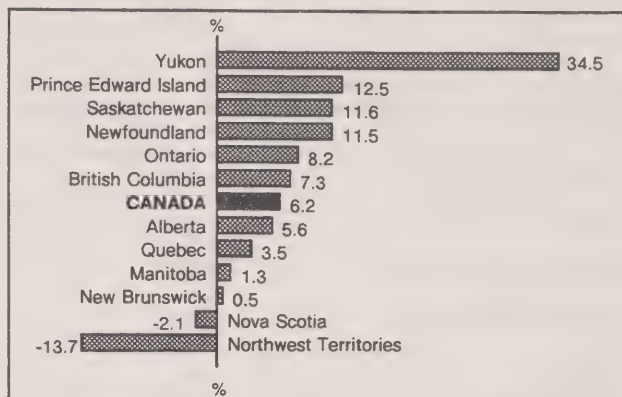
Housing

Housing investment is expected to increase to \$33.9 billion, a 3.2% increase over 1993, but it is still 12% below the peak of \$38.6 billion reached in 1989. The major components of this estimate are housing starts, building costs, and the value of alterations and improvements.

Provinces and territories

Increased investment is anticipated in most provinces, with Ontario (+8.2) and British Columbia (+7.3%) above the national average of 6.2% and with Alberta (+5.6%) and Quebec (+3.5%) below. Strong growth is expected in Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland and Saskatchewan due to such projects as the fixed link, Hibernia and pipelines. The only declines are expected in the Northwest Territories (-13.7%) and Nova Scotia (-2.1%).

Percentage change in capital spending intentions for the provinces and territories 1993 to 1994



Investment pattern for a panel of business respondents

The investment pattern for a panel of business respondents indicates that small businesses expect significant increases (+14.5% to \$14.3 billion). Spending by large businesses is expected to increase 5.6% to \$37.9 billion.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3101-3133.

Private and public investment in Canada, revised intentions 1994 (61-206, \$36) will be available in mid-August. It will feature an article, "Investment in the fish products industry". See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact John Foley (613-951-2591) or Susan Horsley (613-951-2209), Investment and Capital Stock Division. □

Capital spending intentions of private and public organizations

	Preliminary actual 1993	Intentions 1994	Revised intentions 1994	Intentions 1994 to Revised intentions 1994	Preliminary actual 1993 to Revised intentions 1994
	\$ billions			% change	
Grand total	121.1	126.3	128.7	1.9	6.2
Housing	32.9	34.4	33.9	-1.2	3.2
Goods-producing industries	38.6	41.0	42.5	3.8	10.3
Services-producing industries	49.7	50.9	52.2	2.6	5.2
Divisions					
Agriculture	3.0	2.9	3.0	4.0	-0.3
Fishing and trapping	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	-1.2
Logging and forestry	0.2	0.2	0.2	23.0	41.3
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	8.0	9.7	10.3	6.0	28.1
Manufacturing	13.6	15.0	16.3	8.4	19.8
Construction	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0	1.8
Transportation and storage	5.0	5.5	5.8	5.5	16.0
Communications and other utilities	17.2	16.5	15.9	-3.3	-7.4
Wholesale trade	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.5	13.5
Retail trade	3.0	3.3	4.0	20.9	32.6
Finance and insurance	5.4	5.9	6.1	3.5	12.6
Real estate operators	4.4	3.8	3.7	-3.3	-16.3
Business services	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.3	2.2
Government	12.9	13.9	13.4	-3.3	3.9
Educational	3.2	3.1	3.0	-4.9	-8.1
Health and social	2.0	1.9	2.2	16.2	10.1
Accommodation, food and beverage	1.1	1.1	1.0	-12.6	-16.0
Other services	3.9	3.7	4.4	18.3	12.4

Note: figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

Investment pattern for panel of respondents

	Business sector						
	Large			Small			
	\$ millions						
Period of investment							
1993 preliminary actual		35,903			12,498		
1994 intentions		37,882			14,052		
1994 revised intentions		37,930			14,308		
		number			number		
	\$	up	down	\$	up	down	no change
Year-over-year change							
1993 preliminary actual to 1994 revised intentions	2,028	266	172	1,810	4,773	3,882	3,065
1994 intentions to 1994 revised intentions	49	170	165	256	3,526	2,834	5,360

Capital spending intentions of private and public organizations¹

Province/territory		Capital expenditures			Intentions 1994 to Revised intentions 1994	Preliminary actual 1993 to Revised intentions 1994
		Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total		
		\$ billions					% change
Canada	1993	74.5	46.6	121.1		
	1994	77.9	48.4	126.3		
	1994	78.5	50.2	128.7	1.9	6.2
Newfoundland	1993	1.9	0.4	2.4		
	1994	2.4	0.5	2.9		
	1994	2.2	0.5	2.6	-7.5	11.5
Prince Edward Island	1993	0.3	0.1	0.4		
	1994	0.3	0.2	0.4		
	1994	0.3	0.1	0.5	1.5	12.5
Nova Scotia	1993	1.7	1.1	2.8		
	1994	1.6	1.1	2.7		
	1994	1.7	1.1	2.8	2.0	-2.1
New Brunswick	1993	1.4	0.9	2.3		
	1994	1.4	0.8	2.2		
	1994	1.4	0.9	2.3	6.6	0.5
Quebec	1993	16.4	9.8	26.2		
	1994	16.3	10.1	26.4		
	1994	16.7	10.4	27.1	2.4	3.5
Ontario	1993	22.5	20.7	43.2		
	1994	24.5	22.4	46.9		
	1994	23.7	23.1	46.8	-0.3	8.2
Manitoba	1993	1.9	1.5	3.4		
	1994	1.9	1.5	3.4		
	1994	2.0	1.5	3.5	1.2	1.3
Saskatchewan	1993	2.3	1.5	3.8		
	1994	2.4	1.4	3.8		
	1994	2.8	1.5	4.3	11.1	11.6
Alberta	1993	12.0	5.2	17.2		
	1994	12.4	4.8	17.2		
	1994	12.9	5.2	18.1	5.2	5.6
British Columbia	1993	13.6	5.3	18.8		
	1994	14.1	5.5	19.6		
	1994	14.4	5.8	20.2	3.0	7.3
Yukon	1993	0.2	0.0	0.2		
	1994	0.2	0.0	0.2		
	1994	0.2	0.0	0.2	12.8	34.5
Northwest Territories	1993	0.3	0.1	0.4		
	1994	0.3	0.1	0.4		
	1994	0.3	0.1	0.4	-7.8	-13.7

¹ 1993 preliminary actual, followed by 1994 intentions, and then 1994 revised intentions.

Note: figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Corrugated boxes and wrappers

June 1994

Domestic shipments of corrugated boxes and wrappers totalled 231 144 thousand square metres in June 1994, a 5.9% increase from 218 339 thousand square metres a year earlier.

For January to June 1994, domestic shipments totalled 1 182 141 thousand square metres, a 9.0% increase from 1 084 208 thousand square metres for the same period in 1993.

The June 1994 issue of *Corrugated boxes and wrappers* (36-004, \$6/\$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation

June 1994

Manufacturers shipped 2 165 642 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in June 1994, down 5.8% from 2 298 141 square metres a year earlier and down 5.4% from 2 289 236 square metres a month earlier.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of June 1994 totalled 15 730 854 square metres, a 14.2% increase from the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

The June 1994 issue of *Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation* (44-004, \$6/\$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Trends in the business population

Second quarter 1994

With the second quarter of 1994, the number of Canadian employer businesses has grown for the latest four quarters, recording an annual increase of 2.35%.

The seasonally adjusted number of remitting payroll deduction accounts increased 0.55% from the first quarter of 1994, to 926,338. This second-quarter

growth was observed in all provinces and territories except Saskatchewan. The growth ranged from a low of +0.31% in Ontario to a high of +1.33% in Prince Edward Island.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 1420.

For further information on this release, contact Des Beckstead (613-951-6199), Business Register Division. ■

Production, shipments and stocks of sawmills east of the Rockies

May 1994

Lumber production in sawmills east of the Rockies increased 9.6% to 2 311 052 cubic metres in May 1994, from 2 109 323 cubic metres after revisions in May 1993.

Stocks on hand at the end of May 1994 totalled 3 279 536 cubic metres, up 3.8% from 3 160 450 cubic metres in May 1993.

At the end of May 1994, year-to-date production totalled 11 650 249 cubic metres, up 9.1% from 10 676 384 cubic metres after revisions for the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 (except series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2) and 122 (series 2).

The May 1994 issue of *Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills east of the Rockies* (35-002, \$11/\$110) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Air passenger origin and destination

Fourth quarter 1993

Preliminary data for the fourth quarter of 1993 on scheduled air passenger origin and destination are now available.

The July 1994 issue of *Aviation service bulletin* (51-004, \$10/\$99) will be available soon. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Carol Gudz (819-997-1386), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

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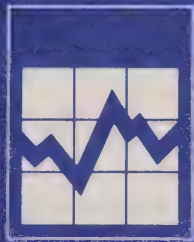
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, July 26, 1994

For release at 8:30 a.m.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Youth court statistics, July 1994	2
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Rigid insulating board, June 1994	2
Stocks of frozen meat products, July 1, 1994	2

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

3



DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Youth court statistics

July 1994 (revised)

The youth court survey (YCS) data series for the period from 1986-87 through 1992-93 has been revised to reflect addition of data received over the years following release of the annual reports. Also, the annual report *Youth court statistics, 1992-93* has been updated to include revised counts for 1992-93. Included is information on the volume and characteristics of federal offence caseload processed by the youth courts in all provinces and territories. Caseload composition is presented by age, sex, decision and disposition.

The revised annual report *Youth court statistics, 1992-93* (85-522, \$35) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Information and Client Services (613-951-9023, toll-free 1-800-387-2231) or contact the Courts Program (613-951-6611), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

Railway carloadings

Seven-day period ending July 14, 1994

The number of railway cars loaded in Canada during the seven-day period increased 16.6% from the year-earlier period; revenue-freight loaded increased 22.3% to 4.6 million tonnes.

Piggyback traffic tonnage, which is included in total carload traffic, increased 17.0% during the same period.

Tonnage of revenue-freight loaded as of July 14, 1994 increased 4.8% from the previous year.

Cumulative data for 1993 and 1994 have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Gypsum products

June 1994

Manufacturers shipped 22 601 thousand square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in June 1994, up

19.0% from 18 986 thousand square metres in June 1993 and up 18.7% from 19 036 thousand square metres in May 1994.

Year-to-date shipments at the end of June 1994 totalled 123 794 thousand square metres, up 17.3% from a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11).

The June 1994 issue of *Gypsum products* (44-003, \$6/\$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Rigid insulating board

June 1994

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 3,728 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in June 1994, a 27.0% increase from 2,936^r (revised) thousand square metres in June 1993.

For January to June 1994, shipments totalled 18,183 thousand square metres, a 14.6% increase from 15,866^r thousand square metres in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 1) and 122 (series 4-7).

The June 1994 issue of *Rigid insulating board* (36-002, \$6/\$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Stocks of frozen meat products

July 1, 1994

The amount of frozen meat in cold storage as of July 1, 1994 totalled 47 000 tonnes. This compares with 43 000 tonnes a month earlier and 39 000 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

For further information on this release, contact Bob Freeman (613-951-2508), Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Air carrier operations in Canada,
July-September 1993.

Catalogue number 51-002

(Canada: \$25/\$99; United States: US\$30/US\$119;
other countries: US\$35/US\$139).

Telephone statistics, May 1994.

Catalogue number 56-002

(Canada: \$9/\$90; United States: US\$11/US\$108;
other countries: US\$13/US\$126).

Canadian international merchandise trade,
May 1994.

Catalogue number 65-001

(Canada: \$19/\$182; United States: US\$22/US\$219;
other countries: US\$26/US\$255).

Surgical procedures and treatments, 1991-92.

Catalogue number 82-217

(Canada: \$20; United States: US\$24;
other countries: US\$28).

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Price: September 15, 1993

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- Labour Force Survey, August 1993 2
The unemployment rate fell 0.3 to 11.3 in August 1993.
- Farm Product Price Index, July 1993 4
The Farm Product Price Index rose 0.3% in July. The index index remained its highest level since Jan. 1992 and posted its highest annual increase since 1989.
- Advance Statistics of Education, 1993-94 6
Since 1982-83, spending on education (2) spent dollars has risen from \$55.3 billion to an estimated \$65.5 billion in 1993-94. This 18.4% increase from 1982-83 was the greatest increase in a decade.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

- Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area, July 1993 7
- Retail Prices: Home, Motor, and Restaurant, July 1993 7
- Retail Prices: Consumer, 1993-1994 (Revised) August 11, 1993 7
- Retail Prices: Consumer, 1993-1994 (Revised) August 11, 1993 7
- Retail Prices: Consumer, 1993-1994 (Revised) August 11, 1993 7
- Retail Prices: Consumer, 1993-1994 (Revised) August 11, 1993 7
- Retail Prices: Consumer, 1993-1994 (Revised) August 11, 1993 7
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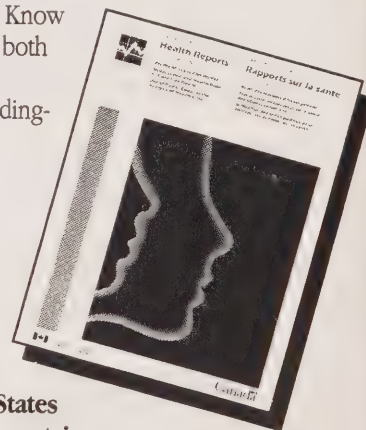
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, July 27, 1994

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Unemployment insurance statistics, May 1994**

Between April and May, the number of Canadians receiving regular unemployment insurance benefits continued to decrease, falling 2.5% to 898,000. This is the lowest level since April 1990.

3
- **Industrial product price index, June 1994**

Higher prices for processed raw materials accelerated the year-over-year change in manufactured goods prices to +5.5% in June. This represents the highest rate of change among members of the G-7.

6
- **Raw materials price index, June 1994**

Raw materials prices rose 2.2% in June. Higher prices for crude oil (+7.8%) and non-ferrous metals—particularly copper (+8.1%)—were the major contributors.

11

(continued on page 2)

Canadian economic observer

July 1994

The July 1994 issue of *Canadian economic observer*, Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, presents a monthly summary of the economy and of the major economic events in June. A separate and more extensive statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces and the major industrial nations.

The *Historical statistical supplement* is also released today and is available free to subscribers. It contains annual historical data for all the series reported monthly in *Canadian economic observer*.

The July 1994 issue of *Canadian economic observer* (11-010, \$22/\$220) and *Canadian economic observer—historical statistical supplement, 1993/94* (11-210, \$27) are now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Cindy Bloskie (613-951-3634), Current Analysis Group.



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Electric lamps, Second quarter 1994	13

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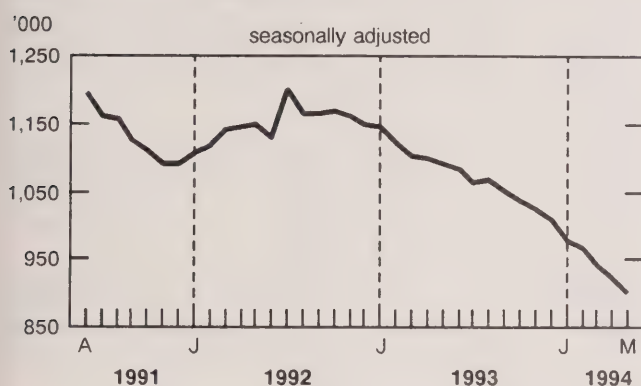
MAJOR RELEASES

Unemployment insurance statistics

May 1994 (preliminary)

Between April and May, the number of Canadians receiving regular unemployment insurance benefits continued to decrease, falling 2.5% to 898,000. This is the lowest level since April 1990.

The number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits continues to decline



Number of male beneficiaries is declining more rapidly

The number of male beneficiaries has been falling more rapidly than the number of female beneficiaries. Since peaking in July 1992, the number of male beneficiaries has decreased 28.0%, but the number of female beneficiaries has decreased only 22.7%. This trend follows what has been observed after previous recessions. Commonly, over the business cycle, the number of male beneficiaries fluctuates more than the number of female beneficiaries. This can be explained in part by a greater downturn in the labour market conditions of industries with a higher concentration of male-dominated jobs. For example, between March 1990 and July 1992, there was a large increase in the number of male beneficiaries. This corresponded to decreased employment, as reported by the labour force survey, in the male-dominated industries of construction and manufacturing.

Note to users

Unless specified in the text, all figures in this release are seasonally adjusted to ease month-to-month comparisons.

The majority who collect unemployment insurance benefits receive regular benefits (83% in 1993). To qualify for those benefits, a person must have experienced an interruption of earnings, be capable of and available for work, and be unable to find suitable employment.

In addition to regular benefits, claimants can qualify for special benefits (e.g., training, maternity, sickness and fishing).

Data on the number of beneficiaries relate to a specific week of the reference month. Data on benefit payments, benefit weeks, and claims refer to a complete calendar month.

For comparison, during the 1981-82 recession, the number of male beneficiaries jumped 137.1% but the number of female beneficiaries rose only 92.8%. Subsequently, there was a steeper decline in the number of male beneficiaries. During the latest recession, the number of male beneficiaries increased 44.8% between March 1990 and July 1992, while the number of female beneficiaries advanced only 25.4%.

Between April and May 1994, the number of claimants who received regular benefits declined in all jurisdictions except Alberta (+5.1%). There was virtually no change in Newfoundland and Nova Scotia. The largest proportional decreases occurred in the Yukon (-8.0%) and Prince Edward Island (-6.7%).

Number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits

	May 1994	April 1994 to May 1994
	seasonally adjusted	% change
Canada	898,080	-2.5
Newfoundland	52,340	0.6
Prince Edward Island	11,670	-6.7
Nova Scotia	49,640	0.6
New Brunswick	52,440	-1.6
Quebec	300,590	-3.8
Ontario	228,860	-3.3
Manitoba	22,970	-3.1
Saskatchewan	19,350	-0.2
Alberta	64,740	5.1
British Columbia	98,630	-1.4
Yukon	1,550	-8.0
Northwest Territories	1,400	-1.5

Number of claims is lowest since August 1981

In May 1994, the number of UI claims received stood at 244,000, the lowest level since August 1981. May's decline (-4.3%) is the largest month-to-month decrease observed so far in 1994.

Year-to-date benefits are down 10.6% (unadjusted)

In May \$1.4 billion was paid in benefits (including regular and special benefits) to individuals, down 8.9% from May 1993. The amount of benefits paid for the first five months of 1994 amounted to \$8.0 billion, down 10.6% from the same period last year.

Number of beneficiaries (all types of benefits)

	May 1994	May 1993 to May 1994
	unadjusted	% change
Census metropolitan area		
St. John's	11,200	-26.1
Halifax	13,480	-12.2
Saint John	5,670	-5.3
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	9,590	-11.8
Québec	29,350	-8.2
Sherbrooke	5,760	-17.4
Trois-Rivières	6,790	-26.0
Montréal	130,690	-16.6
Hull	9,160	-14.5
Ottawa	15,500	-18.2
Oshawa	6,730	-16.4
Toronto	112,790	-20.9
Hamilton	15,700	-22.2
St. Catharines-Niagara	12,250	-18.8
Kitchener	9,190	-23.2
London	8,630	-22.4
Windsor	6,410	-22.8
Sudbury	5,000	-27.5
Thunder Bay	4,750	-21.6
Winnipeg	18,720	-21.1
Regina	3,890	-20.0
Saskatoon	5,520	-22.3
Calgary	23,670	-16.4
Edmonton	28,880	-8.7
Vancouver	54,590	-15.4
Victoria	7,620	-18.3

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717, 5735 and 5736.

The May 1994 issue of *Unemployment insurance statistics* (73-001, \$16/\$160) will contain data for March, April and May 1994 and will be available in August. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Carole Lacroix (613-951-4039) or André Picard (613-951-4045), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087). □

Unemployment insurance statistics

		May 1993	March 1994	April 1994	May 1994	April 1994 to May 1994
		seasonally adjusted				% change
Regular benefits						
Beneficiaries	'000	1,089	939 ^r	921 ^p	898 ^p	-2.5
Amount paid	\$'000	1,232,970	1,080,085	1,055,277	1,017,556	-3.6
Weeks of benefits	'000	4,795	4,268	4,158	4,032	-3.0
Claims received	'000	279	254	255	244	-4.3
		May 1993	March 1994	April 1994	May 1994	May 1993 to May 1994
		unadjusted				% change
All beneficiaries	'000	1,314	1,376 ^r	1,293 ^p	1,105 ^p	-15.8
Regular beneficiaries	'000	1,090	1,123 ^r	1,055 ^p	889 ^p	-18.5
Claims received	'000	212	233	198	192	- 9.2
Amount paid	\$'000	1,549,796	1,821,821	1,487,312	1,411,843	-8.9
Weeks of benefits	'000	5,856	6,581	5,369	5,374	-8.2
Average weekly benefit	\$	261.48	263.02	261.78	258.75	-1.0
		Year-to-date (January to May)				
		1993	1994		1993 to 1994	
						% change
Year-to-date						
Beneficiaries, average	'000	1,491	1,317 ^p		-11.7	
Claims received	'000	1,279	1,175		-8.1	
Amount paid	\$'000	8,951,087	8,006,187		-10.6	
Weeks of benefits	'000	32,940	29,303		-11.0	
Average weekly benefit	\$	264.47	262.82		-0.6	

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

"All beneficiaries" includes all claimants who receive regular benefits (e.g., because of lay-off) or special benefits (e.g., in case of sickness).

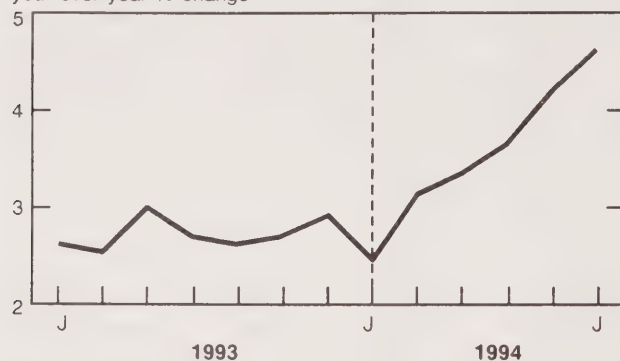
Industrial product price index

June (preliminary)

The year-over-year change in manufacturers' prices continued to climb in June, accelerating to +5.5% from +4.9% in May. This rate of change, which has been rising since January, reached its highest level since late 1982. The month-to-month increase was 0.6%.

Manufactured goods prices

year-over-year % change



Inflationary pressure continued to come almost entirely from intermediate goods while manufacturers' prices for consumer goods tended to remain stable overall or fell.

The year-over-year change in producer prices in Canada remains appreciably higher than in the other G-7 countries. The next highest rate is in Italy (which generally has an appreciably higher level of inflation). This is consistent with the Canadian economy being further along in the recovery process than certain other economies in the G-7. However, the structure of Canada's manufacturing sector differs from that in other G-7 countries: processing raw materials and exporting these products plays a much larger role in Canada.

Price increases in June were widespread. Manufacturers saw prices rise in 14 major product groups. The most significant increases were again for primary metal products, pulp, and wood products. Also important were price increases for petroleum and coal products and for automobiles and other transportation equipment. Except for petroleum products, the largest proportion of all these products are exported.

Note to users

The industrial product price index (IPPI), differs from the consumer price index (CPI) in that it records what the producer receives, not what the consumer pays. It excludes indirect taxes and all the costs that occur between when a good leaves the plant and when the final user takes possession of it, including the transportation, wholesale and retail costs.

The IPPI includes most of the goods that appear in the CPI. These are generally found in either the finished foods and feeds category or in the other finished goods category. However, the IPPI also includes many other goods of importance to Canadian manufacturers, including intermediate goods and capital goods, but it does not include any services.

Another important difference between the CPI and the IPPI is that the CPI includes imports but not exports, whereas the IPPI includes exports but not imports. Because a large proportion of certain commodities are exported, changes in exchange rates will be strongly reflected in the movement of these product indexes, particularly automobiles, pulp and paper and, to a lesser extent, lumber and other products. A decline in the value of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar increases the value of prices quoted in U.S. dollars.

The absence of services, indirect taxes and distribution costs means that the IPPI reflects only some of the forces behind changes in the overall price level in the economy. Still, it provides a better idea of changes in the health of many industries than does the CPI. Since the IPPI reflects price changes as goods leave the plant, it may give advance notice of changes in the pattern of consumer inflation; but the impact of these changes can be moderated by changes in wages and prices at other stages of the distribution process. Elements of the IPPI are also frequently used by businesses in contract escalator clauses to track changes in important inputs.

Annual inflation rates of producer prices

Canada	5.5%	June
Italy	3.5%	March
United Kingdom	2.0%	June
Germany	1.1%	May
United States	0.0%	June
France	-1.5%	First quarter
Japan	-2.3%	May

Metals, pulp and paper, lumber and cars

June's increase in primary metal prices (+2.5%) was mainly due to increases in prices for copper and copper alloy products (+8.1%), aluminum products (+3.0%) and nickel products (+11.3%). These increases were encouraged by the ongoing gradual world recovery.

Pulp prices were up 5.2% in June with domestic prices increasing faster than export prices. For sulphate wood pulp, domestic prices were up 9.3%, while export prices were up 6.0%. Domestically, the impact of increased demand was reinforced by concern over a possible strike in the pulp industry in British Columbia. Overall prices for newsprint also rose in June as export prices increased while domestic prices continued to fluctuate.

Prices for lumber, sawmill, and other wood products continued to recover (+1.6%). Price increases ranged from 1.5% in the interior of British Columbia to 6.9% in Quebec.

The 0.4% increase in transport equipment prices was primarily due to a 0.7% increase in export prices for automobiles and trucks. These increases were primarily due to an 0.8% appreciation of the U.S. dollar against the Canadian dollar, which increased the value of U.S. dollars paid to Canadian producers. The value of the U.S. dollar was 8.6% higher than in June 1993.

Inflationary pressures

Inflationary pressures in June came principally from a number of processed raw materials and from certain other intermediate goods, for which much of the output is exported. These inflationary pressures were reinforced by the increase in the value of the U.S. dollar. There was, however, only a marginal increase in inflationary pressures in the finished goods category. The overall effect on the Canadian economy is likely to be an improved profit picture for exporting Canadian manufacturers but relatively little upward pressure on the consumer price index.

Intermediate goods

Both first-stage and second-stage intermediate goods contributed to the inflationary pressure on manufacturers' prices.

For first-stage intermediate goods, inflationary pressure came primarily from pulp and from products made from copper and copper alloy, aluminum and nickel. Overall, the year-over-year change in prices for first-stage intermediate goods jumped to +14.5% in June. This was its highest level since June 1988. Although prices for first-stage intermediate goods have been rising for the latest seven months, prices have only regained their levels of the start of 1991.

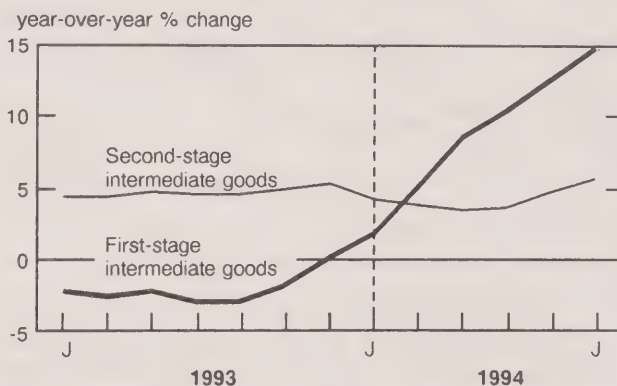
For second-stage intermediate goods, the year-over-year price change increased to +5.2% from +4.4%. Overall, prices for this category rose by 0.6% from May to June, with lumber and timber (+2.9%) and newsprint (+1.5%) having the greatest

Definitions

Intermediate goods are goods used principally to produce other goods. First-stage intermediate goods are items used most frequently to produce other intermediate goods. This category is dominated by primary metals, chemicals, and pulp. Second-stage intermediate goods are items most commonly used to produce final goods. Almost half the commodities tracked in the IPPI, and part of every commodity group, fall into this category.

Finished goods are goods most commonly used for immediate consumption or for capital investment. These are divided into foods and feeds (which covers about two-thirds of food, feed, and beverage products), capital equipment (which is dominated by transport equipment, industrial machinery and equipment, and electrical and communications products other than household appliances); and other final goods (of which the largest components are automobiles, gasoline, clothing, various chemical products, and most furniture and appliances).

Intermediate goods prices



impact. The 1.1% increase for petroleum and coal products also contributed to inflationary pressure in this category.

Finished goods

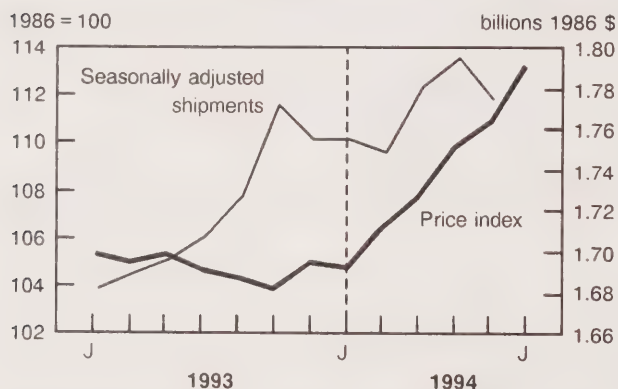
The overall price level for finished goods in June rose 0.3% as the year-over-year change in the finished goods prices edged up to +3.3% from +3.2%. However, inflationary pressure only increased in the capital equipment category, where the year-over-year change in prices rose from +4.3% to +4.5% as transportation equipment prices increased. The year-over-year change in prices for foods and feeds dropped from +1.4% to +1.3%, while for other finished goods it remained at +3.7%.

Biannual review

During the first half of 1994, prices in the forestry industries (including wood, pulp, and paper) and in the non-ferrous metal industries were very active. All these industries played important roles in the increase in the year-over-year level of price changes for intermediate products.

The overall price level in the paper and allied products industry has been increasing since December 1993. The seasonally adjusted level of shipments in these industries increased noticeably after October 1993. It moved up again in March and April 1994.

Paper and allied products industries

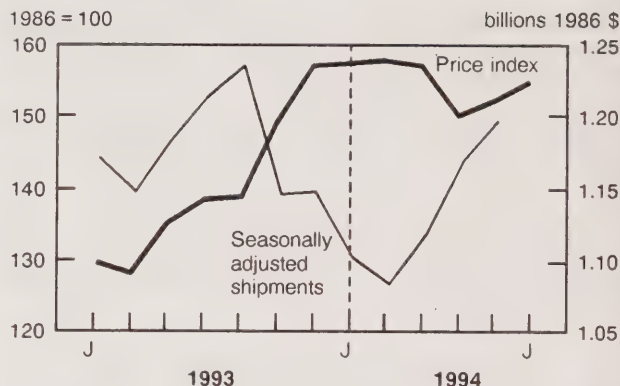


Pulp prices reached a trough in November 1993, and have been rising since December. Meanwhile, pulp exports have been tending to increase since October. A recovery in newsprint prices began in January, while newsprint exports have been tending to increase since September.

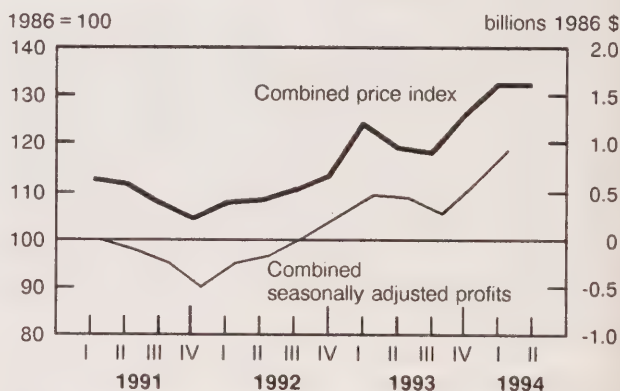
Declining wood industry shipments over the winter of 1994, in response to higher interest rates and bad weather, coincided with a levelling of prices in this industry. However, price levels did not decline noticeably until April, when seasonally adjusted shipments were already recovering. The decline proved short-lived as prices began to recover in May and shipments continued to increase.

A rise in wood prices during the last two quarters of 1993 and increases in pulp and paper prices in the fourth quarter of 1993 and in the first quarter of 1994 have had a strong effect on profit levels in these industries. This continues the clear relationship between prices and profits in this area, which has existed for the last 3½ years.

Wood industries



Prices and profits in the wood and pulp and paper industries



A high level of Canadian shipments in the non-ferrous metal refining and smelting industry during the last two quarters of 1993 coincided with high foreign production and a generally weak world economy to lower prices. As 1994 opened, an international agreement to restrict output and a recovering world economy acted together to begin a recovery in non-ferrous metals prices. Then, as world output recovered and prices continued to rise, shipments also recovered. The business media, however, remain concerned about the speculative component of the price increase and are uncertain whether the improved price levels will continue robust or whether production will outrun demand, leading to a new decline in price levels.

During the first half of 1994, prices have tended to increase slowly in many major categories of industrial production. Since December 1993, the overall price level is up for: meat, fish and dairy products (+1.4%), other food and feed products (+1.7%), metal fabricated products (+1.9%), machinery and equipment (+1.3%), and electronic and communications equipment (+1.3%). Prices for textiles and clothing have also tended to increase slowly. Price levels for automobiles, trucks, and other transport equipment have tended to follow movements in the exchange rate. Petroleum and coal product

prices are up 5.5% since December, and chemical prices are up 2.5%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2000-2008.

The June 1994 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011, \$20/\$200) will be available at the end of August. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Prices Division. □

Industrial product price indexes

(1986 = 100)

Index	Relative importance ¹	June 1993	May 1994 ^r	June 1994 ^p	June 1993 to June 1994	May 1994 to June 1994
% change						
Industrial product price index - total	100.0	112.0	117.5	118.2	5.5	0.6
Total IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products	93.6	113.4	119.4	120.2	6.0	0.7
Intermediate goods	60.4	109.8	116.5	117.6	7.1	0.9
First-stage intermediate goods	13.4	101.9	114.1	116.7	14.5	2.3
Second-stage intermediate goods	47.0	112.1	117.2	117.9	5.2	0.6
Finished goods	39.6	115.3	118.8	119.1	3.3	0.3
Finished foods and feeds	9.9	118.7	120.4	120.3	1.3	-0.1
Capital equipment	10.4	116.0	120.8	121.2	4.5	0.3
All other finished goods	19.3	113.2	117.0	117.4	3.7	0.3
Aggregation by commodities						
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.4	116.1	117.5	117.3	1.0	-0.2
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	6.3	115.8	121.2	121.2	4.7	0.0
Beverages	2.0	124.3	126.0	125.3	0.8	-0.6
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	154.9	164.2	164.2	6.0	0.0
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	3.1	114.1	116.0	116.7	2.3	0.6
Textile products	2.2	109.8	111.9	112.3	2.3	0.4
Knitted products and clothing	2.3	114.3	115.5	115.5	1.0	0.0
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.9	129.3	152.7	155.1	20.0	1.6
Furniture and fixtures	1.7	119.2	120.4	120.4	1.0	0.0
Paper and paper products	8.1	104.9	110.3	112.6	7.3	2.1
Printing and publishing	2.7	134.6	139.2	139.2	3.4	0.0
Primary metal products	7.7	99.2	113.1	115.9	16.8	2.5
Metal fabricated products	4.9	113.9	117.4	117.7	3.3	0.3
Machinery and equipment	4.2	119.3	121.6	121.7	2.0	0.1
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	17.6	109.4	116.7	117.2	7.1	0.4
Electrical and communications products	5.1	112.2	113.0	113.2	0.9	0.2
Non-metallic mineral products	2.6	111.5	115.5	115.7	3.8	0.2
Petroleum and coal products ²	6.4	91.5	88.7	89.7	-2.0	1.1
Chemicals and chemical products	7.2	115.9	121.4	122.0	5.3	0.5
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.5	114.7	117.5	117.7	2.6	0.2
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.4	79.9	83.7	84.9	6.3	1.4

¹ Weights are derived from the "make" matrix of the 1986 Input/Output table.² This index is estimated for the current month.^p Preliminary figures.^r Revised figures.

* Figure is rounded.

Raw materials price index

June 1994 (preliminary)

The raw materials price index, which measures change in prices paid by manufacturers for raw materials, rose 2.2% between May and June 1994. This increase was mainly due to higher prices for crude oil (+7.8%) and non-ferrous metals (+5.5%). Lower prices for cattle-for-slaughter (-7.0%) and iron and steel scrap (-10.0%) moderated the overall increase.

The year-over-year change in raw materials prices has been gradually increasing since the beginning of the year, from +1.7% in January to +7.9% in June.

However, raw materials prices have increased 14.2% over the latest six months alone. This was primarily due to higher prices for crude oil (+40.3%), non-ferrous metals (+25.6%), wood (+6.5%) and vegetable products (+9.4%).

Most of the increase in crude oil prices has occurred since March (+36.0%). Crude oil prices in June were comparable to prices in November 1992. Current OPEC production controls and the slowly increasing industrial activity worldwide should maintain a strong basis for present or increased prices for crude oil.

Prices for non-ferrous metals have been rebounding, especially in the latest six months. Overall price levels in June were comparable to prices in mid-1989. Published reports note that one factor behind higher metals prices is hedging by speculative investors against anticipated inflation. Increased demand for certain metals, particularly copper, has combined with this hedging activity to increase non-ferrous metals prices. Notable price increases over the latest six months have occurred for copper (+45.0%), nickel (+34.0%) and aluminum materials (+37.0%).

Aluminum prices have been steadily increasing with the slow depletion of the abundant world aluminum inventory. The major aluminum producers agreed in Brussels in January to reduce output by 10.0%. This control, along with potential new markets for aluminum, should shift the supply/demand balance in favour of the producer.

Raw materials prices for wood have been edging up monthly since November 1993. Over this period, log prices have increased 11.0% and pulpwood prices have increased 4.0%. Log prices reached an all-time peak in July 1993 and then declined for a few months. Since then, log prices have slowly climbed to a level 2.0% higher than the last peak.

In June lower prices for wheat (-7.7%) and barley (-2.1%) slowed the monthly change for vegetable products price to +0.5%. Canola prices increased 2.4%, and year-over-year prices were up over 50.0%. If the present good weather persists, then record harvests are possible for many crops this fall. This could dampen prices for many crops—such as wheat, canola and corn.

Iron and steel scrap prices declined again in June. Iron and steel scrap prices, after increasing consistently from December 1992 to April 1994 (+54%), have decreased 15% over the latest two months. Increased activity in steel mills has increased the stock of scrap, thereby providing some downward pressure on prices.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2009.

The June 1994 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011, \$20/\$200) will be available at the end of August. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-3350, fax; 613-951-2848), Prices Division. □

Raw materials price index

(1986 = 100)

	Relative Importance ¹	June 1993	May 1994 ^r	June 1994 ^p	June 1993 to June 1994	May 1994 to June 1994
					% change	
Raw materials total	100	114.9	121.3	124.0	7.9	2.2
Mineral fuels	32	102.7	105.1	112.7	9.7	7.2
Vegetable products	10	96.1	116.3	116.9	21.6	0.5
Animals and animal products	26	111.5	109.7	107.8	-3.3	-1.7
Wood	13	194.8	200.6	200.9	3.1	0.1
Ferrous materials	4	100.6	116.2	110.9	10.2	-4.6
Non-ferrous metals	13	92.9	113.5	119.7	28.8	5.5
Non-metallic minerals	3	99.6	100.8	100.8	1.2	0.0
Total excluding mineral fuels	68	120.5	128.9	129.2	7.2	0.2

¹ Rounded figures.^p Preliminary figures.^r Revised figures.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Specified domestic electrical appliances

June 1994

Electrical appliance manufacturers shipped 45,349 kitchen appliances in June 1994.

At the end of June 1994, year-to-date shipments of kitchen appliances amounted to 240,595 units.

The June 1994 issue of *Specified domestic electrical appliances* (43-003, \$6/\$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Electric lamps

June 1994

Light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 21,167,000 light bulbs and tubes in June 1994, a 0.2% decrease from 21,212,000 a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales at the end of June 1994 totalled 143,968,000 light bulbs and tubes, a 12.9% increase from 127,511,000 a year earlier.

The June 1994 issue of *Electric lamps* (43-009, \$6/\$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Electric lamps

Second quarter 1994

Data for the second quarter of 1994 on manufacturers' imports, production and inventories of electric lamps are now available.

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian economic observer, July 1994.

Catalogue number 11-010

(Canada: \$22/\$220; United States: US\$27/US\$264;
other countries: US\$31/US\$308).

**Canadian economic observer, historical statistical
supplement, 1993/94.**

Catalogue number 11-210

(Canada: \$27; United States: US\$33; other countries:
US\$38).

**Hospital statistics: preliminary annual report,
1991-92.**

Catalogue number 83-241

(Canada: \$15; United States: US\$18; other countries:
US\$21).

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, July 28, 1994

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

● Canada's international transactions in services, 1993

Canadian individuals, companies and governments exported a record \$26.9 billion in services in 1993. But they still generated a record \$13.8 billion deficit as their purchases of foreign services reached a new high of \$40.7 billion.

● Employment, earnings and hours, May 1994

Seasonally adjusted payroll employment declined slightly to 10,393,000 in May after two substantial monthly increases. Seasonally adjusted average weekly earnings increased 2.0% from May 1993.

● Cigarette sales and production, June 1994

Cigarette production and domestic sales by manufacturers were both very strong in June. However, on a year-to-date basis, total sales (domestic plus export) were at almost exactly the same level in 1994 as in 1993.

(continued on page 2)



Changement 91-001 (français)
Canada's
international
transactions
in services
1992 and 1993

Changement 91-001 (français)
Les transactions
internationales
de services
du Canada
1992 et 1993



Canada's international transactions in services 1992 and 1993

Canadian residents (individuals, companies and governments) exported a record \$26.9 billion in services in 1993. These exports which comprise travel, freight, business, government and other services, were up 9% — the fastest growth rate in five years. However, Canada still generated a record \$14 billion deficit as imports of services reached a new high of \$41 billion.

For the details behind these changes—including record expenditures by travellers to Canada and more on the pattern of our business services trade with foreign affiliates—consult *Canada's international transactions in services*. It is a unique source of information on a subject that has taken on a higher profile with the implementation of NAFTA and the signing of the first multilateral agreement on services trade under the GATT.

Canada's international transactions in services, 1992 and 1993 (67-203, \$35) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Hugh Henderson (613-951-9049), Balance of Payments Division.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Cereals and oilseeds review, June 1994	10
Steel primary forms, week ending July 23, 1994	10
Motor carriers of freight quarterly survey: large carriers, first quarter 1994	10
Coal and coke statistics, May 1994	10
Electric power statistics, May 1994	11

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Canada's international transactions in services

1993

Canadian residents (individuals, companies and governments) exported a record \$26.9 billion in services in 1993. But they still generated a record \$13.8 billion deficit as their purchases of foreign services reached a new high of \$40.7 billion.

Exports of travel, freight, business, government and other services together grew by 9%, their fastest growth rate in five years. At the same time, imports of services grew nearly as quickly (+8%).

Canada incurred deficits in the three largest services categories: travel, business, and freight. A small deficit remained virtually unchanged for government administrative services, whereas a small surplus grew in a range of miscellaneous services.

The United States is a major factor in the \$4.8 billion business services deficit

Canadian companies purchased \$4.8 billion more in business services than they sold abroad in 1993. This compares with a deficit closer to \$4.0 billion in each of the previous four years.

The increase occurred largely because of trading with the United States, with whom the deficit in business services widened by nearly \$0.5 billion to \$4.3 billion. Canadian businesses continued to encounter large deficits for royalties, patents and trademarks, and management and administrative services.

In the United Kingdom, purchases also expanded more rapidly than sales because of financial sector commissions.

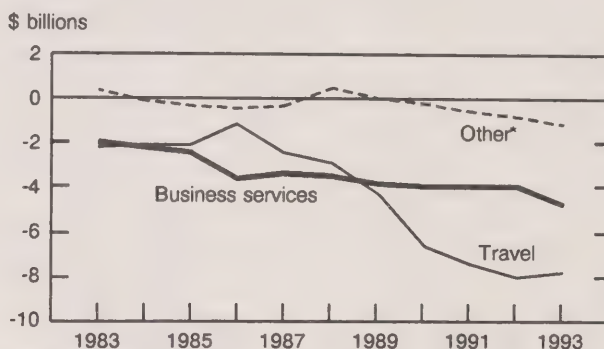
Trade with foreign affiliates of Canadian companies, notably with U.S. affiliates, amounted to 40% of international receipts and 55% of payments. Foreign-controlled companies in Canada dealing with their parent companies abroad accounted for a substantial part of this affiliated trade.

For their part, Canadian-controlled companies, which accounted for more than 60% of export earnings, dealt largely with non-affiliated parties abroad. They operated mainly in the finance, services and retailing industries.

Note to users

International transactions in services comprise the following categories: travel, freight and shipping (transportation), business services, government and other services. Such services along with merchandise trade, investment income and unilateral transfers make up the current account of the balance of payments.

Deficit on business services starts to widen again, while deficit on travel shrinks



* Includes freight and shipping, government and other services.

Foreign visitors pump more money into Canada

Foreign travellers spent more in Canada, whereas Canadian travellers moderated their spending abroad in 1993. This narrowed the travel deficit to \$7.9 billion, down from the record \$8.2 billion in 1992.

American visitors boosted their spending by 12% to a record \$5.1 billion, while overseas visitors boosted their spending by 6% to a new high of \$3.7 billion. That resulted in a total increase of 9% in all spending by foreigners, the biggest increase since Expo in 1986.

As their dollar lost strength, Canadians cut travel spending in the United States by 2% to \$10.8 billion in 1993; of this, spending on travellers' goods fell still more (-10%). But it was a different story overseas, where Canadians spent a record \$5.8 billion, a jump of 12%. That surpassed the previous high in 1990, the year before the Gulf War disrupted international travel patterns.

Mixed performance for other services

For a second year in a row, Canadian residents paid more than they received for freight and shipping services (which include costs of transporting merchandise by air, water, rail, truck and pipeline).

The deficit more than doubled from \$0.3 billion to \$0.7 billion because of a lower surplus on inland freight, which accounted for most of freight services.

Canada's deficit for government administrative services—covering those of the federal government and the provinces—remained virtually unchanged at \$0.7 billion, reflecting spending restraints.

A range of other services transactions covering student expenditures, recreational and cultural outlays, and trade union remittances grew slightly in Canada's favour. A small surplus rose from \$0.2 billion to \$0.3 billion.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2324.

Canada's international transactions in services, 1992 and 1993 (67-203, \$35) is now available. See "How to order publications".

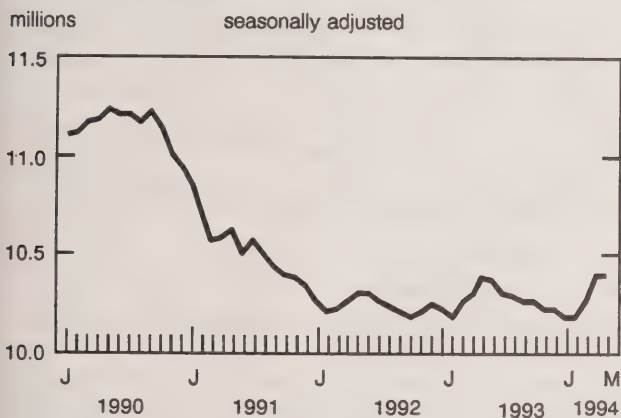
For further information on this release, contact Hugh Henderson (613-951-9055), Balance of Payments Division. ■

Employment, earnings and hours

May 1994 (preliminary)

Seasonally adjusted payroll employment declined slightly to 10,393,000 in May after two substantial monthly increases. Employment has grown by 208,000 since January 1994. Most provinces lost employment in May with the notable exception of British Columbia. British Columbia remains little affected by the slow economic growth affecting most other provinces. Newfoundland recorded a sizeable employment decline due to a strike by elementary and secondary school teachers.

Employment (industrial aggregate) from the survey of employment, payrolls and hours



Seasonally adjusted average weekly earnings increased by 2.0% from May 1993. Following a downward trend, average weekly earnings have generally accelerated for five consecutive months on a year-over-year basis. Despite the recent advances in earnings, the gains have been modest when compared to average increases in recent years.

For all industries, average weekly hours dropped 0.8% to 30.8 hours for the 5,216,000 employees paid by the hour. Average weekly hours in April reached their highest level (31.0 hours) since November 1990. The decline in May was widespread across most major industry groups.

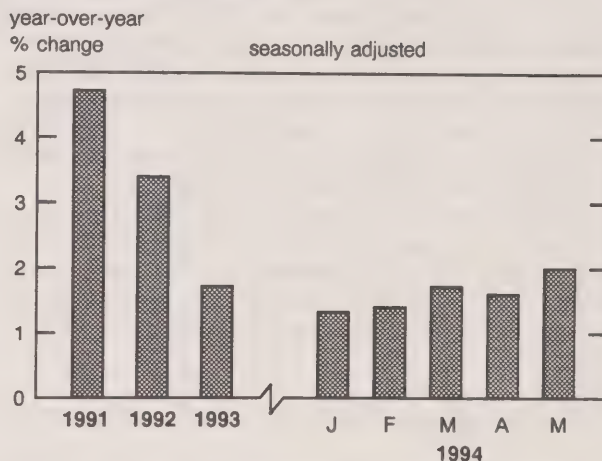
Note to users

Employment, earnings and hours is based on a sample survey of establishments and on a sample of administrative records. The administrative records representing small firms are obtained from Revenue Canada monthly payroll deduction remittance forms.

The administrative data also yield estimates of employment for new businesses that have not yet been classified by industry and introduced to the survey. The estimate of employment for unclassified businesses is included in the industrial aggregate total.

Detailed industrial series (seasonally adjusted) on employment and average weekly earnings for the provinces and territories are now available.

Average weekly earnings



Weekly payrolls dropped in May (-0.6%) after monthly gains observed since December 1993. The drop in payrolls was due to declining average weekly earnings (-0.2%) and employment (-0.1%). The drop was widespread with transportation, communication and other utilities, health and social services, and retail trade contributing most to the decline.

Employers in health and social services shed employment

The effects of budgetary restrictions continued to be evident in health and social services. Payroll employment fell by 10,000 in May after a pattern of small fluctuations since March 1993. Employers also reduced weekly payrolls for the second consecutive month (-1.1%), reflecting decreases in employment and in average weekly earnings. About two-thirds of the employment decline was recorded in Ontario and Quebec. The declines in average weekly earnings were widespread across most provinces.

Finance, insurance and real estate agencies reduce employment

Finance, insurance and real estate agencies reduced payroll employment by 1.2% in May. Real estate operators, insurance and real estate agencies, and credit unions contributed to the employment drop. Declining employment in these industries was partly offset by investment intermediaries expanding employment during the month. Employment declines were widespread across most provinces.

Average weekly earnings rose 0.4% in May after two months of declines. The earnings growth was mainly due to higher commissions paid to insurance and real estate agents. Average weekly earnings for these commissioned agents rose 22.3% to \$1,050.64 in May.

Export-oriented manufacturers boost employment

Buoyed by an upward trend in exports and shipments, manufacturers increased payroll employment in May by 10,000 (+0.6%). The cumulative employment gain between February and May 1994 was 39,900 or 2.1%. This represents a substantial short-term employment gain. The surge in manufacturing employment was led by producers of motor vehicles including parts and accessories and by machinery and equipment. The employment gains in manufacturing were concentrated in Ontario, British Columbia and Quebec.

Employment in British Columbia continues to forge ahead

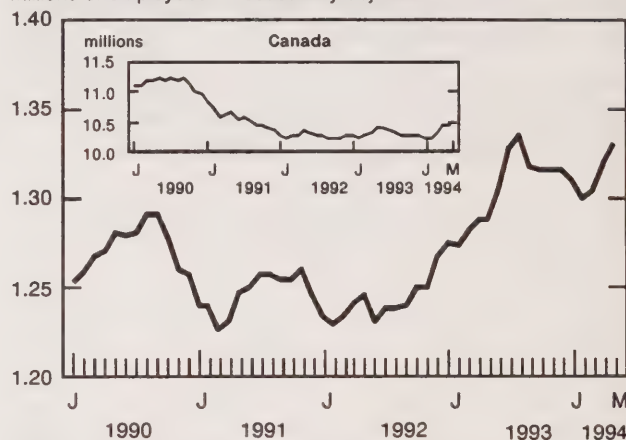
Payroll employment for British Columbia rose by 12,000 in May, bringing the gain since January 1994 to 21,000. Much of the employment strength in May was in accommodation, food and beverage services and in finance and insurance. Employment growth is

becoming more widespread as 120 of the 214 industries showed year-over-year increases in employment compared with 109 in April.

British Columbia is the only province to record a substantial increase in employment (+61,000 or +4.8%) since the onset of the recession in April 1990.

British Columbia leads in job growth

millions of employees seasonally adjusted



Newfoundland hit by major teachers strike

A major work stoppage affecting 8,200 elementary and secondary school teachers largely contributed to the decline in payroll employment in Newfoundland. The strike on the province's education and related services industry caused an employment decline of 47% and an earnings decrease of \$71.53 per week.

Average weekly earnings for construction workers in Newfoundland rose \$40.39 from the April's \$843.95. This was due in part to increased activity on the Hibernia project. Contributing to the gain in average weekly earnings were increases in both average weekly hours including overtime and average hourly earnings for hourly paid workers.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4285-4466, 9438-9452, 9639-9664 and 9899-9911.

More detailed industry data and other labour market indicators are available from *Employment, earnings and hours* (72-002, \$29/\$285) and by special tabulation.

For further information on this release, contact Stephen Johnson (613-951-4090, fax: 613-951-4087), Labour Division. □

Number of employees

Industry group (1980 S.I.C.)	March 1994	April 1994 ^r	May 1994 ^p	March 1994 to April 1994	April 1994 to May 1994
	thousands			% change	
	seasonally adjusted				
Industrial aggregate	10,265	10,399	10,393	1.3	-0.1
Logging and forestry	64	62	61	-3.1	-1.6
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	126	130	130	3.2	0.0
Manufacturing	1,610	1,625	1,635	0.9	0.6
Construction	409	425	428	3.9	0.7
Transportation, communication and other utilities	848	857	843	1.1	-1.6
Trade	1,942	1,955	1,944	0.7	-0.6
Wholesale trade	595	602	605	1.2	0.5
Retail trade	1,345	1,356	1,350	0.8	-0.4
Finance, insurance and real estate	646	647	639	0.2	-1.2
Business services	542	554	557	2.2	0.5
Education-related services	923	925	926	0.2	0.1
Health and social services	1,145	1,148	1,138	0.3	-0.9
Accommodation, food and beverage services	720	729	723	1.3	-0.8
Public administration	705	707	708	0.3	0.1
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland	145	146	139	0.7	-4.8
Prince Edward Island	39	40	40	2.6	0.0
Nova Scotia	288	292	290	1.4	-0.7
New Brunswick	234	235	233	0.4	-0.9
Quebec	2,516	2,525	2,514	0.4	-0.4
Ontario	4,023	4,061	4,061	0.9	0.0
Manitoba	389	393	391	1.0	-0.5
Saskatchewan	298	304	302	2.0	-0.7
Alberta	1,049	1,052	1,037	0.3	-1.4
British Columbia	1,303	1,319	1,331	1.2	0.9
Yukon	11	12	12	9.1	0.0
Northwest Territories	22	22	22	0.0	0.0

^p Preliminary estimates.

^r Revised estimates.

Average weekly earnings*

Industry group (1980 S.I.C.)	April 1994 ^r	May 1994 ^p	May 1993	April 1994 to May 1994	May 1993 to May 1994
	dollars			% change	
	seasonally adjusted				
Industrial aggregate	564.89	563.57	552.48	-0.2	2.0
Logging and forestry	711.37	701.06	704.39	-1.4	-0.5
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	955.93	955.46	925.51	0.0	3.2
Manufacturing	684.33	682.19	666.60	-0.3	2.3
Construction	634.47	628.68	624.13	-0.9	0.7
Transportation, communication and other utilities	710.00	704.35	701.46	-0.8	0.4
Trade	423.58	420.68	409.42	-0.7	2.8
Wholesale trade	606.57	604.16	581.60	-0.4	3.9
Retail trade	341.08	339.77	331.56	-0.4	2.5
Finance, insurance and real estate	636.97	639.77	616.11	0.4	3.8
Business services	602.91	596.76	586.62	-1.0	1.7
Education-related services	678.69	678.72	672.58	0.0	0.9
Health and social services	503.65	502.83	497.98	-0.2	1.0
Accommodation, food and beverage services	226.94	225.81	218.66	-0.5	3.3
Public administration	744.32	746.41	743.99	0.3	0.3
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland	527.96	514.55	525.20	-2.5	-2.0
Prince Edward Island	457.87	454.25	451.06	-0.8	0.7
Nova Scotia	496.45	491.59	490.56	-1.0	0.2
New Brunswick	504.17	492.96	497.22	-2.2	-0.9
Quebec	544.68	536.71	534.73	-1.5	0.4
Ontario	602.56	603.53	586.81	0.2	2.8
Manitoba	496.93	494.00	488.47	-0.6	1.1
Saskatchewan	481.20	481.20	471.94	0.0	2.0
Alberta	549.72	552.19	549.98	0.4	0.4
British Columbia	571.96	575.70	552.71	0.7	4.2
Yukon	701.00	683.36	659.90	-2.5	3.6
Northwest Territories	717.71	706.25	705.25	-1.6	0.1

^p Preliminary estimates.

^r Revised estimates.

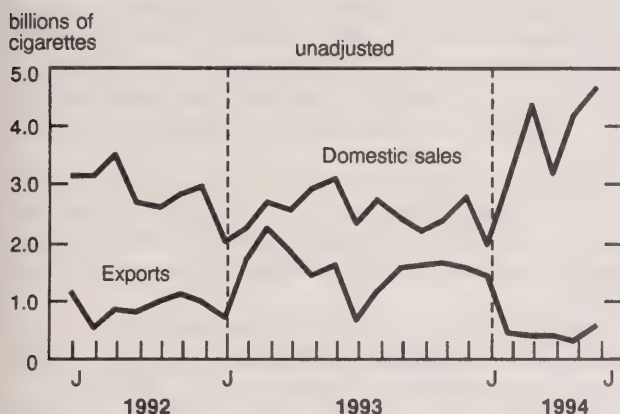
* For all employees.

Cigarette sales and production

June 1994

Cigarette production and domestic sales by manufacturers were both very strong in June. However, on a year-to-date basis, total sales (domestic plus export) were at almost exactly the same level in 1994 as in 1993.

Domestic sales and exports



Manufacturers produced 5.96 billion cigarettes in June, a sharp 20.2% increase from June 1993. This increased production has been reflected in both higher inventories and higher sales by manufacturers.

Inventories at 6.02 billion cigarettes are substantially higher than in June 1993 (+22.9%). Domestic sales in June totalled 4.68 billion cigarettes, up 51.2% from June 1993. Exports totalled 0.55 billion cigarettes, 66.0% below June 1993.

For January to June 1994, year-to-date sales totalled 24.97 billion cigarettes, much the same level as in the January to June 1993 period, when sales totalled 25.01 billion cigarettes. The domestic sales component increased 38.4%, whereas exports plunged 64.1%.

Production on a year-to-date basis is up 10.2% over last year, and, since total sales are at the same level, this has resulted in much higher inventories than a year earlier.

Sales and export data are aggregates of shipments reported by Canadian manufacturers and are not retail level sales or final consumption. Data on cigarette consumption will be available from the adults' smoking habits survey and will be released in September.

Exports are excise-duty-free, cross-border shipments to any country outside Canada. Detailed data on exports by country are available approximately 60 days after the reference month in *Exports by commodity* (65-004).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

The June 1994 issue of *Production and disposition of tobacco products* (32-022, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Volume of cigarettes

	January 1994	February 1994	March 1994	April 1994	May 1994	June 1994	January to June 1994	January to June 1993 ¹	January- June 1993 to January- June 1994
	\$ millions							% change	
Domestic sales	1,943	3,053	4,346	3,192	4,188	4,682	21,404	15,466	38.4
Exports	1,398	412	374	347	292	547	3,370	9,387	-64.1
Total sales ¹	3,352	3,486	4,767	3,569	4,517	5,283	24,974	25,013	0.2
Production	3,806	3,783	5,878	4,531	4,444	5,962	28,404	25,779	10.2

¹ Revised figures.

¹ Total sales include domestic excise-duty-free sales, in addition to domestic sales and exports.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Cereals and oilseeds review

June 1994

Grain crops progressed well in June as warm weather and sufficient rain was reported in most districts. The rapid advance of some crops caused concern that spraying might not be completed. Shortages of chemicals for spraying canola were reported.

Record areas of canola, dry field peas, canary seed, and mustard seed were seeded by Canadian farmers this spring. By contrast, area seeded to spring wheat declined significantly. Planting decisions appear to have been based on the best expected market return.

Crops also progressed quickly in the United States. Harvesting of the winter wheat crop was well advanced due to hot, dry weather. The U.S. Department of Agriculture reported that a larger than expected (by market traders) area of soybeans was seeded, while a smaller than expected area of corn was seeded.

Weather continued to be a dominant factor in the markets, and prices fluctuated on a daily basis. Release of the Statistics Canada and the U.S. Department of Agriculture seeded areas data had a negative effect on oilseed prices.

In other news in June, the Winnipeg Commodity Exchange stopped trading in the June 1994 canola futures contracts, and the initial prices for durum wheat increased.

The June 1994 issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007, \$15/\$144) will be released in August. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Alain Y. Bertrand (613-951-3859) or Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Grain Marketing Unit, Agriculture Division. ■

Steel primary forms

Week ending July 23, 1994 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending July 23, 1994 totalled 239 639 tonnes, down 1.8% from the week-earlier 244 120 tonnes and down 14.9% from the year-earlier 281 509 tonnes.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 7 612 824 tonnes, a 5.4% decrease from 8 044 349 tonnes for the same period in 1993.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Motor carriers of freight quarterly survey: large carriers

First quarter 1994

In the first quarter of 1994, 51 large carriers earning \$25 million or more annually, had an operating ratio of 0.98. This ratio was an improvement from 1.01 in the first quarter of 1993. Operating revenues totalled \$828 million, an 11% increase from the first quarter of 1993.

Data for the first quarter of 1994 from the motor carriers of freight quarterly survey, which covers activities of for-hire trucking carriers with annual operating revenues of \$25 million or more, are now available.

Detailed data for the first quarter of 1994 will appear in the September 1994 issue of *Surface and marine transport service bulletin* (50-002, \$11/\$80).

For further information on this release, contact Robert Larocque (613-951-2486), Transportation Division. ■

Coal and coke statistics

May 1994

Coal production totalled 5 906 kilotonnes in May 1994, up 6.4% from May 1993. Year-to-date production at the end of May 1994 stood at 29 683 kilotonnes, up 4.7% from the previous year.

Exports in May fell to 2 534 kilotonnes, down 6.3% from May 1993; imports decreased 22.9% to 960 kilotonnes. For January to May 1994, exports totalled 11 689 kilotonnes, 7.1% above last year.

Coke production in May 1994 increased to 335 kilotonnes, up 2.0% from May 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

The May 1994 issue of *Coal and coke statistics* (45-002, \$11/\$110) will be available the first week of August. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Electric power statistics

May 1994

Net generation of electricity for May 1994 increased to 40 019 gigawatt hours (GW.h), up 8.8% from May 1993. Exports increased 55.0% to 3 546 GW.h; imports decreased from 1 348 GW.h to 534 GW.h.

Generation by type was as follows: hydro 24 378 GW.h (+5.3%), nuclear 8 110 GW.h (+23.2%), and thermal conventional 7 531 GW.h (+7.0%).

Year-to-date net generation at the end of May 1994 totalled 235 481 GW.h, up 6.0% from the

previous year. Year-to-date exports (19 239 GW.h) rose 60.0% from the previous year; year-to-date imports (1 858 GW.h) declined 53.4% from the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

The May 1994 issue of *Electric power statistics* (57-001, \$11/\$110) will be available the first week of August. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Energy statistics handbook, July 1994.
Catalogue number 57-601
(Canada: \$330; United States: US\$400;
other countries: US\$460).

The labour force, June 1994.
Catalogue number 71-001
(Canada: \$20/\$200; United States: US\$24/US\$240;
other countries: US\$28/US\$280).

Canada's international transactions in services,
1992 and 1993.

Catalogue number 67-203
(Canada: \$35; United States: US\$42;
other countries: US\$49).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum
requirements of American National Standard for
Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed
Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.



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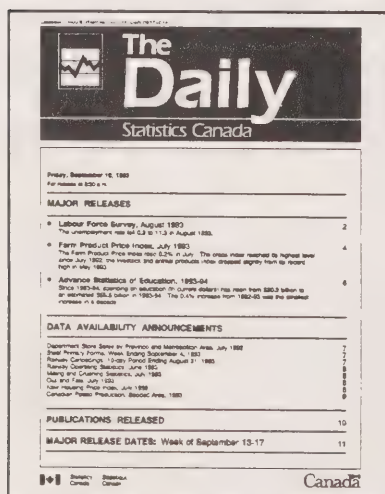
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Lacking July 29 , 1994



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, August 2, 1994

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

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After more than a year of economic growth, the pace of job creation finally increased enough to nudge the unemployment rate below 11% in the second quarter of 1994.
- **Non-residential building construction price index, second quarter 1994** 4
The composite index increased 1.0% to 124.3 in the second quarter of 1994.

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The labour market: mid-year review 1994

Perspectives on labour and income announces the advance availability of its supplement, *The labour market: mid-year review*. This special supplement summarizes changes and trends in the labour market during the first six months of 1994.

It can be ordered today and is available via fax service only at a cost of \$15 payable by VISA or MasterCard. To order the supplement, contact Suzanne David (613-951-4628), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.

The regular release date for the autumn 1994 issue of *Perspectives on labour and income* (75-001E, \$14/\$56), including *The labour market: mid-year review*, will be in early September. See "How to order publications".



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MAJOR RELEASES

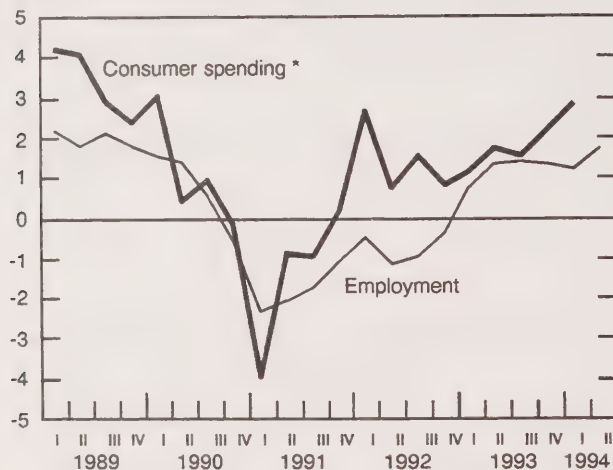
The labour market: mid-year review 1994

After more than a year of economic growth, the pace of job creation finally increased enough to nudge the unemployment rate below 11% in the second quarter of 1994.

Despite a difficult January—record cold, a dock-workers strike and major shutdowns in the auto sector all hampered production, shipments and employment—a number of indicators over the first four months of 1994 pointed to a strengthening economic recovery. This performance was consistent with a rise in consumer confidence in the fourth quarter of 1993 and at the beginning of 1994.

Growth in consumer spending has pulled employment up in 1994

Year-over-year quarterly % change



* Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services (at 1986 prices)

Sources: National Accounts and Environment Division and labour force survey

The labour market brightens

Employment jumped by 139,000 between December 1993 and June 1994. The monthly gains averaged 23,000, considerably more than the monthly average of 13,000 in 1993.

All of the employment growth from the end of 1993 to mid-1994 was full-time employment. In fact, part-time employment dropped by 46,000 over the same period.

Improved prospects for adults

Adults (aged 25 and over) have benefited most from the recent improvement in the labour market. All the gain for adult men was full-time employment, continuing the upward trend and finally offsetting the large declines of 1990 and 1991. Until 1994, employment growth for adult women had largely been part-time employment. But, as with adult men, the gain for the first half of 1994 was full-time employment.

Although these recent improvements are encouraging, the pace of job creation among adult workers must accelerate even more if employment growth is to keep pace with their population growth. In fact, in June 1994, the employment rate (employment/population ratio) of adult men stood below their March 1990 rate; the rate for adult women was down only slightly.

Employment growth among adults continues to lag behind their population growth

March 1990 = 100 *



* GDP cyclical peak

Source: labour force survey

Youth employment stabilizes

Although the recovery still eludes youths aged 15 to 24, the summer began on a promising note. After falling sharply four years in a row, the May to June employment rate (employment/population ratio) for returning students stabilized at 45%. Gains among those aged 20 to 24 outnumbered employment losses among younger students.

Better performance in the goods-producing industries

Throughout the first half of 1994, the goods-producing industries were major contributors to employment growth. These industries represent only about one-quarter of all employment, however, they have accounted for more than one-third of the overall

employment gain since December 1993. Construction was primarily responsible for this growth in the goods-producing industries, up a very strong 80,000 in the first six months of 1994, despite a setback of 21,000 in June.

In spite of a slowdown during the latest few months, average weekly hours in the goods-producing industries were still higher in the first half of 1994 than in the first half of 1993 but were well below their peak levels of the late 1980s.

To order the supplement via fax service (\$15), contact Suzanne David (613-951-4628), Labour and Household Surveys Division.

For further information on this release, contact Deborah Sunter (613-951-4740), Household Surveys Division. ■

Non-residential building construction price indexes

Second quarter 1994

The composite price index for non-residential building construction (1986=100) for the second quarter of 1994 rose to 124.3, a 1.0% increase from the first quarter. The composite increased 1.9% from the second quarter of 1993, the highest year-over-year increase since the second quarter of 1990.

Toronto registered the largest quarterly change (+1.5%) followed closely by Ottawa (+1.4%). Contractors reported that these changes were mostly due to increased wages for approximately two-thirds of unionized construction trades. Halifax showed a +0.9% quarterly change, while Calgary and Edmonton both showed +0.7% changes from the previous quarter. Montréal (+0.6%) and Vancouver (+0.4%) registered the smallest quarterly changes of the seven cities surveyed. The small increases in

Montréal and Vancouver may be explained, for the most part, by the fact that no construction union wage increases occurred during the quarter.

Year-over-year, Toronto again showed the greatest change at +2.4%, which was also the highest change for Toronto since the second quarter of 1990. Increased materials prices and higher construction union wages were major contributors to this increase. Ottawa followed with +1.9%, next were Halifax and Edmonton at +1.8%, and Calgary and Vancouver at +1.7%. Montréal showed the lowest year-over-year change at +1.1%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2042 and 2043.

The second quarter 1994 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, \$19/\$76) will be available in September.

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-9607, fax: 613-951-2848) Information and Current Analysis Unit, Prices Division.

Non-residential building construction price indexes

(1986 = 100)

	Relative importance	Second quarter 1993	First quarter 1994	Second quarter 1994	Second quarter 1993 to Second quarter 1994	First quarter 1994 to Second quarter 1994
					% change	
Composite	100.0	122.0	123.1	124.3	1.9	1.0
Halifax	1.7	109.4	110.4	111.4	1.8	0.9
Montréal	16.5	111.7	112.2	112.9	1.1	0.6
Ottawa	9.5	126.9	127.5	129.3	1.9	1.4
Toronto	34.1	125.3	126.4	128.3	2.4	1.5
Calgary	5.0	123.7	124.9	125.8	1.7	0.7
Edmonton	7.0	125.4	126.7	127.6	1.8	0.7
Vancouver	26.2	121.0	122.6	123.1	1.7	0.4

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Domestic and international shipping

January-March 1994 (preliminary)

Domestic and international shipping together generated 53.6 million tonnes of cargo at Canada's ports during the first quarter of 1994, up 7.2% from the first quarter of 1993.

Preliminary statistics for the January to March 1994 period will appear in the vol. 10, no. 5 issue of *Surface and marine transport service bulletin* (50-002, \$11/\$80), which will be available in September.

For further information on this release, contact Anna MacDonald (613-951-0291), Marine Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Air carrier operations

July-September 1993

In the third quarter of 1993, passengers-carried and passenger-kilometres flown by Canadian air carriers on scheduled routes both decreased by roughly 3% from the third quarter of 1992. The domestic sector experienced most of this decline, dropping 7% in passenger-kilometres. Decreases ranged from 7% to 12% in each of the four latest quarters.

Meanwhile, charter services continued to grow strongly: passengers-carried increased 6% and passenger-kilometres flown increased 5% in the third quarter of 1993. Again, the domestic charter market grew rapidly, led by the large charter carriers (Canada 3000, Air Transat and Royal Aviation). As the domestic scheduled market lost roughly 400 million passenger-kilometres, the domestic charter market picked up about 200 million. This represents a 24% increase over the third quarter of 1992. In the previous three quarters, increases in the domestic charter market were roughly 40%.

The economy-fare index for domestic scheduled services jumped 17% from the third quarter of 1992, while the discount-fare index increased 2%. For international markets over the same period, the economy-fare index increased 4% while the discount-fare index increased less than 1%.

The July-September 1993 issue of *Air carrier operations in Canada* (51-002, \$25/\$99) is now available.

For further information on this release, contact Robert Lund (819-997-6188), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Adventure travel operations

1993

Data from the 1993 survey of adventure travel operations in Canada are now available.

For further information on this release, contact Jamie Brunet (613-951-3239), Small Business and Special Surveys Division. ■

Asphalt roofing

June 1994

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 4 384 703 metric bundles in June 1994, a 1.3% increase from 4 329 053 metric bundles a year earlier.

For January to June 1994, shipments totalled 18 411 336 metric bundles, down 0.9% from 18 574 082^r (revised) metric bundles shipped during the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 and 28).

The June 1994 issue of *Asphalt roofing* (45-001, \$6/\$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Biscuit production

June 1994

Production of sweetened biscuits totalled 69 093 861 kilograms for the semi-annual period ended June 1994, a decrease from the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 190.

Production of selected biscuits (32-026, \$8/\$16) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATION RELEASED

Quarterly report on energy supply-demand in Canada, 1993-IV.

Catalogue number 57-003

(Canada: \$34/\$136; United States: US\$41/US\$164; other countries: US\$48/US\$191).

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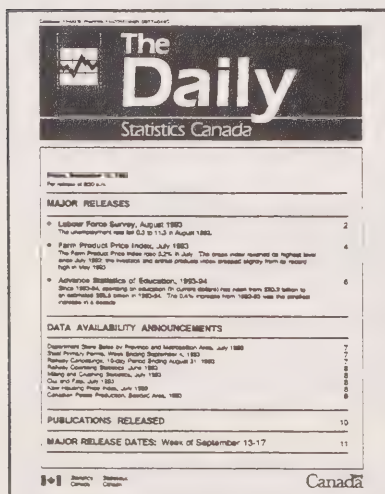
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Air passenger origin and destination	Fourth quarter 1993	July 25, 1994
Attitudes of graduates with bachelor's degrees toward their programs	1992	July 20, 1994
Average prices of selected farm inputs	June 1994	July 15, 1994
Building permits	May 1994	July 5, 1994
Canada's international transactions in securities	May 1994	July 25, 1994
Canada's international transactions in services	1993	July 28, 1994
Canadian economic observer	July 1994	July 27, 1994
Canadian international merchandise trade	May 1994	July 19, 1994
Cement	May 1994	July 4, 1994
Cereals and oilseeds review	June 1994	July 28, 1994
Cigarette sales and production	June 1994	July 28, 1994
Civil aviation statistics	May 1994	July 15, 1994
Coal and coke statistics	May 1994	July 28, 1994
Composite index	June 1994	July 19, 1994
Construction type plywood	May 1994	July 22, 1994
Construction union wage rate index	June 1994	July 20, 1994
Consumer price index	June 1994	July 15, 1994
Corrugated boxes and wrappers	June 1994	July 25, 1994
Crude oil and natural gas	May 1994	July 29, 1994
Crude petroleum and natural gas industry: capital and operating expenditures	1993	July 18, 1994
Crude petroleum and natural gas industry: volume and value of marketable production	1993	July 18, 1994

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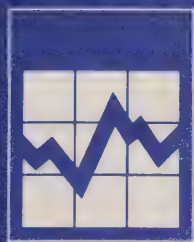
Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Dairy review	May 1994	July 13, 1994
Deliveries of major grains	May 1994	July 12, 1994
Department store sales	May 1994	July 14, 1994
Department store sales advance release	June 1994	July 18, 1994
Divorces	1992	July 5, 1994
Egg production	May 1994	July 13, 1994
Electric lamps	June 1994	July 27, 1994
	Second quarter 1994	July 27, 1994
Electric power statistics	May 1994	July 28, 1994
Electric storage batteries	May 1994	July 8, 1994
Employment, earnings and hours	May 1994	July 28, 1994
Energy supply and demand	1993	July 12, 1994
Estimates of labour income	April 1994	July 11, 1994
Export and import price indexes	May 1994	July 19, 1994
Farm product price index	May 1994	July 12, 1994
Federal government and government business enterprises employment and remuneration	Fourth quarter 1993	July 20, 1994
Focus on Canada series	1991 Census	July 12, 1994
Focus on Canada series	1991 Census	July 18, 1994
Focus on Canada series: the self-employed	1991 Census	July 20, 1994
Focus on culture	Summer 1994	July 14, 1994
For-hire trucking statistics (commodity origin and destination)	January-June 1993	July 12, 1994
Gypsum products	June 1994	July 26, 1994
Help-wanted index	June 1994	July 7, 1994
Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins	May 1994	July 6, 1994
Industrial product price index	June 1994	July 27, 1994
Labour force survey	June 1994	July 8, 1994
Local government and government business enterprise employment and remuneration	Fourth quarter 1993	July 22, 1994
Local government long-term debt	June 1994	July 20, 1994
Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation	June 1994	July 25, 1994
Monthly survey of manufacturing	May 1994	July 18, 1994
Motor carriers of freight quarterly survey: large carriers	First quarter 1994	July 28, 1994
Neighbourhood income and demographics	1992	July 21, 1994
New housing price index	May 1994	July 11, 1994
New motor vehicle sales	May 1994	July 11, 1994
Oil pipeline transport	April 1994	July 6, 1994
Oils and fats	May 1994	July 13, 1994

Index to Data Releases, July 1994

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Particleboard, waferboard and fibreboard	May 1994	July 12, 1994
Passenger bus and urban transit statistics	May 1994	July 11, 1994
Postal code conversion file	July 1994	July 13, 1994
Potato production	1993 and 1994	July 15, 1994
Preliminary boundaries of census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	1996 Census	July 20, 1994
Private and public investment	1994 revised intentions	July 25, 1994
Processed fruits and vegetables	May 1994	July 19, 1994
Production, shipments and stocks of sawmills east of the Rockies	May 1994	July 25, 1994
Production, shipments and stocks of sawmills in British Columbia	May 1994	July 22, 1994
Production and value of ranch-raised pelts	1992 and 1993	July 29, 1994
Profiles of census tracts-part b	1991 Census	July 6, 1994
Provincial and territorial government and government business enterprises employment and remuneration	Fourth quarter 1993	July 21, 1994
Pulpwood and wood residue statistics	May 1994	July 12, 1994
Railway carloadings	May 1994	July 22, 1994
	Seven-day period ending June 21, 1994	July 11, 1994
	Nine-day period ending June 30, 1994	July 15, 1994
	Seven-day period ending July 7, 1994	July 21, 1994
	Seven-day period ending July 14, 1994	July 26, 1994
Railway operating statistics	December 1993	July 22, 1994
Raw materials price index	June 1994	July 27, 1994
Raw materials price index early estimate	June 1994	July 11, 1994
Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry	May 1994	July 29, 1994
Restaurants, caterers and taverns	May 1994	July 21, 1994
Retail trade	May 1994	July 20, 1994
Rigid insulating board	June 1994	July 26, 1994
Road motor vehicles: fuel sales	1993	July 15, 1994
Sales of natural gas	May 1994	July 18, 1994
Sales of refined petroleum products	June 1994	July 29, 1994
Selected financial indexes	June 1994	July 20, 1994
Shipments of rolled steel	May 1994	July 13, 1994
Short-term expectations survey		July 6, 1994
Soft drinks	June 1994	July 21, 1994
Specified domestic electrical appliances	May 1994	July 6, 1994
	June 1994	July 27, 1994
Steel pipe and tubing	May 1994	July 8, 1994
Steel primary forms	May 1994	July 11, 1994
	Week ending July 2, 1994	July 7, 1994
	Week ending July 9, 1994	July 14, 1994
	Week ending July 16, 1994	July 21, 1994
	Week ending July 23, 1994	July 28, 1994
Steel wire and specified wire products	May 1994	July 7, 1994
Stocks of frozen meat products	July 1, 1994	July 26, 1994
Stocks of frozen poultry meat	July 1, 1994	July 20, 1994
Sugar sales	June 1994	July 8, 1994

Index to Data Releases, July 1994

Subject	Reference Period	Release Date
Tea, coffee and cocoa	March 1994	July 7, 1994
Telephone statistics	May 1994	July 15, 1994
Touriscope—international travel: national and provincial counts	First quarter 1994	July 7, 1994
Travel between Canada and other countries	May 1994	July 15, 1994
Travel-log	Summer 1994	July 4, 1994
Trends in the business population	Second quarter 1994	July 25, 1994
Unemployment insurance statistics	May 1994	July 27, 1994
Wage gap between low and high wage earners		July 12, 1994
Wholesale trade	May 1994	July 21, 1994
Youth court statistics	July 1994	July 26, 1994

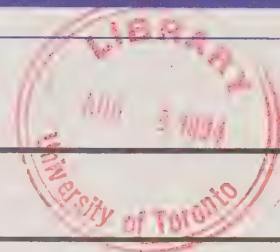


The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, August 3, 1994

For release at 8:30 a.m.



MAJOR RELEASES

- Quarterly business conditions survey, manufacturing industries, July 1994** 2
 In early July, manufacturers' level of confidence reached record highs. Satisfaction with current orders received, production prospects, current levels of unfilled orders and finished product inventories reached previously unseen levels. The exception was in regard to employment prospects in the coming three months—the level remained flat.
- Short-term expectations survey** 6
 A new series of forecasts from a small group of economists is released today.
- Farm input price indexes, second quarter 1994** 8
 Farm input prices rose 2.2% in the second quarter of 1994, driven by higher fertilizer prices and interest costs.

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Profiles of census tracts-part b

1991 Census

The last five census tract profiles from the 1991 Census are now available. Each publication provides data collected from a 20% sample of households on characteristics such as home language, ethnic origin, place of birth, education, religion, labour force activity, housing costs, and income.

Census tracts are presented in numerical order within each centre. Data for the component census subdivisions are also shown.

The *Area Profile Series* publications released today are listed under "Publications released" on page 10 of today's *Daily*. To purchase any of these publications, see "How to order publications."

For further information on this release, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.



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MAJOR RELEASES

Quarterly business conditions survey, manufacturing industries

July 1994

Manufacturers are bursting with confidence

In early July, manufacturers' level of confidence reached record highs. Satisfaction with current orders received, production prospects, current levels of unfilled orders, and finished product inventories all reached previously unseen levels. The only area in which manufacturers' confidence did not reach a new high was in regard to employment prospects in the coming three months: the level remained flat.

Satisfaction with orders received remains at a record level

In the July survey, 34% of manufacturers said that orders received are rising, whereas 6% said they are declining. Subtracting the "declining" 6% from the "increasing" 34% gives the "balance of opinion". The balance of +28 posted in the July survey is a record. This contrasts with balances in the -40 range posted in late 1991 during the downturn in manufacturing.

High finished product inventories are less of a concern

The July 1994 balance of opinion regarding current levels of finished product inventories improved by seven points since the April survey to -4. Although it is still negative, this also represents the highest level ever attained. Encouraged by strong order books, manufacturers do not seem worried about the current high level of finished product inventories, which, according to the monthly survey of manufacturers, stood at \$12.7 billion in May 1994.

The balance of opinion on unfilled orders continues at an unprecedented high

In the July survey, the balance of opinion on the backlog of unfilled orders jumped 12 points to a record +27. In the April 1994 survey, the balance of opinion for unfilled orders jumped 15 points. Real gross domestic product (GDP) for manufacturing increased from \$94.9 billion in the first quarter of 1994

Note to users

Data referred to in the text are seasonally adjusted, except for the data on production difficulties.

The balance of opinion is the difference between the proportion with a positive (e.g., higher volume of production) and the proportion with a negative response (e.g., lower volume of production). Both the unadjusted and the seasonally adjusted data are given for the balance. The seasonally adjusted value for neutral components (e.g., expected production about the same) is calculated by subtracting the sum of the seasonally adjusted values of the other two components (the positive and negative components) from 100.

The business conditions survey is conducted in January, April, July and October; the majority of responses are recorded in the first two weeks of these months. Results are based on replies from about 5,000 manufacturers.

The business conditions survey's responses on production, inventories, and orders are weighted by the value of the respondent's shipments reported to the 1989 annual survey of manufactures. Weights for the responses on employment prospects are based on the number of employees reported to the annual survey of manufactures.

to \$96.8 billion in May. The positive correlation between the balance of opinion for unfilled orders and real GDP for manufacturing can be seen in the chart. The backlog of unfilled orders will generate future shipments, provided orders are not cancelled.

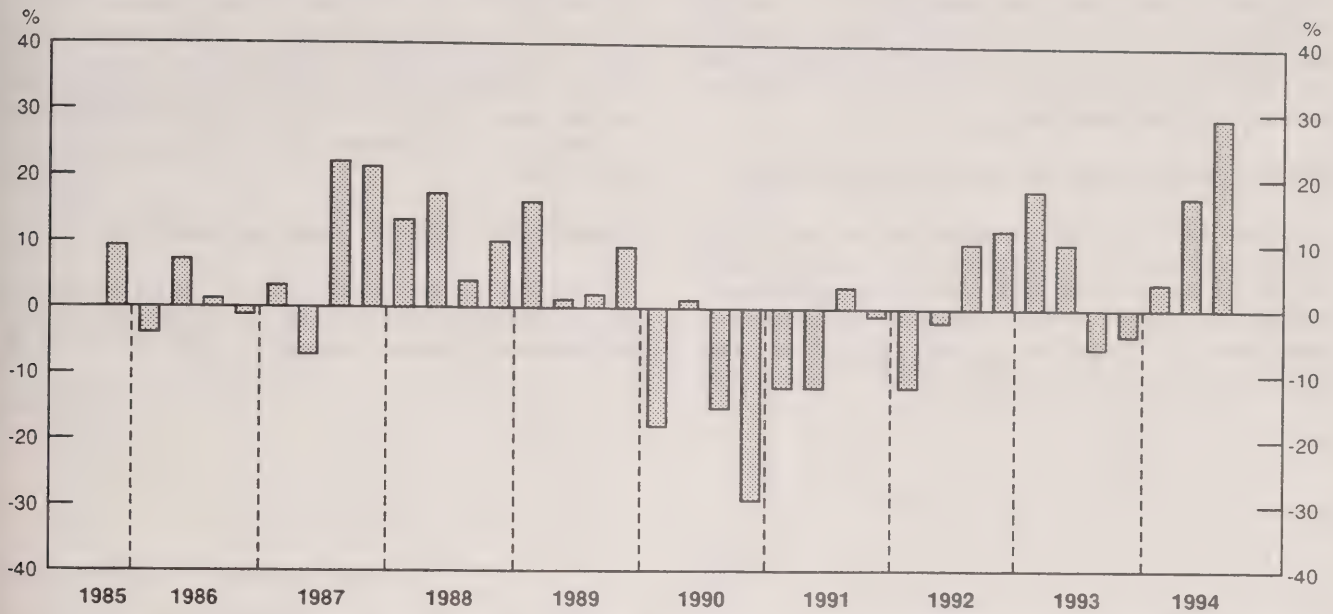
Production prospects are strong for the coming three months

Manufacturers' balance of opinion for production jumped 12 points to +29 in early July. The balance for production prospects has increased by a strong 25 points in the latest two quarters (see chart). The major contributors to the current increase are the transportation equipment, paper and allied products, fabricated metal products, and electrical and electronic products industries.

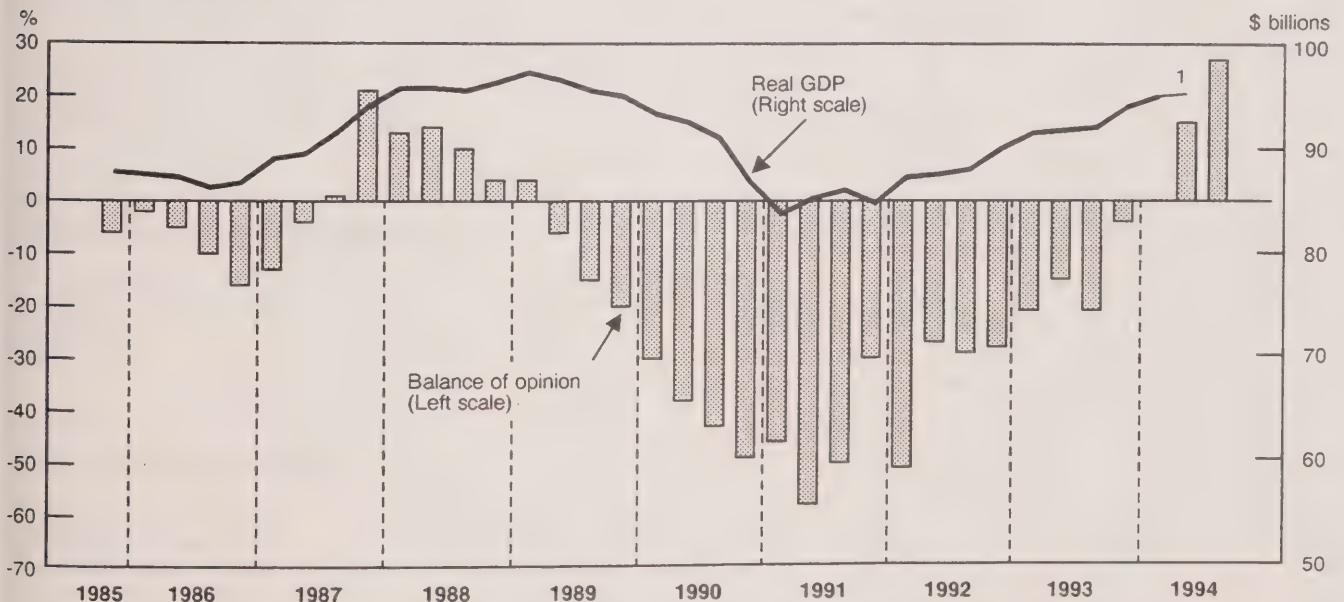
Employment prospects in manufacturing are still flat

In July 1994, 15% of manufacturers expected that employment for the coming three months would be higher. This was offset by 15% of manufacturers who expected their employment to decrease, leaving a balance of opinion of zero. This seems to be

**Balance of opinion for expected volume of production
Next three months vs last three months**



**Balance of opinion on backlog of unfilled orders
and real GDP for manufacturing industries**
Seasonally adjusted



¹ April and May 1994 average.

supported by the recent capital expenditures survey data, which indicate that manufacturers' spending intentions on machinery and equipment for 1994 are up 21% over 1993. It also seems to be supported by the labour force survey data, which have been showing an upward trend in average hours worked by the manufacturing work force.

Shortage of raw materials is more of a concern

Some 84% of manufacturers did not report any particular production difficulties in the July 1994 survey. However, the proportion of manufacturers reporting a shortage of raw materials as a production impediment stood at 6%, up one percentage point from April 1994. A shortage of skilled labour was

indicated as a production impediment by 3% of manufacturers, up from 2% in the April 1994 survey. In July 1994, 3% of manufacturers reported that a shortage of working capital was impeding production. This is down from 5% in April 1994 and down from 7% in January 1994. For the 15th consecutive quarter, less than 0.5% of respondents indicated that a shortage of unskilled labour is impeding their production.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2843-2845.

For further information on this release, contact Claude Robillard (613-951-3507), Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section, Industry Division. □

Business conditions survey, Canadian manufacturing industries

	July 1993	October 1993	January 1994	April 1994	July 1994
Volume of production during next three months compared with last three months will be:					
			seasonally adjusted		
About the same	44	52	38	47	49
Higher	25	22	33	35	40
Lower	31	26	29	18	11
Balance	-6	-4	4	17	29
			unadjusted		
Balance	-17	-1	-10	35	20
Orders received are:					
			seasonally adjusted		
About the same	57	64	61	53	60
Rising	22	21	28	37	34
Declining	21	15	11	10	6
Balance	1	6	17	27	28
			unadjusted		
Balance	2	3	12	31	30
Present backlog of unfilled orders is:					
			seasonally adjusted		
About normal	59	64	68	65	63
Higher than normal	10	16	16	25	32
Lower than normal	31	20	16	10	5
Balance	-21	-4	0	15	27
			unadjusted		
Balance	-23	-2	-4	14	24
Finished product inventory on hand is:					
			seasonally adjusted		
About right	75	62	65	79	82
Too low	4	7	6	5	7
Too high ¹	21	31	29	16	11
Balance	-17	-24	-23	-11	-4
			unadjusted		
Balance	-17	-23	-24	-12	-3
Employment during the next three months will:					
			seasonally adjusted		
Change little	69	64	62	66	70
Increase	9	14	20	16	15
Decrease	22	22	18	18	15
Balance	-13	-8	2	-2	0
			unadjusted		
Balance	-12	-16	-4	8	2
Sources of production difficulties:					
			unadjusted		
Working capital shortage	6	6	7	5	3
Skilled labour shortage	2	3	2	2	3
Unskilled labour shortage	0	0	0	0	0
Raw material shortage	4	4	3	5	6
Other difficulties	4	4	4	4	2
No difficulties	83	83	84	83	84

¹ No evident seasonality.

Short-term expectations survey

The increase in the consumer price index for July is forecast at 0.1%, with minimum and maximum values of -0.1% and +0.2%, respectively. For June, the mean forecast (+0.1%) overestimated the outcome by 0.1%.

The mean forecast of the unemployment rate for July is 10.4% (minimum 10.1%, maximum 10.6%). For June, the mean forecast was overestimated at 10.7%, while the outcome was 10.3%.

Merchandise exports for June are forecast to be \$17.2 billion with a minimum of \$16.9 billion and a maximum of \$18.0 billion. For May, the mean forecast (\$17.4 billion) overestimated the outcome by \$0.7 billion. The forecast of imports for June is \$16.6 billion with a minimum of \$16.0 billion and a maximum of \$17.1 billion. For May, the mean forecast (\$16.3 billion) underestimated the outcome of \$17.0 billion.

Note to users

Every month since April 1990 Statistics Canada has been canvassing a small group of economists (an average of 20 participants), asking them to forecast key economic indicators for the coming month.

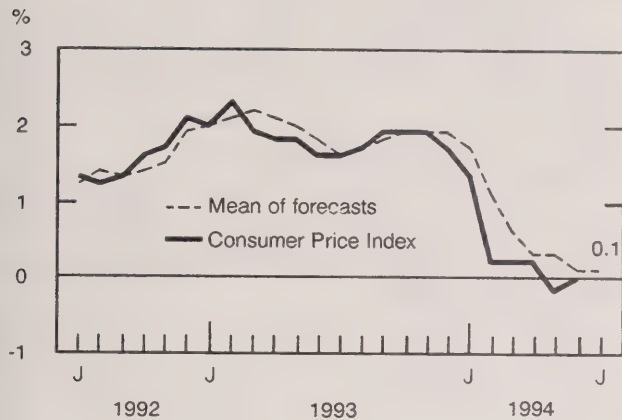
This month, the participants were asked to forecast the year-over-year change in the consumer price index and in the unemployment rate for July 1994, the levels of merchandise exports and imports for June 1994, as well as the month-to-month change in real gross domestic product at factor cost for June 1994. The next release is scheduled for September 7th.

Real gross domestic product at factor cost is forecast to have changed by +0.3% between May and June 1994 (minimum +0.1%, maximum +0.5%). Between April and May, the mean forecast was slightly overestimated at +0.4%, while the outcome was +0.3%.

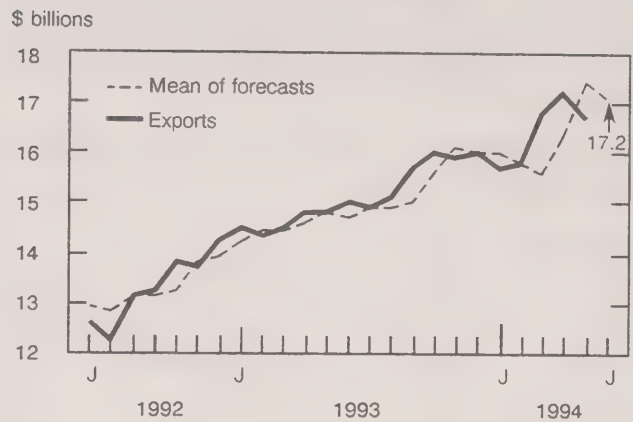
For a set of tables or further information on this release, contact Diane Lachapelle (613-951-0568). □

Forecast vs actual

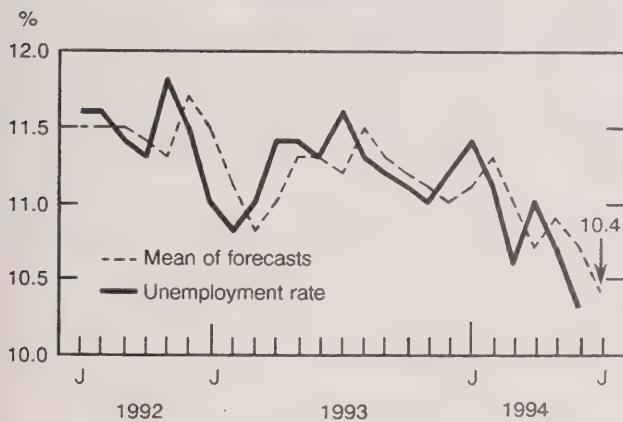
Consumer price index



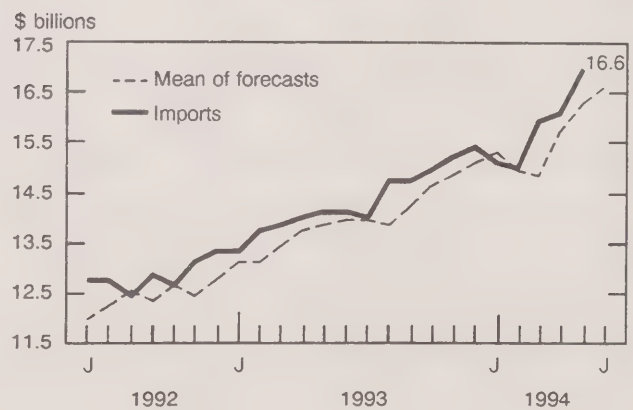
Merchandise exports



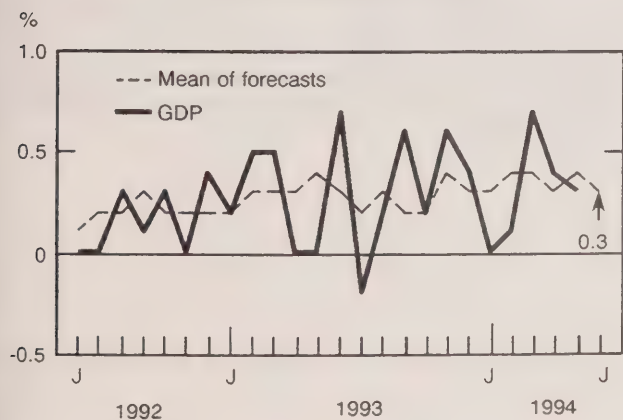
Unemployment rate



Merchandise imports



Gross domestic product

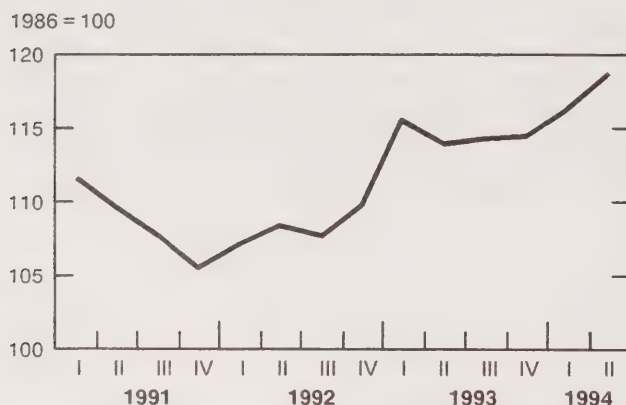


Farm input price index

Second quarter 1994 (preliminary)

In the second quarter of 1994, farmers saw prices of their inputs rise 2.2%, half of the total increase since the second quarter of 1993. Western farmers saw a more rapid increase as fertilizer prices in the west jumped 15.0%.

Farm input price index



Farm input prices rose generally in the second quarter, as five of the seven major groups of inputs showed price increases. The most important increases were in crop production, animal production, and interest. Crop production costs rose faster in Western Canada, while animal production and interest costs rose faster in Eastern Canada. Among the provinces in the second quarter, increases in farm input prices ranged from 1.4% for Prince Edward Island to 3.2% for Alberta.

The overall increase in crop production input prices averaged 5.4% from the first quarter of 1994 and 6.9% from the second quarter of 1993. Particularly important in this group were increased

fertilizer prices, which rose by 10.5% in Canada as a whole and by 15.0% in Western Canada. Nationally, fertilizer prices were 11.6% higher than in the second quarter of 1993.

Animal production input prices were up 2.3% from the previous quarter and were up 7.0% from the previous year. Noteworthy in this component were a 4.0% increase for feeder cattle (+4.2% from the previous year) and an 8.0% increase for weanling pigs (+9.0% from the previous year).

Interest costs rose for the first time since the fourth quarter of 1992, but costs were still 1.5% below their level in the second quarter of 1993. Interest costs rose 7.0% as non-mortgage interest costs jumped 11.0%.

In the second quarter prices for all components of machinery and motor vehicles increased (+0.8%). The largest increase was for machinery replacement (+1.2%) as prices for powered machinery rose 1.3% and prices for non-powered machinery rose 1.1%. On a year-over-year basis, prices for machinery and motor vehicles were up 3.9%. Again, the major contributor was machinery replacement (+6.5%).

In Western Canada, costs in the second quarter of 1994 rose 2.6% and were up 4.4% on a year-over-year basis. The most important increases in the quarter were for crop production, interest, and animal production.

By contrast, in Eastern Canada, costs in the quarter were up only 1.9%; even so, these costs increased 4.4% on a year-over-year basis. The main contributors in the quarter were interest and animal production: production costs rose by 6.1% for feeder cattle and by 6.7% for weanling pigs.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2050-2063.

The second quarter issue of *Farm input price indexes* (62-004, \$20/80) will be available in August. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9606), Prices Division. □

Farm input price indexes (1986 = 100)

	Second quarter 1993	First quarter 1994	Second quarter 1994	Second quarter 1993 to Second quarter 1994	First quarter 1994 to Second quarter 1994
	% change				
Canada					
Total farm input	113.8	116.2	118.8	4.4	2.2
Building and fencing	123.8	128.2	128.1	3.5	-0.1
Machinery and motor vehicles	116.7	120.3	121.3	3.9	0.8
Crop production	104.2	105.7	111.4	6.9	5.4
Animal production	113.3	118.5	121.2	7.0	2.3
Supplies and services	118.2	119.9	122.1	3.3	1.8
Hired farm labour	131.6	134.2	133.7	1.6	-0.4
Property taxes	131.6	135.6	135.6	3.0	0.0
Interest	99.5	91.6	98.0	-1.5	7.0
Farm rent	109.5	111.3	111.3	1.6	0.0
Eastern Canada					
Total farm input	118.7	121.6	123.9	4.4	1.9
Building and fencing	128.6	133.7	134.1	4.3	0.3
Machinery and motor vehicles	121.5	125.6	127.1	4.6	1.2
Crop production	111.3	113.6	115.8	4.0	1.9
Animal production	112.7	117.6	120.6	7.0	2.6
Supplies and services	125.8	126.8	130.3	3.6	2.8
Hired farm labour	138.8	141.5	139.2	0.3	-1.6
Property taxes	152.7	158.1	158.1	3.5	0.0
Interest	104.6	96.3	104.0	-0.6	8.0
Farm rent	147.3	151.1	151.1	2.6	0.0
Western Canada					
Total farm input	110.0	111.9	114.8	4.4	2.6
Building and fencing	118.5	122.0	121.4	2.4	-0.5
Machinery and motor vehicles	114.2	117.5	118.3	3.6	0.7
Crop production	101.0	101.7	109.5	8.4	7.7
Animal production	114.2	119.8	122.1	6.9	1.9
Supplies and services	110.7	112.9	113.9	2.9	0.9
Hired farm labour	123.0	125.1	127.0	3.3	1.5
Property taxes	126.0	129.6	129.6	2.9	0.0
Interest	96.4	88.7	94.3	-2.2	6.3
Farm rent	96.7	97.8	97.8	1.1	0.0

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Monthly production of soft drinks, June 1994.

Catalogue number 32-001

(Canada: \$3/\$30; United States: US\$4/US\$36; other countries: US\$5/US\$42).

The sugar situation, June 1994.

Catalogue number 32-013

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Production and disposition of tobacco products, June 1994.

Catalogue number 32-022

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Construction type plywood, May 1994.

Catalogue number 35-001

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills east of the Rockies, May 1994.

Catalogue number 35-002

(Canada: \$11/\$110; United States: US\$14/US\$132; other countries: US\$16/US\$154).

Gypsum products, June 1994.

Catalogue number 44-003

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation, June 1994.

Catalogue number 44-004

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Aviation service bulletin, July 1994, vol. 26, no. 7.

Catalogue number 51-004

(Canada: \$10/\$99; United States: US\$12/US\$119; other countries: US\$14/US\$139).

Private and public investment in Canada, revised intentions 1994.

Catalogue number 61-206

(Canada: \$36; United States: US\$44; other countries: US\$51).

Retail trade, May 1994.

Catalogue number 63-005

(Canada: \$20/\$200; United States: US\$24/US\$240; other countries: US\$28/US\$280).

Profile of census tracts in Halifax—part b, 1991 Census.

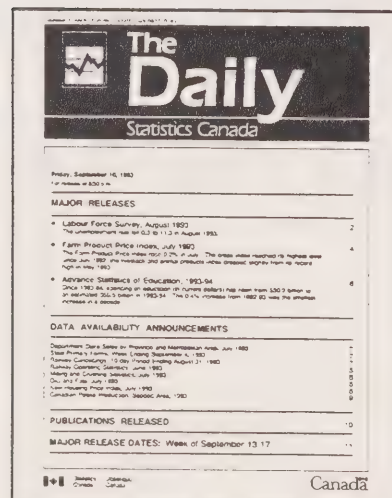
Catalogue number 95-315

(Canada: \$35; United States: US\$42; other countries: US\$49).

Profile of census tracts in Moncton and Saint John—part b, 1991 Census.

Catalogue number 95-322

(Canada: \$40; United States: US\$48; other countries: US\$56).



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Profile of census tracts in Kingston, Oshawa and Peterborough—part b, 1991 Census.

Catalogue number 95-345

(Canada: \$45; United States: US\$54; other countries: US\$63).

Profile of census tracts in North Bay, Sault Ste. Marie, Sudbury and Thunder Bay—part b, 1991 Census.

Catalogue number 95-349

(Canada: \$50; United States: US\$60; other countries: US\$70).

Profile of census tracts in Regina and Saskatoon—part b, 1991 Census.

Catalogue number 95-368

(Canada: \$40; United States: US\$48; other countries: US\$56).

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Local calls: (604) 666-3691
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, August 4, 1994

For release at 8:30 a.m.

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- **Building permits, June 1994** 6
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MAJOR RELEASES

Canadians on the move

1992-93

Ontario, British Columbia and Quebec gained more migrants than they lost, while Saskatchewan, Newfoundland and Manitoba lost more migrants than they gained in 1992-93.

Migration in 1992-93 decreased from 1991-92 levels. The total number of individuals migrating from one census division to another and those entering and leaving Canada, decreased 2.0% to a total of 1,554,675.

Ontario ranked first among provinces

Ontario ranked first in gaining more individuals than it lost from migration. Ontario had a net gain of 107,655 migrants. British Columbia was second with a net gain of 71,217, and Quebec was third with a net gain of 32,747.

Ontario's net gain of migrants was due to the large number of migrants settling there from abroad. The province's net gain from international migration has grown every year for the past 10 years. Although Ontario had a net gain of 121,844 people in 1992-93 from international migration, the province continued to lose people in the exchange with other provinces. For the last four years, Ontario has consistently shown a net loss of people to British Columbia, Alberta, Yukon, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia.

Note to users

Migration estimates are for "long distance" movers, that is, people who moved between census divisions, arrived from another country, or departed to another country. Moves that were made across town or across the street are not counted.

The migration year is from April 1992 to April 1993.

Census Division is a general term applying to geographic areas which are intermediate between the census subdivision (e.g. city, town) and the province.

The situation was similar for Quebec which would have lost population without a net gain of individuals from abroad. Quebec's population grew by 32,747 individuals in 1992-93. British Columbia received the largest portion of its migrants from other provinces and territories. For the last nine years, Ontario and Alberta have been the two largest sources of British Columbia's interprovincial gains.

Saskatchewan continued to lose more of its population to migration than any other province. Its population decreased by 4,705, down from a net loss of 6,735 the previous year. Newfoundland was second with a net loss of 2,594, and Manitoba was third with a net loss of 2,394.

The net interprovincial migration rate shows the net interprovincial gain or loss for every 1,000 inhabitants. Although Saskatchewan continued to lose migrants, the loss fell to 4.7 migrants per 1,000 inhabitants in 1992-93 from 8.5 migrants per 1,000 in 1991-92 and 10.9 per 1,000 in 1990-91.

Provincial migration flows

1992-93

	Interprovincial			International			Total		
	In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net
Newfoundland	7,558	10,636	-3,078	800	316	484	16,784	19,378	-2,594
Prince Edward Island	2,649	1,995	654	166	96	70	4,094	3,370	724
Nova Scotia	17,707	17,611	96	2,500	947	1,553	35,623	33,974	1,649
New Brunswick	11,671	13,073	-1,402	730	805	-75	28,918	30,395	-1,477
Quebec	25,550	33,970	-8,420	47,389	6,222	41,167	356,162	323,415	32,747
Ontario	66,385	80,574	-14,189	141,786	19,942	121,844	581,629	473,974	107,655
Manitoba	15,848	21,392	-5,544	5,211	2,061	3,150	50,062	52,456	-2,394
Saskatchewan	17,258	23,606	-6,348	2,465	822	1,643	48,246	52,951	-4,705
Alberta	54,069	55,250	-1,181	18,275	8,330	9,945	141,217	132,453	8,764
British Columbia	78,763	38,664	40,099	37,891	6,773	31,118	240,770	169,553	71,217
Yukon	2,073	2,338	-265	113	68	45	2,186	2,406	-220
Northwest Territories	3,338	3,760	-422	139	55	84	4,416	4,754	-338

Vancouver wins big again

For the second year in a row, Greater Vancouver, Peel and York were the census divisions whose populations grew the most from migration in 1992-93. Greater Vancouver had a net migration gain of 26,661, followed by Peel (+20,201) and York (+18,944). The census divisions with the largest net migration losses were: Montreal Urban Community, Sunbury County, N.B., the Winnipeg area (census division 11); and the Saskatoon, area (census division 11).

Most of the 3,891 individuals that left the Montreal Urban Community moved to surrounding suburban census divisions. Winnipeg and Saskatoon lost 1,359 and 1,221, respectively, largely to the big cities in the West, including Calgary, Vancouver and Victoria.

Canadians head west

Of those who moved from one census division to another in 1992-93, 26% moved to a different province. The three census divisions that increased the most because of interprovincial migration were all in British Columbia. Greater Vancouver had a net gain of 18,512 from other provinces (up from 17,220 the previous year). The Victoria area (Capital Regional District) had a net gain of 3,959 migrants from other provinces (up slightly from 3,940 in 1991-92). Central Okanagan had a net gain of 3,337 migrants from other provinces (down from 3,663 the previous year).

Foreigners heading to big cities, while others move to suburbia

The census divisions which are losing the greatest numbers due to interprovincial migration are Montreal Urban Community (-7,718), the Winnipeg area (Division 11) (-3,663), and Metropolitan Toronto (-3,317).

Metropolitan Toronto registered a net gain of population from migration for the first time in over 16 years in 1992-93, despite net losses to other provinces. Metro Toronto had a net gain of 61,269 international migrants, up 17% over 1991-92.

In terms of international migration, the attraction is to our big cities. Of the over 250,000 immigrants to Canada, 50% moved to either Montreal, Toronto or Vancouver. Of the immigrants to Ontario, 47% moved to Metropolitan Toronto; 64% of immigrants to Quebec moved to Montreal Urban Community; and 84% of immigrants to British Columbia moved to Vancouver.

While Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver are the cities of destination for the greatest number of people, all three cities are losing large numbers of people to surrounding census divisions within their respective provinces. Intraprovincial migration refers to movements of population from one census division to another within the same province. For the first time since 1988-89, Toronto's net loss of intraprovincial migration decreased 23% in 1992-93, from -58,012 in 1991-92 to -44,840 in 1992-93.

Migration rates paint different picture

While the census divisions that gained the most people are predominantly in Ontario, the census divisions with the highest migration rates are primarily in British Columbia.

Four of the five census divisions which grew the most from migration were in Ontario: Peel, York, Toronto and Ottawa-Carleton. When examining the rates of growth, however, British Columbia is the hot spot. The census division which grew at the fastest rate due to migration, was Les Pays-d'en-Haut (Quebec), a census division north of Montréal, which includes the ski resort town of St. Sauveur. The other census divisions in the top five were all in British Columbia: North Okanagan, Nanaimo, Central Okanagan, and Okanagan-Similkameen.

Top census divisions by net migration gain

Census division	Net migration gain	Net migration rate per 1,000 inhabitants
Vancouver, BC	26,661	16.5
Peel, Ont.	20,201	25.6
York, Ont.	18,944	34.6
Toronto, Ont.	13,112	5.6
Ottawa-Carleton, Ont.	10,464	14.6

Top census divisions by migration rate

Census Division	Net migration gain	Net migration rate per 1,000 inhabitants
Les Pays-d'en-Haut, PQ	1,188	48.9
North Okanagan, BC	2,975	44.8
Nanaimo, BC	4,822	43.9
Central Okanagan, BC	5,329	43.8
Okanagan-Similkameen, BC	3,090	43.3

Change in migration rates by age

Census division migration rates vary considerably by age group. Of the five census divisions whose populations aged 18-24 are growing the fastest due to migration, only two are in British Columbia. The top five are Squamish-Lillooet B.C., Mirabel, Que., Division 15, Alta. (which includes Banff and Jasper), Les Pays-d'en-Haut, Que. and Central Okanagan B.C.

The migration growth rate for 18- to 24-year-olds in Squamish-Lillooet Regional District, the census division north of Vancouver, was 105.2 per 1,000. In other words, the population aged 18-24 grew by 10.5% due to migration.

The population aged 45-64 shows high migration rates for British Columbia census divisions. Les-Pays-d'en-Haut's population aged 45-64 grew by 6.0% due

to migration, followed by Haliburton County, the popular cottage region in central Ontario. The next three census divisions with the highest growth rates due to migration were all in British Columbia: Okanagan-Similkameen, Nanaimo, and Cowichan Valley.

Migration estimates are available for census divisions and for the provinces and territories. They are derived by comparing the home addresses supplied on personal income tax returns from one year to the next. The four migration tables available include information on the ages of migrants, their gender and their census divisions of origin and destination.

For more information on this release, contact Client Services (613-951-9720, fax: 613-951-4745), Small Area and Administrative Data Division. ■

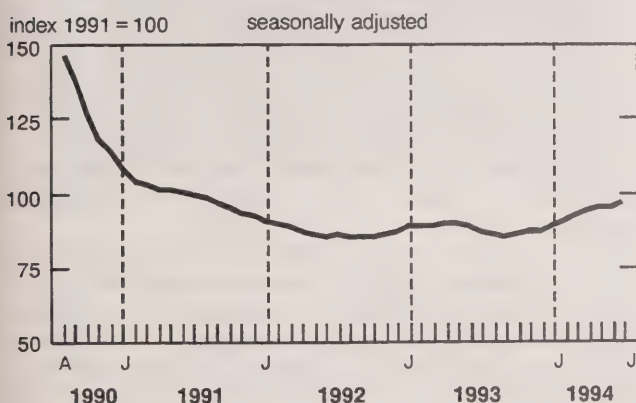
Help-wanted index

July 1994

Trend in help-wanted index up since the start of 1994

The help-wanted index for Canada (1991=100) continued its climb (+1%), reaching 96 in July. Since the start of the year, the index increased every month with the exception of June when it remained unchanged. Between January and July 1994 the index gained 9%. This period of growth is the longest since the index peaked in 1989.

The index continued to increase in July



The index, reflecting changing labour market conditions, reached a peak of 215 in March 1989. From then on it declined until August 1992 when it bottomed out at 85, and it remained practically unchanged throughout 1993. This downward trend was accompanied by increases in the unemployment rate which peaked in 1992 and then remained at an elevated level during 1993. In 1994, following

Help-wanted index (1991 = 100)

	July 1993	May 1994	June 1994	July 1994	July 1993 to July 1994	June 1994 to July 1994
	seasonally adjusted				% change	
Canada	87	95	95	96	10	1
Atlantic Provinces	88	91	92	93	6	1
Quebec	93	98	96	98	5	2
Ontario	85	95	97	98	15	1
Prairie Provinces	82	91	92	94	15	2
British Columbia	84	90	88	87	4	-1

Note to users

The Help-wanted Index serves as an early indicator of changes in the demand for labour by monitoring the number of help-wanted ads published in 20 major metropolitan areas.

The index is an economic indicator that reflects labour market conditions. An inverse relationship exists between the index and the unemployment rate. For example, increases in the Index are usually accompanied by declines in the unemployment rate.

All data have been seasonally adjusted to facilitate month-to-month comparisons and the interpretation of the trend.

improvements in labour market conditions, the unemployment rate declined from 11.4% in January to 10.3% in June.

The index increased in all regions except British Columbia

Between June and July 1994 the help-wanted index increased 2% in Quebec and the Prairie provinces. While the index advanced throughout 1994 in the Prairie provinces, the rise in Quebec followed decreases in May and June. There was a 1% gain in the Atlantic provinces and Ontario. In both regions the index advanced since early 1994, but with a 13% increase between January and July, Ontario showed the strongest advance of all regions. Following increases for the first five months, the British Columbia help-wanted index decreased in June and July.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 105 (levels 8 and 9).

Help-wanted indexes for metropolitan areas included in the survey and trend-cycle estimates are available on request.

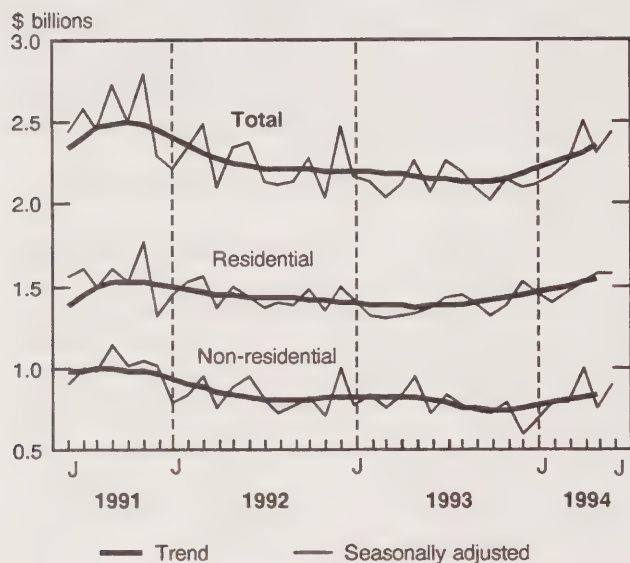
For further information, contact André Picard (613-951-4045) or Carole Lacroix (613-951-4039), Labour Division, (fax: 613-951-4087).

Building permits

June 1994

Municipalities issued building permits valued at \$2,438 million (seasonally adjusted) in June, a 5.6% increase from May. This continues the upward pattern displayed by the overall trend since October 1993.

Value of building permits issued



The rise in June was attributable to a 17.7% jump in the value of non-residential permits. In contrast, the value of residential permits decreased slightly (-0.3%), after three consecutive monthly increases.

For the first half of 1994, the value of building permits issued rose 7.7% from the same period in 1993. This is consistent with the Private and public investment survey, which recently reported a 5.4% increase in intended expenditures on construction.

Non-residential construction intentions rebound

After a decline of 24.1% in May, non-residential construction intentions jumped 17.7% to \$882 million in June 1994. This represents the fourth increase since the beginning of 1994. June's increase came mainly from plans for commercial projects (+32.4%).

Note to users

Unless otherwise stated, this release presents seasonally adjusted data which facilitate comparisons by removing the effects of seasonal variations.

The Building and demolitions permits monthly survey covers 2,400 municipalities representing 93% of the population. It provides an early indication of building activity. The communities representing the other 7% of the population are very small, and their levels of building activity have little impact on the total.

The value of planned construction activities shown in this release excludes engineering projects (e.g., waterworks, sewers, culverts, etc.) and land.

The number of units authorized refers to the number of dwellings on which municipalities have permitted construction to start.

The annual rate is a monthly figure that has been seasonally adjusted and multiplied by 12 to reflect annual levels.

The trend, generally declining since late 1991, has been rising since November 1993. June's increase indicates that the upturn is strengthening. Robust activity in non-residential projects coincides with increased sales in the retail and wholesale industries.

For the first half of 1994, the value of non-residential permits edged up 1.0% from the same period in 1993. This is due to marked increases in the industrial (+12.2%) and commercial (+11.8%) components. Also, this is the first time in 1994 that the year-to-date value of non-residential permits has increased.

Residential sector continues its momentum

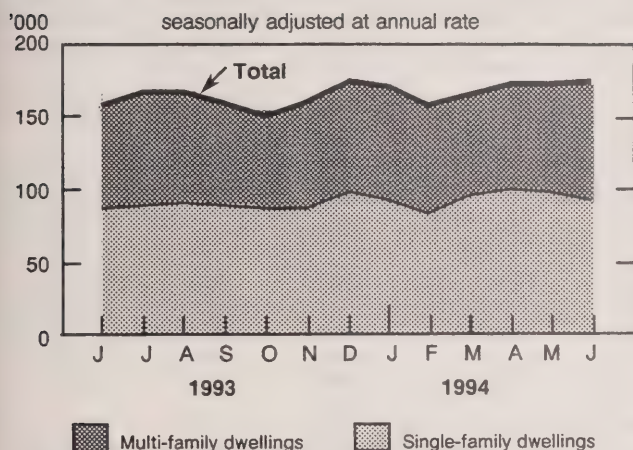
After three consecutive monthly increases, the value for the residential sector decreased a slight 0.3% to \$1,557 million in June. However, June's decrease did not change the upward pattern of the residential trend.

June 1993 to May 1994 is the longest period of increase in the residential trend since 1991. The growth in the first half of 1994 (+11.7%) compared with the same period last year, came from all regions, reflecting increased consumer confidence and favorable labour market conditions.

The annualized number of authorized dwelling units issued in June rose 1.7% to 175,100 units, a level not seen since May 1992. On a year-to-date basis, the total number of authorized dwelling units rose 9.6% from the corresponding figure for last year.

All regions except Quebec (-3.3%) showed an increase in year-to-date residential building intentions from the corresponding period in 1993. Increased residential activity in 1994 has led to a marked improvement in employment in the construction industry where there has been a gain of 86,000 jobs since January.

Dwelling units authorized



Building permits are an early indicator of future demand for labour and material by construction and construction-related industries. According to Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC), about 95% of residential building permits issued translate into actual housing starts.

Year-to-date increase in residential building permits has been reflected in the latest CMHC data: the number of starts reached 166,700 in the second quarter of 1994, up 7.3% from 155,300 the year before.

All regions post better year-to-date performances

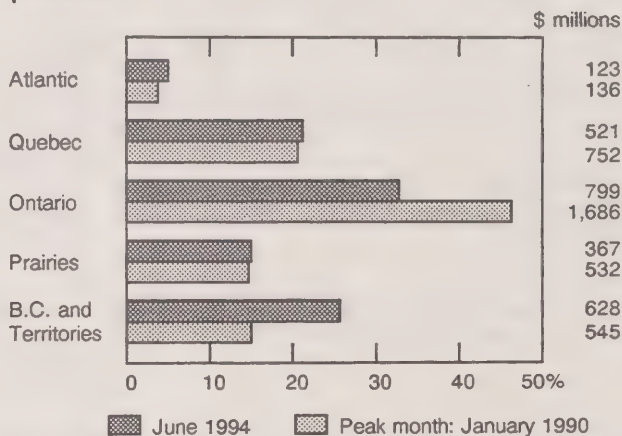
In the first half of 1994, the value of all permits continued to be higher in all regions compared to the same period in 1993. British Columbia (+11.7%) contributed more than one third of the national increase, with an impressive gain of 20.5% in the residential sector. The increases were almost the same for Quebec (+6.7%) and Ontario (+6.0%).

Quebec's growth came from the non-residential sector and Ontario's from the residential.

Compared to May, the total value of building permits in June rose in all regions except the Atlantic region (-3.4%). The most significant increases were in British Columbia (+12.2%) and Quebec (+9.2%), due to the non-residential sector in both regions.

Looking at regional shares of the total value of building permits in comparison with the peak month, January 1990, British Columbia increased to 25.7% in June, from 14.9%. Meanwhile, Ontario's share declined from 46.2% to 32.8%, its second lowest level in 1994. Quebec's share improved to 21.4%, from 20.6% in January 1990.

Regional shares of the total value of building permits



Available on CANSIM: matrices 80 (levels 3-7, 16-22), 129, 137, 443, 989-992, 994, 995 and 4073 .

The June 1994 issue of *Building permits* (64-001, \$24/\$240) will be released August 11.

The June building permits estimate will be released on September 6.

For further information on statistics, contact Joanne Bureau (613-951-2583). For analytical information, contact Michel Labonté (613-951-9690), Current Investment Indicators Section, Investment and Capital Stock Division. □

Value of building permits

Regions and types of construction	June 1993	March 1994	April 1994	May 1994	June 1994	June 1993 to June 1994	May 1994 to June 1994
	\$ millions					% change	
	seasonally adjusted						
Canada	2,060	2,234	2,490	2,310	2,438	18.4	5.6
Residential	1,353	1,459	1,503	1,561	1,557	15.0	-0.3
Non-residential	707	775	987	749	882	24.8	17.7
Atlantic	105	136	138	128	123	17.7	-3.4
Residential	76	94	94	81	81	6.6	-0.2
Non-residential	29	42	44	46	42	46.7	-9.1
Quebec	472	502	586	477	521	10.4	9.2
Residential	280	312	307	289	286	2.1	-0.9
Non-residential	192	190	279	188	235	22.4	24.6
Ontario	660	808	917	782	799	21.2	2.3
Residential	455	499	514	544	532	17.0	-2.3
Non-residential	205	309	403	237	268	30.5	12.8
Prairies	293	264	303	364	367	25.4	0.8
Residential	182	187	201	205	208	14.5	1.5
Non-residential	110	77	102	159	159	43.5	-0.1
British Columbia¹	531	524	546	560	628	18.3	12.2
Residential	360	368	388	441	449	24.7	1.8
Non-residential	170	157	158	118	178	4.7	50.9

¹ Building permits issued for the Yukon and the Northwest Territories are included in the British Columbia region.

Note: Data may not add to totals due to rounding.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Apartment building construction price indexes

Second Quarter 1994

Price indexes for the second quarter of 1994 for apartment building construction (1986=100) are now available. The composite price index for the seven cities surveyed rose 0.8% to a level of 119.4 over the first quarter 1994 and increased 2.1% over the same quarter one year ago.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2046.

The second quarter 1994 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, \$19/\$76) will be available in September. See "How to Order Publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Information and Current Analysis Unit, Prices Division. ■

Cigarette sales and production – Errata

June 1994

The table accompanying the cigarette sales and production release in *The Daily* on July 28, 1994, was intended to show the volume of cigarettes. The values were inadvertently expressed in millions of dollars instead of millions of cigarettes.

July production and sales data are scheduled for release August 24, 1994.

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Steel primary forms

Week Ending July 30, 1994 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending July 30, 1994 totalled 237 028 tonnes, down 1.1% from the week-earlier 239 639 tonnes and down 11.3% from the year-earlier 267 150 tonnes.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 7 849 852 tonnes, a 5.6% decrease from 8 311 499 tonnes for the same period in 1993.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Steel wire and specified wire products

June 1994

Data on factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products are now available for June 1994, as are production and export market data for selected commodities.

Shipments totalled 72 771 tonnes in June 1994, up 4.1% from 69 938 tonnes the previous month.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

The June 1994 issue of *Steel wire and specified wire products* (41-006, \$6/\$60) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Cement

June 1994

Manufacturers shipped 1 218 858 tonnes of cement in June 1994, up 15.2% from 1 057 765^r (revised) tonnes in June 1993 but up 14.9% from 1 060 904 tonnes in May 1994.

For January to June 1994, shipments totalled 4 147 825 tonnes, up 12.5% from 3 686 210^r tonnes during the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 and 122 (series 35).

The June 1994 issue of *Cement* (44-001, \$6/\$60) will be available at a later date.

For more detailed information on this release, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Average prices of selected farm inputs July 1994

Average prices for selected farm inputs for July 1994 are now available by geographic regions.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 550-582.

For further information, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-9606), Prices Division.

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History, September 14, 1993	
For more on 550-582	
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Labour Force Survey, August 1993	2
The unemployment rate fell 0.2 to 11.2 in August 1993.	
Farm Product Price Index, July 1993	4
The Farm Product Price Index rose 0.2% in July. The index rose modestly to regional levels in July 1993, the monthly and annual growth rates showed signs of recovery.	
Advance Statistics of Education, 1993-94	6
Since 1973-74, spending on education in Canada has risen from \$50.3 billion to an estimated \$54.8 billion in 1993-94. The data represent the annual increase in a series.	
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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills in British Columbia, May 1994.

Catalogue number 35-003

(Canada: \$8/\$80; United States: US\$10/US\$96; other countries: US\$12/US\$112).

Rigid insulating board, June 1994.

Catalogue number 36-002

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Corrugated boxes and wrappers, June 1994.

Catalogue number 36-004

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Specified domestic electrical appliances, June 1994.

Catalogue number 43-003

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Electric lamps (light bulbs and tubes), June 1994.

Catalogue number 43-009

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Farm product price index, May 1994.

Catalogue number 62-003

(Canada: \$8/\$76; United States: US\$10/US\$92; other countries: US\$11/US\$107).

Restaurant, caterer and tavern statistics, May 1994.

Catalogue number 63-011

(Canada: \$7/\$70; United States: US\$9/US\$84; other countries: US\$10/US\$98).

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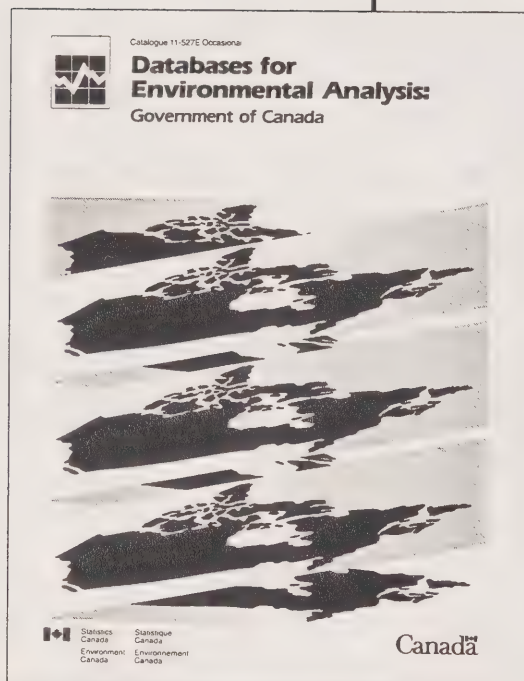
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, August 5, 1994

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

• Labour force survey, July 1994

3

In July the unemployment rate fell 0.1 percentage point to 10.2%, mainly due to growth in full-time employment among adults. Employment is now almost back to the peak reached in April 1990.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Violence against women survey: public-use microdata file, 1993

7

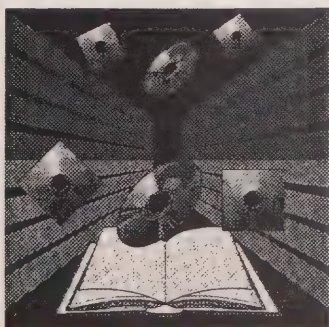
Deliveries of major grains, June 1994

7

(continued on page 2)



Statistics Canada
Catalogue
1994



Canada

Canada

Statistics Canada catalogue 1994

The *Statistics Canada catalogue, 1994* describes the wide range of printed and electronic information sources and services available from Statistics Canada. The 1994 edition includes some new elements: forthcoming titles; discontinued titles; titles released since the catalogue's cutoff date; catalogue numbers for electronic products and services in a "Finding and using statistics" section; and, listings of more feature articles in a "Publications and map product subject index".

The publications described are those in print as of December 31, 1993, forthcoming publications, and those hot off the press. Publications discontinued since the catalogue's last edition are also indicated. Unique out-of-print items, which cannot be ordered but can be consulted in Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centres and in libraries across Canada, are also listed for your information.

Statistics Canada catalogue, 1994 (11-204E, \$15) is now available. See "How to order publications". For further information on this release, contact Fay Hjartarson (613-951-0953), Statistics Canada Library (fax: 613-951-0939, the Internet: hjartfay@statcan.ca).

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS – concluded

Crushing statistics, June 1994	7
Process cheese and instant skim milk powder, June 1994	8
Characteristics of international travellers, first quarter 1994	8

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of August 8-12	10
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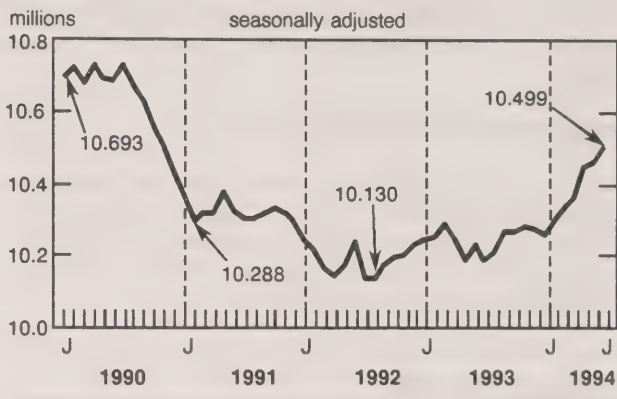
MAJOR RELEASE

Labour force survey

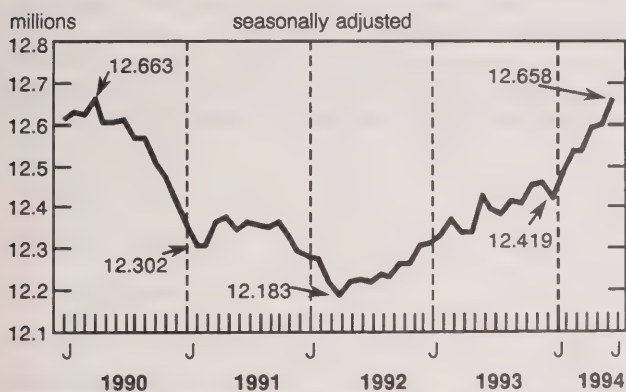
July 1994

Estimates from the labour force survey show that employment grew by 61,000 in July. Employment growth began to accelerate in January 1994, so that gains now total 239,000 (+1.9%). Employment is almost back to the peak reached in April 1990. Employment growth in July was concentrated in Quebec (+31,000) and Ontario (+28,000). The employment growth was accompanied by an increase in the labour force and by a 0.1 percentage-point drop in the unemployment rate, to 10.2%.

Full-time employment



Employment



among youths aged 20 to 24 who were going to school in March was 33,000 higher than a year earlier.

More jobs in Quebec and Ontario

Employment gains in July were concentrated in Quebec and Ontario. There was little change in the other provinces. After small monthly increases totalling 29,000 since January, employment in Quebec grew a further 31,000 in July. Employment has grown by 2.0% in Quebec over the latest six months, bringing the unemployment rate down from 12.9% in January to 11.5% in July.

In Ontario employment increased by 28,000 in July. Employment growth of 90,000 (+1.9%) since January has brought the unemployment rate down from 10.9% in January to 9.6% in July.

Adult employment increases

The employment growth of 61,000 in July was mainly among adults (aged 25 and over): an increase of 24,000 for men and of 26,000 for women. Adult employment has shown a steady increase since January: gains over the latest six months total 205,000. All of this increase took place among persons working full-time (30 or more hours per week). With these employment gains, the unemployment rate among adults has fallen a full percentage point, from 10.0% in January to 9.0% in July.

Youths (aged 15 to 24) have also benefited from employment gains in recent months. For the first summer since 1990, labour market conditions for students have improved. In July 1994, employment

Growth in manufacturing and service sectors

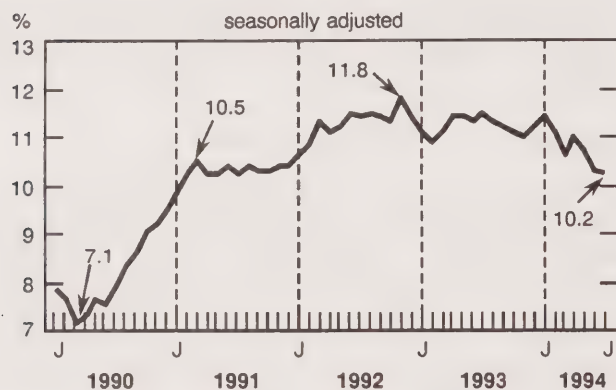
Recent strength in unfilled orders in the manufacturing sector began to translate into employment gains with an increase of 31,000 jobs in July. There were 5.2% more manufacturing jobs than in January 1994 for a total increase of 92,000. These gains were mostly in the motor vehicle, rubber and plastic, and electric and electronic product industries. In July employment increased in transportation, communications and other utilities (+18,000), returning to the same level as in February. The construction industry added 11,000 jobs in July, bringing gains to 97,000 (+15.3%) since January.

In community, business and personal services, employment grew by 38,000 in July, continuing the upward trend in this industry. Employment fell by 36,000 in July in the finance, insurance and real estate industry; the job losses were concentrated in real estate. Employment in public administration fell slightly in July, bringing losses since January to 32,000.

Unemployment continues to fall

In July the number of unemployed decreased by 21,000 to 1,431,000. This is 161,000 less than in January 1994. Since January the unemployment rate has fallen from 11.4% to 10.2%, mainly a result of employment growth over this period.

Unemployment rate



Available on CANSIM at 7 a.m.: matrices 2074, 2075, 2078-2107 and table 00799999.

Perspectives on labour and income announces release of its supplement *The labour market: mid-year review*. This special supplement is available now only via fax service for \$15 payable by VISA or MasterCard. To order a copy, contact Suzanne David (613-951-4628), Labour and Household Surveys Division.

The regular release of the autumn 1994 issue of *Perspectives on labour and income*, including *The labour market: mid-year review*, will be in early September.

For a summary of information, *Labour force information* (71-001P, \$10/\$100) is available today, as is a fax version (71-001PF, \$300). The July 1994 issue of *The labour force* (71-001, \$20/\$200) will be available the third week of August. See "How to order publications".

The next release of the labour force survey is scheduled for September 9th.

For further information on this release, contact Doug Drew (613-951-4720) or the LFS information line (613-951-9448), Household Surveys Division. □

Labour force characteristics

	July 1994	June 1994 to July 1994	July 1993 to July 1994
	seasonally adjusted		change
Labour force ('000)	14,089	40	95
Employment ('000)	12,658	61	267
Full-time ('000)	10,499	42	316
Part-time ('000)	2,159	19	-49
Unemployment ('000)	1,431	-21	-172
Unemployment rate (%)	10.2	-0.1	-1.3
Participation rate (%)	64.9	0.2	-0.5
Employment/population ratio (%)	58.3	0.2	0.4

	July 1994	July 1993	July 1993 to July 1994
	unadjusted		change
Labour force ('000)	14,586	14,490	96
Employment ('000)	13,123	12,834	289
Full-time ('000)	11,204	10,880	324
Part-time ('000)	1,919	1,954	-35
Unemployment ('000)	1,463	1,656	-193
Unemployment rate (%)	10.0	11.4	-1.4
Participation rate (%)	67.1	67.7	-0.6
Employment/population ratio (%)	60.4	60.0	0.4

Labour force characteristics, both sexes, aged 15 and over

	Labour force '000					Participation rate %				
	July 1994	June 1994	July 1993	July 1994	July 1993	July 1994	June 1994	July 1993	July 1994	July 1993
	seasonally adjusted		unadjusted		seasonally adjusted		unadjusted		unadjusted	
Canada	14,089	14,049	13,994	14,586	14,490	64.9	64.7	65.4	67.1	67.7
Newfoundland	237	236	236	268	267	53.0	52.8	53.3	59.9	60.2
Prince Edward Island	66	65	64	71	69	65.3	64.6	64.4	69.7	68.9
Nova Scotia	428	425	423	451	444	60.7	60.3	60.4	63.9	63.4
New Brunswick	333	331	336	357	359	58.4	58.2	59.7	62.6	63.7
Quebec	3,448	3,427	3,394	3,587	3,531	62.3	62.0	62.0	64.8	64.5
Ontario	5,375	5,337	5,396	5,532	5,550	65.9	65.5	67.3	67.9	69.2
Manitoba	534	538	543	548	556	65.5	66.0	67.0	67.2	68.6
Saskatchewan	471	471	477	487	495	65.4	65.5	66.3	67.6	68.8
Alberta	1,407	1,405	1,389	1,449	1,431	71.7	71.7	71.7	73.9	73.9
British Columbia	1,791	1,802	1,743	1,838	1,789	65.9	66.5	66.2	67.7	68.0

	Employment '000					Employment/population ratio %				
	July 1994	June 1994	July 1993	July 1994	July 1993	July 1994	June 1994	July 1993	July 1994	July 1993
	seasonally adjusted		unadjusted		seasonally adjusted		unadjusted		unadjusted	
Canada	12,658	12,597	12,391	13,123	12,834	58.3	58.1	57.9	60.4	60.0
Newfoundland	187	186	188	213	214	41.8	41.6	42.4	47.7	48.5
Prince Edward Island	54	55	53	60	59	53.2	54.2	52.7	59.0	58.8
Nova Scotia	368	367	361	390	382	52.2	52.1	51.6	55.4	54.5
New Brunswick	291	290	291	313	312	51.1	51.0	51.7	54.9	55.4
Quebec	3,053	3,022	2,950	3,205	3,093	55.2	54.6	53.9	57.9	56.5
Ontario	4,859	4,831	4,793	4,995	4,922	59.6	59.3	59.7	61.3	61.4
Manitoba	491	490	491	504	504	60.2	60.1	60.5	61.9	62.1
Saskatchewan	439	438	439	456	456	61.0	60.9	61.1	63.4	63.4
Alberta	1,281	1,279	1,251	1,314	1,285	65.3	65.3	64.6	67.0	66.3
British Columbia	1,630	1,636	1,567	1,672	1,607	60.0	60.4	59.5	61.5	61.0

	Unemployment '000					Unemployment rate %				
	July 1994	June 1994	July 1993	July 1994	July 1993	July 1994	June 1994	July 1993	July 1994	July 1993
	seasonally adjusted		unadjusted		seasonally adjusted		unadjusted		unadjusted	
Canada	1,431	1,452	1,603	1,463	1,656	10.2	10.3	11.5	10.0	11.4
Newfoundland	50	50	48	55	52	21.1	21.2	20.3	20.4	19.5
Prince Edward Island	12	10	12	11	10	18.6	16.0	18.1	15.3	14.6
Nova Scotia	60	58	62	60	62	14.0	13.6	14.7	13.4	13.9
New Brunswick	42	41	45	44	47	12.6	12.4	13.4	12.3	13.0
Quebec	395	405	444	381	438	11.5	11.8	13.1	10.6	12.4
Ontario	516	506	603	538	628	9.6	9.5	11.2	9.7	11.3
Manitoba	43	48	52	43	53	8.1	8.9	9.6	7.9	9.5
Saskatchewan	32	33	38	31	38	6.8	7.0	8.0	6.3	7.8
Alberta	126	126	138	135	146	9.0	9.0	9.9	9.3	10.2
British Columbia	161	166	176	166	182	9.0	9.2	10.1	9.0	10.2

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Violence against women survey: public-use microdata file 1993

Between February and June 1993, Statistics Canada conducted a national survey (excluding the Yukon and the Northwest Territories), on behalf of Health Canada, on male violence against women. Nationally, 12,300 women aged 18 and older were interviewed in depth by telephone about their experiences of physical and sexual violence since the age 16. They were also interviewed about their perceptions of their personal safety.

The violence against women survey public-use microdata file is now available. This file is for statistical purposes only. It has been carefully reviewed to ensure that it does not contain any information that would allow identification of any specific household, family or individual.

Stored on the medium of the purchaser's choice, the file comes with a comprehensive user's guide and costs \$2,000.

For further information or to obtain a copy of this file, contact the General Social Survey (613-951-8644), Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division. ■

Deliveries of major grains

June 1994

Except for rye and canola, June deliveries of major grains by Prairie farmers increased from June 1993. Canola deliveries were heavy when prices were higher earlier in the 1993/94 crop year. Between August 1993 and June 1994, Prairie farmers delivered 5 060.4 thousand tonnes of canola, up 44.7% from the same period a year earlier.

Deliveries of major grains

	June 1993	June 1994	June 1993 to June 1994
	thousand tonnes		% change
Total major grains	4 701.8	5 413.9	15.1
Wheat (excluding durum)	3 087.6	3 680.6	19.2
Durum wheat	413.9	524.4	26.7
Total wheat	3 501.5	4 205.0	20.1
Oats	73.6	113.4	54.1
Barley	816.2	818.9	0.3
Rye	17.6	10.5	-40.3
Flaxseed	35.0	50.5	44.3
Canola	257.9	215.6	-16.4

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

The June 1994 issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007, \$15/\$144) is scheduled for release in September. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Alain Y. Bertrand (613-951-3859) or Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Agriculture Division. ■

Crushing statistics

June 1994

Oilseed processors crushed 179 thousand tonnes of canola in June 1994, a 4% decrease from May 1994, but up 20% from June 1993 (149 thousand tonnes). Canola crushings for the current crop year (from August 1, 1993 to July 31, 1994) continued at a record 2.0 million tonnes.

Canola oil output totalled 74 thousand tonnes in June, while canola meal production was 108 thousand tonnes. Oil stocks declined to 29 thousand tonnes in June, from 30 thousand tonnes in May. Canola meal stocks totalled 35 thousand tonnes in June, down from 38 thousand tonnes in May.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

The June 1994 issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007, \$15/\$144) will be released in August. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Alain Y. Bertrand (613-951-3859) or Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Grain Marketing Unit, Agriculture Division. ■

Process cheese and instant skim milk powder

June 1994

Production of process cheese in June totalled 7 901 223 kilograms, up 23.2% from May 1994 but down 11.7% from June 1993. Year-to-date production at the end of June 1994 totalled 36 182 619 kilograms, down from 40 319 396 the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

The June 1994 issue of *Production and inventories of process cheese and instant skim milk powder* (32-024, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Characteristics of international travellers

First quarter 1994

Data on the characteristics (age group, purpose of trip, etc.) of Canadians who travel abroad, as well as data on residents of the United States and other countries who travel to Canada, are now available for the first quarter of 1994.

For further information on this release, contact Ruth Martin (613-951-1791), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Statistics Canada catalogue, 1994.
Catalogue number 11-204E
(Canada: \$15; United States: US\$18;
other countries: US\$21).

Labour force information, For the week ended
July 16, 1994.

Catalogue number 71-001P
(Canada: \$10/\$100; United States: US\$12/US\$120;
other countries: US\$14/US\$140).
Available at 7:00 a.m.

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.



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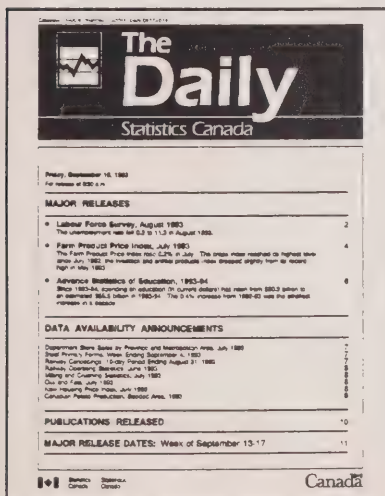
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Authorized agents and bookstores also carry Statistics Canada's catalogued publications.



Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: \$175; United States: US\$210; other countries: US\$245.)

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of August 8-12

(Release dates are subject to change)

Release date	Title	Reference period
August		
8	Trusteed pension funds	First quarter 1994
9	New motor vehicle sales	June 1994
	Estimates of labour income	May 1994
10	New housing price index	June 1994
	Farm product price index	June 1994
12	Travel between Canada and other countries	June 1994



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, August 8, 1994

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

- **Trusted pension funds, first quarter 1994**

2

Assets of trusted pension funds topped \$268 billion at the end of the first quarter of 1994.

For the first time in survey history, strong market conditions and continuing low interest rates helped profits from the sale of securities to surpass investment income and become the largest component of fund revenue.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Sugar sales, July 1994

4

Shipments of solid fuel-burning heating products, second quarter 1994

4

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

5



MAJOR RELEASE

Trusteed pension funds

First quarter 1994

Assets of trusteed pension funds topped \$268 billion at the end of the first quarter of 1994. For the first time in survey history, strong market conditions and continuing low interest rates helped profits from the sale of securities to surpass investment income and become the largest component of fund revenue.

Net income posts largest increase in 17 years

First-quarter net income of trusteed pension funds topped \$6 billion for a 59% increase from 1993, the largest year-over-year increase in 17 years. Fund managers appear to have taken advantage of steadily improving and record-setting stock market conditions. This led to an exceptional rise in profits (+262%) and to reduced losses on the sale of securities (-88%).

Profits dominate fund income

For the first time, profits from the sale of securities represented the largest share of total income (37%), surpassing investment income (35%). Since 1980, investment income had almost always been the largest component of fund revenue. Continuing low interest rates have caused this shift. In the four quarters of 1990, before interest rates started to

decline, investment income represented between 53% and 62% of total income.

Asset growth is on the rise

As a result of the healthy increase in net income, assets rose 10.7% between the first quarters of 1993 and 1994 (to \$268.2 billion at book value). Although this growth rate is low compared with the growth rates of the late 1970s and early 1980s, it is still more than two percentage points higher than in the first quarter of 1993. It also represents the most significant year-over-year increase in 16 consecutive quarters. These assets represent one of the largest pools of capital in Canada, second only to the financial assets of the chartered banks.

Market volatility affects stock holdings

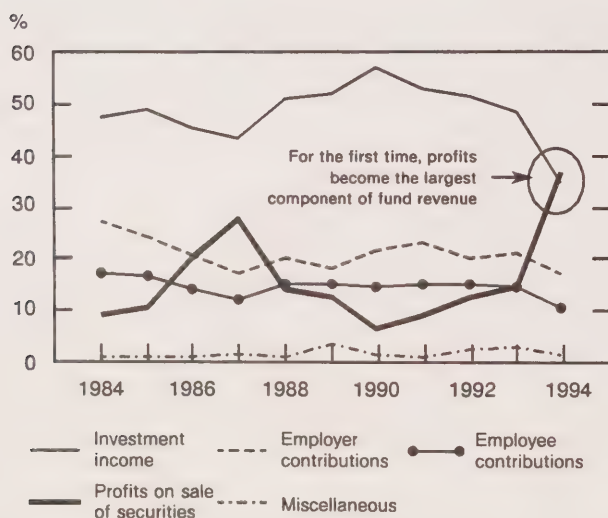
Total assets were up 2.6% from the previous quarter, one of the higher quarterly growth rates of the 1990s. However, the first quarter of 1994 was marked by volatility in the stock market and by a dramatic late-quarter increase in the bank rate. As a result, the amount held in stocks increased by only 2.7%, well below the average quarterly growth rate of 4.0% registered since interest rates began to decline in the last half of 1990. Investment in bonds, on the other hand, recorded a relatively healthy increase of 2.5%.

The amount invested in real estate grew by 6% between the fourth quarter of 1993 and the first quarter of 1994, the largest quarterly increase among the asset classes. Although this type of asset represents only 4% of the portfolio of trusteed pension funds, it proved to be particularly appealing to public-sector fund managers, who directed 10% of quarterly net revenue to this type of investment.

Share invested in bonds is declining

Stocks and bonds continued to be the cornerstones of the trusteed pension fund portfolios. Although bonds have traditionally accounted for the largest share of total assets, their proportion has been slowly declining from 49% in the first quarter of 1980 to the current low of 43%. The proportion invested in stocks, on the other hand, has increased by more than 15 percentage points (from 19% in the first quarter of 1980 to 35% in the first quarter of 1994). Short-term investments accounted for 9% while mortgages, real estate and some pooled investments constituted the balance of the portfolio at 13%.

Percentage distribution of first-quarter income



Foreign investment tops \$30 billion

Investment outside Canada surpassed \$30 billion (book value) at the end of the first quarter of 1994. The first quarter was marked by the final increase (from 18% to 20%) in the proportion of assets that pension funds are permitted to invest abroad. In response, the quarterly growth rate of non-domestic assets was twice that of the previous quarter (8% vs 4%). The foreign content of trustee pension funds' portfolios now stands at slightly more than 11%. Although this proportion has been generally rising since legislative changes were proposed in 1990 (and implemented in 1991), it is still well below the 20% permitted.

Asset growth is higher in public sector funds

Public sector funds hold over 60% of the assets of all trustee pension funds. Between the fourth quarter of 1993 and the first quarter of 1994, the assets of public sector funds increased 2.8%, which compares with a 2.3% increase in the assets of private sector funds. The difference relates directly to

fund income: public sector funds generated 73% of the total net income of all trustee pension funds in the first quarter of 1994. This is largely because public sector funds realized a 40% increase in profits from the sale of securities, whereas private sector funds realized only a 6% increase.

Public sector funds continued to invest a larger proportion of assets in bonds (46%) than in stocks (33%), whereas private sector funds held equal shares in stocks and bonds (37%).

These estimates are derived from a quarterly sample of 177 funds that hold 86% of total assets, and are supplemented by data from an annual census of all trustee pension funds.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5749.

The first quarter 1994 issue of *Quarterly estimates of trustee pension funds* (74-001, \$15/\$60) will be available later this month. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Thomas Dufour (613-951-2088), Pensions Section, Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087).

Distribution of assets, income and expenditures of trustee pension funds

	First quarter 1994					
	Public sector		Private sector		Both sectors	
	\$ millions	%	\$ millions	%	\$ millions	%
Assets						
Bonds	76,299	46.3	38,015	36.7	114,314	42.6
Stocks	53,852	32.7	38,616	37.3	92,468	34.5
Mortgages	4,604	2.8	3,069	3.0	7,673	2.9
Real estate	7,299	4.4	2,887	2.8	10,186	3.8
Short-term investments	13,815	8.4	9,041	8.7	22,856	8.5
Other	8,757	5.3	11,925	11.5	20,682	7.7
Total	164,626	100.0	103,553	100.0	268,179	100.0
Income						
Contributions						
Employer	1,003	14.8	872	20.6	1,875	17.0
Employee	953	14.1	189	4.5	1,142	10.4
Investment income	2,507	37.0	1,312	30.9	3,819	34.7
Profit on sale of securities	2,207	32.6	1,844	43.5	4,051	36.8
Miscellaneous	102	1.5	26	0.6	128	1.2
Total income	6,772	100.0	4,243	100.0	11,015	100.0
Expenditures						
Pension payments	1,645	76.4	1,554	61.9	3,199	68.6
Cost of pensions purchased	8	0.4	74	2.9	82	1.8
Cash withdrawals	306	14.2	724	28.8	1,030	22.1
Administration costs	69	3.2	115	4.6	184	3.9
Net loss on sale of securities	1	0.0	16	0.6	17	0.4
Other	123	5.7	29	1.2	152	3.3
Total expenditures	2,152	100.0	2,512	100.0	4,664	100.0

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Sugar sales

July 1994

Refiners' sales totalled 91 323 tonnes for all types of sugar in July 1994, comprising 84 317 tonnes in domestic sales and 7 006 tonnes in export sales. At the end of July 1994, year-to-date sales for all types of sugar totalled 623 363 tonnes: 555 395 tonnes in domestic sales and 67 968 tonnes in export sales.

This compares to sales of 90 052^r (revised) tonnes in July 1993, of which 83 112^r tonnes were domestic sales and 6 940^r tonnes were export sales. At the end of July 1993, year-to-date sales for all types of sugar totalled 612 659^r tonnes: 536 674^r tonnes in domestic sales and 75 985^r tonnes in export sales.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 141.

The July 1994 issue of *The sugar situation* (32-013, \$6/\$60) will be available later. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Shipments of solid fuel-burning heating products

Second quarter 1994

Shipments of solid fuel-burning heating products totalled \$10.4 million in the second quarter of 1994, an 11.1% increase from \$9.4^r (revised) million in the second quarter of 1993.

Data for the second quarter of 1994 on manufacturers' shipments of solid fuel-burning heating products are now available.

The second quarter 1994 issue of *Shipments of solid fuel-burning heating products* (25-002, \$6/\$24) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Keith Martin (613-951-3518), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Cereals and oilseeds review, May 1994.

Catalogue number 22-007

(Canada: \$15/\$144; United States: US\$18/US\$173;
other countries: US\$21/US\$202).

Crude petroleum and natural gas production, April 1994.

Catalogue number 26-006

(Canada: \$11/\$110; United States: US\$14/US\$132;
other countries: US\$16/US\$154).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.



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Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

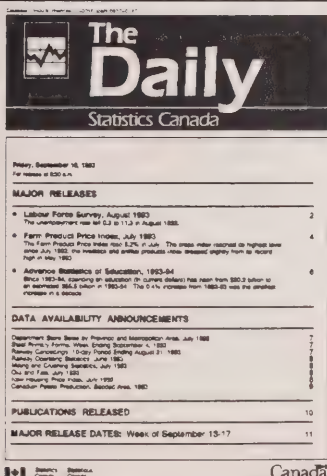
Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: \$175; United States: US\$210; other countries: US\$245.)

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ENVIRONMENTAL PERSPECTIVES

Every one is concerned about the depletion of the ozone layer, contamination of our environment with toxic wastes and the loss of species. But, how much do you really know about some of the major environmental interactions in Canada?

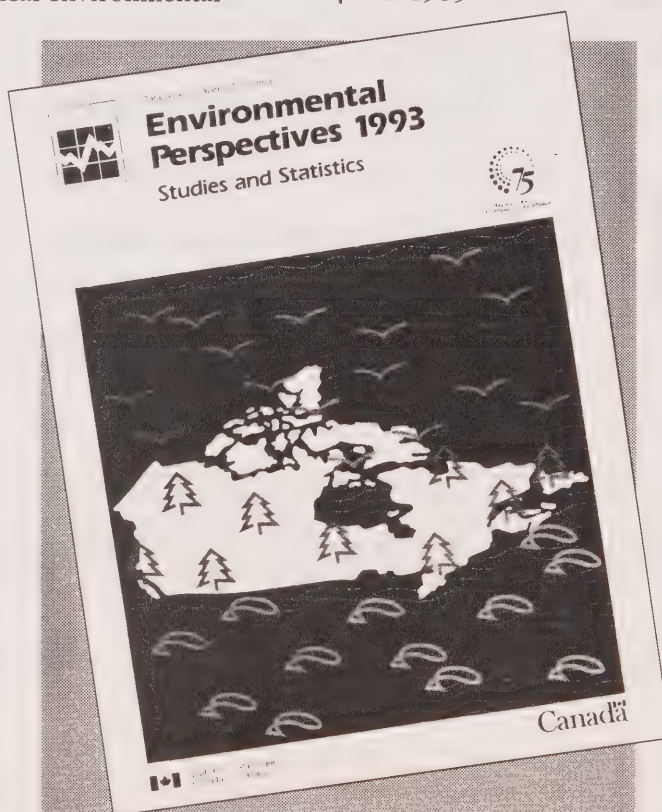
Statistics Canada has just released a new publication entitled *Environmental Perspectives 1993: Studies and Statistics*. Based on results of recently conducted surveys and studies, this new release is written to help you understand some of today's most topical environmental concerns. This 100-page publication explores five themes:

- industrial impacts on the environment
- agricultural land use
- household environmental behaviour
- waste management and recycling
- natural resource accounting

Its 13 chapters are filled with in-depth analysis which is augmented by explanatory tables and charts for easy understanding. Findings from a special land-use study conducted at Riding Mountain National Park in Manitoba are also included as an example of how socio-economic activities and natural ecosystems are in conflict.

In this one-of-a-kind report, you will discover such provoking facts as:

- 9% (by weight) of waste collected by municipalities with a population greater than 50,000 was recycled in 1990
- only 15% of Canadian households report that at least one member uses public transit to travel to and from work
- the generation of electricity was the single largest source of greenhouse gases of all industrial activity in 1985



Environmental Perspectives (cat. no. 11-528E) costs only \$25 in Canada, US\$30 in the United States, and US\$35 in other countries.

To order a copy, please write to: Marketing Division, Publication Sales, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0T6. Or fax your order to (613) 951-1584. This publication is also available through your nearest Statistics Canada Reference Centre listed in this publication.

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, August 9, 1994

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **New motor vehicle sales, June 1994** 2
In June new motor vehicle sales returned to levels not seen since early 1992.
- **Estimates of labour income, May 1994** 4
Wages and salaries decreased 0.5% to \$29.5 billion in May, the first decline since January 1994.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

- Passenger bus and urban transit statistics, June 1994 6
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- Oil pipeline transport, May 1994 6

PUBLICATION RELEASED 7



MAJOR RELEASES

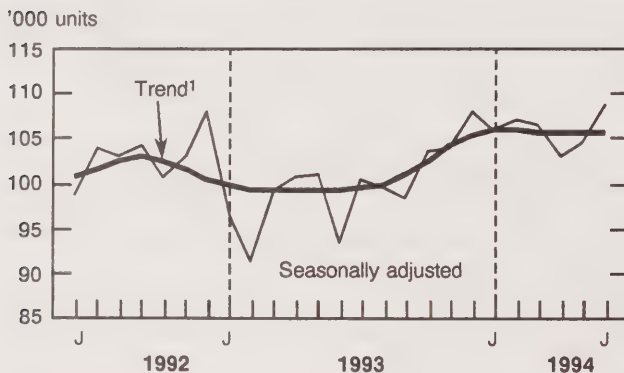
New motor vehicle sales

June 1994

In June new motor vehicle sales returned to levels not seen since early 1992. Passenger car and truck sales both contributed to the increase.

New motor vehicle sales totalled 109,000 units in June, a 4.3% increase over the revised sales figures for May. This increase stemmed from a strong 5.8% rise in truck sales and a 3.4% surge in passenger car sales.

New motor vehicle sales



¹ The short-term trend represents a moving average of the data.

The shift of consumer preference toward passenger cars manufactured in North America continued. Sales have increased in 10 of the last 12 months, and the level of sales for June was the highest since October 1991. In contrast, sales of passenger cars built overseas have decreased in 10 of the last 12 months, and the level of sales for June was the lowest in more than nine years.

In June the market share of passenger cars built in North America and sold in Canada was 78.0%, up from 68.3% a year earlier. For the same period, the Japanese market share dropped from 24.3% to 16.4%.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

The June 1994 issue of *New motor vehicle sales* (63-007, \$16/\$160) will be available in September. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Tom Newton (613-951-3552), Industry Division. □

New motor vehicle sales

	March 1994 ^r	April 1994 ^r	May 1994 ^r	June 1994 ^p
	units % change	units % change	units % change	units % change
seasonally adjusted				
Total new motor vehicles	106,380 -0.7	102,768 -3.4	104,308 1.5	108,838 4.3
Passenger cars by origin				
North America ¹	48,604 1.0	46,667 -4.0	46,801 0.3	49,268 5.3
Imported ²	15,825 -5.9	16,073 1.6	15,352 -4.5	14,973 -2.5
Total	64,429 -0.8	62,740 -2.6	62,153 -0.9	64,241 3.4
Trucks, vans and buses	41,951 -0.4	40,028 -4.6	42,155 5.3	44,597 5.8
	June 1994	June 1993 to June 1994	January to June 1994	January-June 1993 to January-June 1994
	units	% change	units	% change
unadjusted				
Total new motor vehicles	134,898	13.4	678,179	9.1
Passenger cars by origin				
North America ¹	62,791	24.0	312,246	20.8
Japan ²	13,176	-26.8	77,653	-26.3
Other countries ²	4,584	-16.5	21,843	-22.8
Total	80,551	8.6	411,742	5.0
Trucks, vans and buses by origin				
North America ¹	50,700	26.6	244,180	20.6
Imported ²	3,647	-24.4	22,257	-18.0
Total	54,347	21.2	266,437	16.0

¹ North American vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled in North America. These vehicles may be built by domestic companies or may include transplants (vehicles built by foreign manufacturers in North America).

² Imported vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled overseas and marketed in Canada by domestic or foreign-owned companies.

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

Estimates of labour income

May 1994 (preliminary)

Wages and salaries decreased 0.5% to \$29.5 billion in May, the first decline since January 1994. Although moderate growth continued in manufacturing and construction, strong declines were recorded in the following: finance, insurance and real estate; transportation, communications and other utilities; health and social services; logging and forestry.

Finance, insurance and real estate industries remain weak

Wages and salaries in finance, insurance and real estate dropped 1.8% in May because of declining employment and fewer special payments. This was the third monthly decline in a row for this industry.

Strong declines in wages and salaries were posted in transportation, communications and other utilities (-1.5%) and in health and social services (-1.9%). Reduced employment and lower average earnings contributed most to the decline in transportation, communications and other utilities. Budgetary restrictions continued to affect employees in health and social services.

Because of further declines in employment and average earnings, wages and salaries in logging and forestry fell 3.3% for a second month in a row.

Teachers' strike reduces wages and salaries in Newfoundland

Wages and salaries in Newfoundland declined 5.0% in May, primarily due to a major work stoppage among elementary and secondary school teachers. British Columbia and Prince Edward Island both

Note to users

Labour income is wages and salaries (88%) plus supplementary labour income (12%). Wages and salaries include items such as bonuses, gratuities, taxable allowances, and retroactive wage payments. Supplementary labour income is employer contributions to employee welfare, pension, workers' compensation and unemployment insurance plans. Labour income accounts for 57% of gross domestic product.

Unless otherwise stated, all figures in this release have been seasonally adjusted to ease month-to-month comparisons.

posted growth in wages and salaries of 0.8%. The other provinces experienced declines in wages and salaries.

Unadjusted

Unadjusted labour income rose 2.3% on a year-over-year basis to \$33.9 billion in May. Wages and salaries increased 2.0%, while employer contributions to employee benefit packages grew 4.6%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791 and 1792.

The April-June 1994 issue of *Estimates of labour income* (72-005, \$24/\$96) will be available in October. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Adib Farhat (613-951-4090), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087). □

Wages and salaries and supplementary labour income

	May 1993	April 1994 ^r	May 1994 ^p	April 1994 to May 1994
	\$ millions			% change
	seasonally adjusted			
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	237.3	246.0	246.4	0.2
Logging and forestry	215.0	233.2	225.4	-3.3
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	560.9	621.6	620.8	-0.1
Manufacturing industries	5,027.1	5,275.2	5,280.0	0.1
Construction industry	1,578.4	1,605.1	1,613.9	0.5
Transportation, storage, communications and other utilities	2,767.0	2,828.1	2,784.4	-1.5
Trade	4,077.1	4,197.0	4,172.8	-0.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,508.6	2,557.1	2,511.4	-1.8
Commercial and personal services	3,956.8	4,124.8	4,134.9	0.2
Educational and related services	2,719.1	2,753.3	2,733.2	-0.7
Health and social services	2,765.4	2,779.5	2,726.7	-1.9
Federal administration and other government offices	995.6	997.5	1,002.1	0.5
Provincial administration	752.1	736.0	734.5	-0.2
Local administration	689.7	699.3	692.8	-0.9
Total wages and salaries	28,767.6	29,656.9	29,523.4	-0.5
Supplementary labour income	3,969.8	4,134.6	4,149.9	0.4
Labour income	32,737.4	33,791.4	33,673.3	-0.3
	May 1993	April 1994 ^r	May 1994 ^p	May 1993 to May 1994
	\$ millions			% change
	unadjusted			
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	225.5	187.8	233.7	3.6
Logging and forestry	206.4	179.9	211.1	2.3
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	565.1	605.1	613.6	8.6
Manufacturing industries	5,051.8	5,194.9	5,290.5	4.7
Construction industry	1,601.7	1,429.2	1,628.9	1.7
Transportation, storage, communications and other utilities	2,778.5	2,780.8	2,796.1	0.6
Trade	4,112.6	4,158.0	4,210.3	2.4
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,541.5	2,557.1	2,544.1	0.1
Commercial and personal services	3,957.8	4,006.4	4,137.9	4.6
Educational and related services	2,832.5	2,873.3	2,846.7	0.5
Health and social services	2,804.9	2,769.0	2,765.9	-1.4
Federal administration and other government offices	1,010.8	1,008.0	1,015.7	0.5
Provincial administration	752.1	733.2	734.5	-2.3
Local administration	689.3	684.2	692.6	0.5
Total wages and salaries	29,130.4	29,167.0	29,721.6	2.0
Supplementary labour income	4,006.6	4,122.2	4,189.1	4.6
Labour income	33,137.0	33,289.3	33,910.7	2.3

^p Preliminary figures.^r Revised figures.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Passenger bus and urban transit statistics

June 1994

In June, 82 urban transit systems with annual operating revenues of \$1 million or more (subsidies included) carried 114.7 million fares, down 0.7% from June 1993. Operating revenue in June totalled \$120.6 million, up 1.2% from June 1993.

During the same period, 29 passenger bus carriers that earn \$1 million or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 1.0 million fares, up 9.5% from June 1993. June's operating revenue from the same services totalled \$21.3 million, a 10.4% increase from June 1993.

All 1993 figures and 1994 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.

The June 1994 issue of *Passenger bus and urban transit statistics* (53-003, \$8/\$80) will be available next week. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Réjean L'Heureux (613-951-0522), Transportation Division. ■

Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins

June 1994

Chemical firms produced 137 838 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in June 1994, a 5.6% increase from 130 564^r (revised) in June 1993.

For January to June 1994, production totalled 889 474 tonnes, up 4.6% from 850 557^r tonnes a year earlier.

Data are also available on production of three other types of synthetic resins and 24 industrial chemicals for June 1993 and June 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

The June 1994 issue of *Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins* (46-002, \$6/\$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Oil pipeline transport

May 1994

In May net receipts of crude oil and refined petroleum products into pipelines increased 10.0% from May 1993, to 16 604 814 cubic metres (m³). For January to May 1994, year-to-date receipts (82 726 080 m³) were up 8.2% from the comparable period in 1993.

Pipeline exports of crude oil increased 0.2% from May 1993, to 4 392 627 m³. Pipeline imports rose to 1 065 899 m³, up 44.7% from May 1993. Year-to-date exports at the end of May 1994 (22 311 227 m³) were up 11.2% from 1993, while year-to-date imports (4 630 416 m³) were up 7.3%.

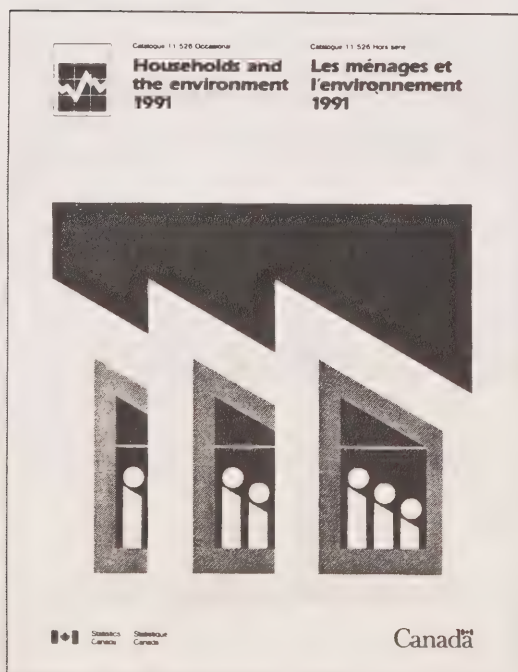
May deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries totalled 5 043 556 m³, a 6.6% increase from 1993; May deliveries of liquid petroleum gases and refined petroleum products increased 34.7% to 384 997 m³.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

The May 1994 issue of *Oil pipeline transport* (55-001, \$11/\$110) will be available the third week of August. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gerard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Canadians have been making measurable changes in their lifestyles for a cleaner environment!



Householders are remarkably aware of the many steps they can take to reduce the household's impact on the environment. Some of these steps are simple, requiring only a change in a product brand. Others require a greater effort -- digging out weeds by hand, rather than using a pesticide on a lawn.

Statistics Canada conducted a national survey of 43,000 households to examine some of these actions. The product of this survey is a publication entitled ***Households and the Environment***.

This 40-page publication includes detailed analysis of socio-economic characteristics related to household environmental practices, and highlights Canadian's efforts to:

- **conserve energy and water**
- **recycle and compost waste**
- **manage potentially harmful products**

The survey asked questions on a wide range of environmental concerns, including usage of:

- **recycling services**
- **composters**
- **own shopping bags**
- **programmable thermostats**
- **energy-saving light bulbs**
- **low-flow showerheads**

...and much more!

This one-of-kind publication highlights such interesting details as:

- **53% of households have access to recycling, and 86% of these households use the services available.**
- **Nearly 1 in 5 households compost waste.**
- **19% of households in Ontario use water filters or purifiers.**
- **63% of households with infants use disposable diapers exclusively.**

Only with reliable information about the environment can government, business institutions and private citizens respond appropriately.

Order your copy of *Households and the Environment* (Cat. No. 11-526) today! At \$23.95 (plus 7% GST) in Canada, US\$28.95 in the United States and US\$33.95 in other countries, this is one reference tool you can't afford to miss.

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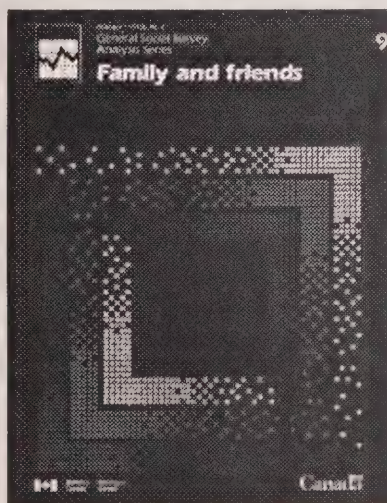
Wednesday, August 10, 1994

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- Farm product price index, June 1994** 3
 The index decreased 0.7% to 105.8 in June as the crops index and the livestock and animal products index both decreased.
- New housing price index, June 1994** 5
 In June the index rose 0.1% from May 1994. This was the 12th consecutive month when the index did not change by more than 0.1%.

(continued on page 2)



Family and friends 1990 general social survey (GSS)

Canadians face many decisions concerning their relationships with family and friends. Marriage and common-law unions, child-bearing and birth intentions, sharing housework, helping family and friends, and family contacts are some of the themes addressed by this publication. One chapter focuses solely on the family structures and dynamics of older Canadians—those aged 45 to 64 and those aged 65 and over. A number of articles based on the GSS data have already been published in *Canadian social trends*, *Perspectives on labour and income* and other publications. Now *Family and friends* provides more extensive analyses, including detailed tabulations and some comparisons with the 1984 family history survey.

Family and friends (11-612E, \$40) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact the principal author Dr. Susan McDaniel (403-492-0488), University of Alberta, or Doug Norris (613-951-2572), Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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Footwear statistics, second quarter 1994	8

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASES

Farm product price index

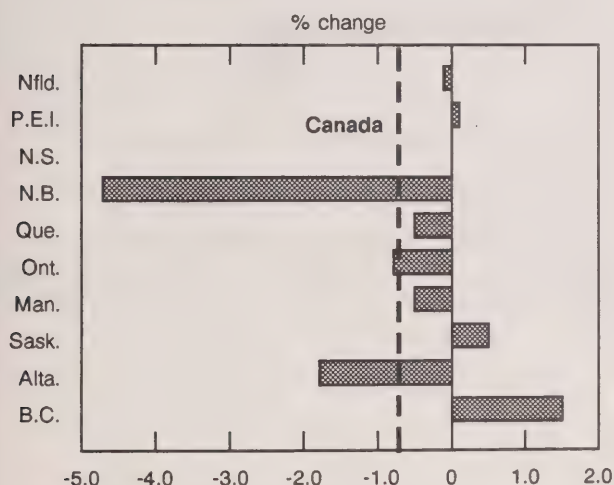
June 1994

The farm product price index (1986 = 100) for Canada stood at 105.8 in June, down 0.7% from 106.5 in May. On a year-over-year basis the index decreased 2.2%.

On a monthly basis, the crops index decreased 0.3% in June to 98.4 as decreases in cereal and potato prices more than offset an increase in oilseed prices. The livestock and animal products index fell 0.8% to 110.4 as the cattle and calves index (-1.5%) and the hogs index (-1.3%) both decreased.

Farm product price index

May to June 1994



Crops

The crops index decreased 0.3% to 98.4 with changes seen in cereals (-1.2%), oilseeds (+1.9%) and potatoes (-0.7%). The cereals index reached 76.5 in June. Despite month-to-month increases in two of the latest four months, the cereals index has been between 14% and 27% below year-earlier levels throughout the 1993/94 crop year. In June the cereals index stood 22.3% below its year-earlier level. Effective June 10, 1994, the Canadian Wheat Board increased initial payments for durum wheat by \$25 a tonne for all grades except the lowest grades, which it increased by between \$5 and \$20 a tonne. The increase brings the payment on delivery for Number

one 13% protein wheat to \$202 a tonne and for Number one wheat of uniform quality to \$185, the highest payment since 1988/89 but short of the record in 1981/82 (\$239 a tonne).

The oilseeds index rose 1.9% to 153.3 in June. On a year-over-year basis, the index was up 45.0%. Oilseeds have shown year-over-year price increases for the latest two years. The potatoes index decreased 0.7% to 182.5 in June. Potato prices have shown year-over-year price increases for the latest 13 months. In June the potatoes index stood 24.7% above the previous year's level.

Livestock and animal products

The livestock and animal products index fell 0.8% to 110.4 in June. Despite month-to-month decreases in six of the latest nine months, the index was 0.5% above year-earlier levels. For the latest 18 months, the livestock and animal products index has remained at or near record levels.

The cattle and calves index decreased 1.5% to 118.3 in June. Prices of cattle and calves have been at record levels since the beginning of 1993. In the United States, Omaha slaughter steer prices, at US\$63.15 per hundred-weight in June, were down 6.9% from May's price (US\$67.82 per hundred-weight). Oklahoma feeder steer prices were down 2.8%. In Canada, cattle and calves slaughter to the end of June was down 1.3% from 1993. But in the United States, cattle and calves slaughter to the end of June was up 2.0%. In June the cattle and calves index was 3.3% below its year-earlier level.

The hogs index decreased 1.3% to 89.7 in June. Hog prices have been declining every month since February. For the first six months of 1994, hog slaughter in Canada was up 0.9% from the same period last year. But in the United States hog slaughter was down 0.6%. According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the number of hogs in the United States at June 1, 1994 was 3% above the year-earlier number. In June the hogs index stood below its year-earlier level (-0.7%) for the first time since August 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 176.

The June issue of the *Farm product price index* (62-003, \$8/\$76) will be released on August 18th. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Bernie Rosien (613-951-2441), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture Division. □

Farm product price index
(1986 = 100)

	June 1993	May 1994	June 1994	June 1993 to June 1994	May 1994 to June 1994
				% change	
Total index	108.2	106.5	105.8	-2.2	-0.7
Crops	105.4	98.7	98.4	-6.6	-0.3
Cereals	98.4	77.4	76.5	-22.3	-1.2
Oilseeds	105.7	150.5	153.3	45.0	1.9
Potatoes	146.4	183.7	182.5	24.7	-0.7
Livestock and animal products	109.8	111.3	110.4	0.5	-0.8
Cattle and calves	122.3	120.1	118.3	-3.3	-1.5
Hogs	90.3	90.9	89.7	-0.7	-1.3

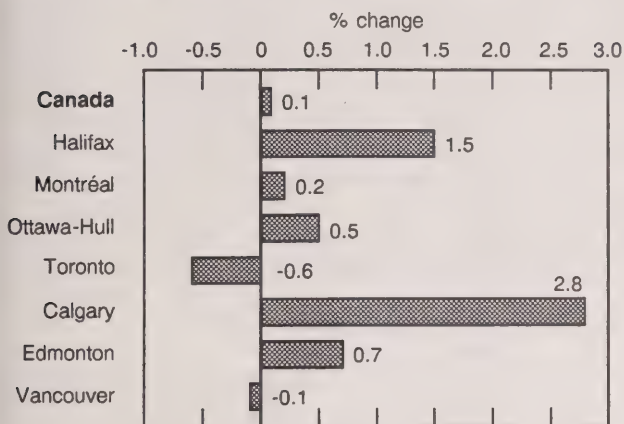
New housing price index

June 1994

The new housing price index (1986=100) stood at 136.2 in June 1994, a slight 0.1% increase from May 1994.

New housing price indexes

June 1993 to June 1994



Of the 20 cities surveyed, seven indexes registered no monthly changes. Of the six cities showing monthly increases, the largest were for

Toronto (+0.6%), Hamilton (+0.6%), Calgary (+0.6%) and St. Catharines-Niagara (+0.5%). Of the seven cities registering monthly decreases, the largest were for St. John's (-0.6%) and Victoria (-0.5%).

The estimated house-only index increased 0.2%, while the estimated land-only index remained unchanged.

The index of housing contractors' selling prices was up 0.1% from a year earlier. This movement was influenced by year-over-year increases in the indexes for Regina (+4.4%), Winnipeg (+3.2%), Calgary (+2.8%), Sudbury-Thunder Bay (+1.9%), Halifax (+1.5%) and Saskatoon (+1.0%). These increases were offset, however, by year-over-year decreases in the indexes for St. Catharines-Niagara (-3.6%), Kitchener-Waterloo (-3.3%), and Québec (-0.8%). Toronto's index also registered a year-over-year decrease (-0.6%). This was the 51st consecutive month when the year-over-year change was negative for Toronto.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2032.

The second quarter 1994 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, \$19/\$76) will be available in September. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350), Information and Current Analysis Unit, Prices Division (fax: 613-951-2848). □

New housing price indexes (1986 = 100)

	June 1993	May 1994	June 1994	June 1993 to June 1994	May 1994 to June 1994
	% change				
Canada total	136.1	136.0	136.2	0.1	0.1
House only	125.6	125.3	125.6	-	0.2
Land only	169.1	169.4	169.4	0.2	-
St. John's	127.0	128.2	127.4	0.3	-0.6
Halifax	114.2	115.9	115.9	1.5	-
Saint John-Moncton-					
Fredericton	115.3	115.4	115.5	0.2	0.1
Québec	135.6	134.6	134.5	-0.8	-0.1
Montréal	135.9	136.4	136.2	0.2	-0.1
Ottawa-Hull	122.5	123.4	123.1	0.5	-0.2
Toronto	137.9	136.3	137.1	-0.6	0.6
Hamilton	127.2	126.5	127.2	-	0.6
St. Catharines-Niagara	127.0	121.8	122.4	-3.6	0.5
Kitchener-Waterloo	127.2	122.9	123.0	-3.3	0.1
London	146.1	146.3	146.3	0.1	-
Windsor	127.4	127.0	127.0	-0.3	-
Sudbury-Thunder Bay	135.1	137.7	137.7	1.9	-
Winnipeg	112.7	116.3	116.3	3.2	-
Regina	122.4	127.8	127.8	4.4	-
Saskatoon	111.3	112.6	112.4	1.0	-0.2
Calgary	137.0	140.1	140.9	2.8	0.6
Edmonton	147.2	148.2	148.2	0.7	-
Vancouver	145.9	145.8	145.7	-0.1	-0.1
Victoria	132.0	131.1	130.4	-1.2	-0.5

- Nil or zero.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Raw materials price index early estimate July 1994

The raw materials price index (RMPI) is estimated to have increased 1.1% from June 1994 to July 1994. The upward pressure came from the indexes for mineral fuels (+2.9%), metals (+1.8%), and wood (+1.4%). Declining 1.1% in July, the animal and vegetable products index moderated the overall increase. The RMPI excluding mineral fuels is estimated to have increased 0.3% in July.

This early estimate of the index is based on partial returns and other indicators. The regular index will be published at the end of this month.

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350), Information and Current Analysis Unit, Prices Division (fax: 613-951-2848). ■

Railway carloadings

Seven-day period ending July 21, 1994

The number of railway cars loaded in Canada during the seven-day period increased by 10.8% from the year-earlier period; revenue-freight loaded increased 18.6% to 4.5 million tonnes.

Piggyback traffic tonnage, which is included in total carload traffic, increased 7.4% during the same period.

Tonnage of revenue-freight loaded as of July 21, 1994 increased 5.2% from the previous year.

Cumulative data for 1993 and 1994 have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Steel pipe and tubing

June 1994

Steel pipe and tubing production for June 1994 totalled 174 583 tonnes, a 15.9% increase from 150 524 tonnes a year earlier.

Year-to-date production at the end of June 1994 totalled 948 407 tonnes, up 5.5% from 898 580 tonnes produced during the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

The June 1994 issue of *Steel pipe and tubing* (41-011, \$6/\$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Fabricated structural steel price indexes

Second quarter 1994

Price indexes for the second quarter of 1994 for fabricated structural steel-in-place are now available. These indexes, at a Canada level, increased 0.8% from the first quarter of 1994 and increased 3.2% from the second quarter of 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2044.

The second quarter 1994 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, \$19/\$76) will be available in September. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350), Information and Current Analysis Unit, Prices Division, (fax: 613-951-2848). ■

Pulpwood and wood residue statistics

June 1994

In June pulpwood receipts totalled 2 780 841 cubic metres, up 5.8% from 2 627 615^r (revised) cubic metres in June 1993. Receipts of wood residue totalled 6 389 564 cubic metres, a 6.1% increase from 6 021 727^r cubic metres in June 1993. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue totalled 8 881 114 cubic metres, up 2.2% from 8 692 383^r cubic metres in June 1993. The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue decreased 13.3% to 9 449 766 cubic metres, from 10 902 051^r cubic metres a year earlier.

At the end of June 1994, year-to-date receipts of pulpwood totalled 16 373 208^r cubic metres, up 4.3% from 15 693 721^r cubic metres a year earlier. Year-to-date receipts of wood residue increased 5.6% to 35 993 383^r cubic metres, from the year-earlier 34 089 836^r cubic metres. Year-to-date consumption of pulpwood and wood residue (53 234 386^r cubic metres) rose 3.3% from 51 550 387^r cubic metres a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

The June 1994 issue of *Pulpwood and wood residue statistics* (25-001, \$7/\$70) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Footwear statistics

Second quarter 1994

Manufacturers of footwear produced 6,127,377 pairs in the second quarter of 1994, a 6.0% increase from 5,778,178 pairs a year earlier.

Year-to-date production at the end of June 1994 totalled 11,565,128^r (revised) pairs, up 4.4% from 11,076,468 pairs produced during the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 8.

The second quarter 1994 issue of *Footwear statistics* (33-002, \$6/\$24) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Don Grant (613-951-5998), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Family and friends, general social survey analysis series.

Catalogue number 11-612E, no. 9

(Canada: \$40; United States: US\$48; other countries: US\$56).

National income and expenditure accounts, annual estimates, 1982-1993.

Catalogue number 13-201

(Canada: \$40; United States: US\$48; other countries: US\$56).

Gas utilities, April 1994.

Catalogue number 55-002

(Canada: \$14/\$140; United States: US\$17/US\$168; other countries: US\$20/US\$196).

Wholesale trade, May 1994.

Catalogue number 63-008

(Canada: \$16/\$160; United States: US\$20/US\$192; other countries: US\$23/US\$224).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.



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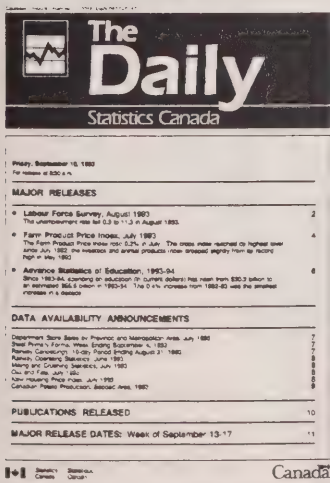
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Editor: Tim Prichard (613-951-1103)

Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

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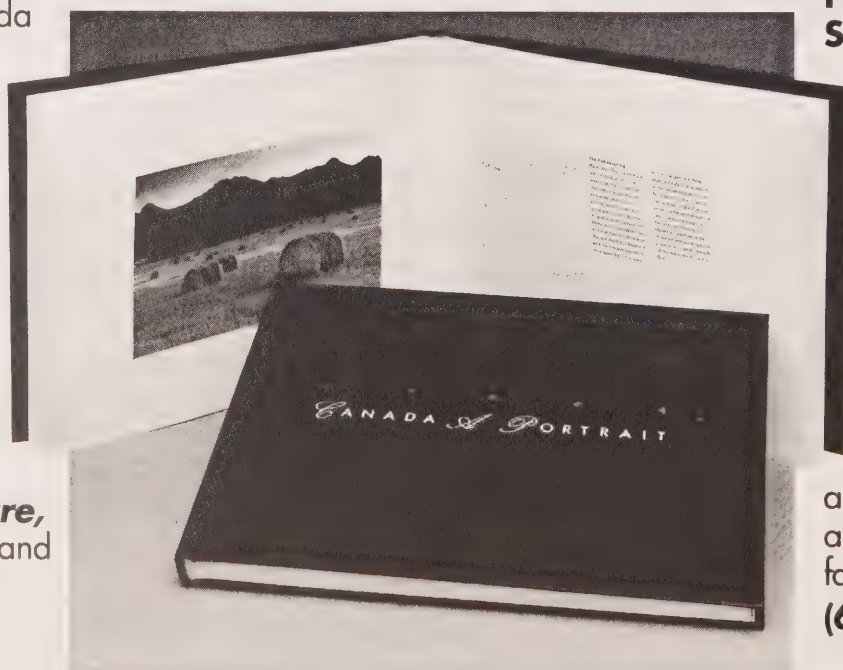
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, August 11, 1994

For release at 8:30 a.m.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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Particleboard, waferboard and fibreboard, June 1994	2
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Oils and fats, June 1994	3

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

4



DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel primary forms

Week ending August 6, 1994 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending August 6, 1994 totalled 266 896 tonnes, up 12.6% from the week-earlier 237 028 tonnes but down 5.8% from the year-earlier 283 426 tonnes.

Year-to-date production at the end of the week totalled 8 180 098 tonnes, a 4.6% decrease from 8 577 999 tonnes for the same period in 1993.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Steel primary forms

June 1994

Steel primary forms production for June totalled 1 199 456 tonnes, a 3.3% increase from 1 160 618 tonnes in June 1993.

Year-to-date production at the end of June 1994 reached 6 891 331 tonnes, down 3.5% from 7 138 162 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

The June 1994 issue of *Primary iron and steel* (41-001, \$6/\$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Particleboard, waferboard and fibreboard

June 1994

Waferboard production in June totalled 254 218 cubic metres, a 24.1% increase from 204 801 cubic metres in June 1993. Particleboard production reached 129 101 cubic metres, up 1.7% from 126 999 (revised) cubic metres in June 1993. Fibreboard

production in June was 9 357 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, up 8.4% from 8 632 thousand square metres in June 1993.

For January to June 1994, year-to-date waferboard production totalled 1 499 107 cubic metres, up 29.3% from 1 159 311 cubic metres a year earlier. Year-to-date particleboard production was 718 384 cubic metres, up 6.5% from 674 817 cubic metres a year earlier. Year-to-date production of fibreboard reached 53 506 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, up 6.8% from 50 121 thousand square metres for the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 2, 3 and 4) and 122 (series 8 and 34).

The June 1994 issue of *Particleboard, waferboard and fibreboard* (36-003, \$6/\$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Electric storage batteries

June 1994

Manufacturers of electric storage batteries sold 166,580 automotive and heavy-duty commercial replacement batteries in June, up 6.4% from 156,528 batteries in June 1993.

For January to June 1994, shipments totalled 881,687 batteries, up 23.8% from 712,275 batteries the previous year.

Sales data for other types of storage batteries are also available.

The June 1994 issue of *Factory sales of electric storage batteries* (43-005, \$6/\$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Oils and fats

June 1994

Production of all types of deodorized oils in June totalled 68 456 tonnes, down 1.1% from 69 246 tonnes in May 1994. At the end of June 1994, year-to-date production totalled 421 936 tonnes, a 10.6% increase from 381 400 tonnes a year earlier.

Manufacturers' packaged sales of shortening totalled 12 055 tonnes in June, up from 11 353 tonnes in May 1994. At the end of June 1994, year-to-date sales totalled 64 043 tonnes, compared with 58 959 tonnes a year earlier.

Sales of packaged salad oil totalled 6 257 tonnes in June, up from 6 151 tonnes the previous month. Year-to-date sales at the end of June 1994 totalled 37 073 tonnes, compared with 32 710 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 184.

The June 1994 issue of *Oils and fats* (32-006, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, September 16, 1989

Per issue: \$3.00 A.S.

MAJOR RELEASES

- Labour Force Survey, August 1989
The unemployment rate fell 0.3 to 13.9 in August 1989. 2
- Farm Product Price Index, July 1989
The farm product price index rose 0.2% in July. The index index reported on highest level since July 1985, the historical and official problem index showed slightly less than average high in July 1989. 3
- Average Monthly Cost of Education, 1990-94
Since 1980-81, spending on education (in current dollars) has risen from \$50.3 billion in 1980-81 to \$100.3 billion in 1988-89. The 1988-89 increase from 1980-81 was the consistent increase in 8 years. 6

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

- Department Store Sales at Montreal and Metropolitan Area, July 1989 7
- Steel Prices: Prices, Values, Imports, Exports, 1989 7
- Retailer Conventions, 1-6 Day Period Ending August 1, 1989 7
- Industry Conference, January 1989 7
- Retailer Conventions, January 1989 7
- Oil and Gas, July 1989 8
- New Housing Starts, Jan. 1989 8
- Consumer Price Index, August 1989 8

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 13-17

11

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production of selected biscuits, semi-annual period ended June 1994.

Catalogue number 32-026

(Canada: \$8/\$16; United States: US\$10/US\$20; other countries: US\$12/US\$23).

Steel wire and specified wire products, June 1994.

Catalogue number 41-006

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Cement, June 1994.

Catalogue number 44-001

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Asphalt roofing, June 1994.

Catalogue number 45-001

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Coal and coke statistics, May 1994.

Catalogue number 45-002

(Canada: \$11/\$110; United States: US\$14/US\$132; other countries: US\$16/US\$154).

Cable television, 1993.

Catalogue number 56-205

(Canada: \$28; United States: US\$34; other countries: US\$40).

Electric power statistics, May 1994.

Catalogue number 57-001

(Canada: \$11/\$110; United States: US\$14/US\$132; other countries: US\$16/US\$154).

New motor vehicle sales, February 1994.

Catalogue number 63-007

(Canada: \$16/\$160; United States: US\$20/US\$192; other countries: US\$23/US\$224).

List of Canadian hospitals, 1993.

Catalogue number 83-239

(Canada: \$20; United States: US\$24; other countries: US\$28).

Hospital indicators, 1990-91.

Catalogue number 83-246, parts 1-4

(Canada: \$50; United States: US\$60; other countries: US\$70).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.



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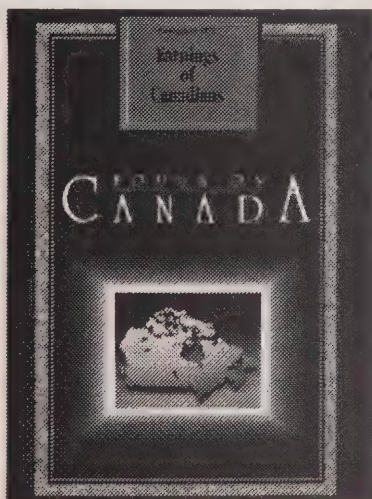
Friday, August 12, 1994

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Travel between Canada and other countries, June 1994** 3
Foreigners continued to visit Canada in increasing numbers; they made 1.3 million overnight trips in June, up 0.7% from May. Same-day car trips to the United States dropped to their lowest level in six years.
- **Machinery and equipment price indexes, second quarter 1994** 6
The index rose 1.6% in the second quarter of 1994, the largest increase since the fourth quarter of 1992.

(continued on page 2)

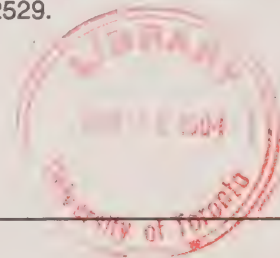


Focus on Canada series

1991 Census

Some of the most popular publications generated from the 1991 Census database are found in the *Focus on Canada* series. Two reports from the series are available today: *Earnings of Canadians* (96-317E, \$12) and *Canadians on the move* (96-309E, \$12).

The *Focus on Canada* series is distributed exclusively by Prentice Hall Canada Inc., 1870 Birchmount Road, Scarborough, Ontario M1P 2J7. Copies may be ordered by toll-free telephone at 1-800-567-3800 or by fax at 1-416-299-2529.



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Egg production, June 1994	7

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MAJOR RELEASES

Travel between Canada and other countries

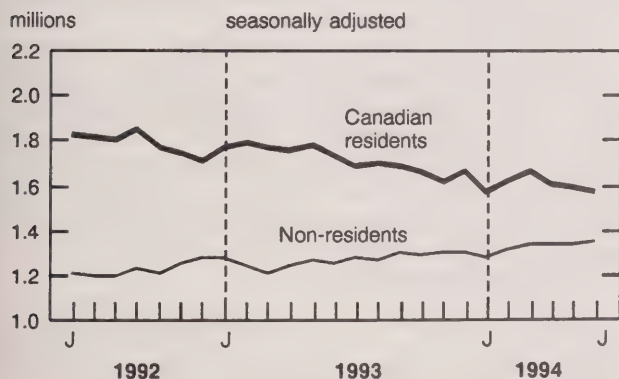
June 1994

Overnight travel to Canada, which has been gradually increasing over the past year, rose 0.7% in June. Meanwhile, same-day car trips by Canadian residents to the United States, a key indicator of cross-border shopping, dropped to their lowest level since June 1988.

Overnight visits to Canada increase

Foreigners made 1.3 million overnight trips (seasonally adjusted) to Canada in June, up 0.7% from May. This type of travel was relatively constant between late 1986 and early 1993. In April 1993 it began inching upward.

Trips of one or more nights between Canada and other countries



Residents of the United States made 1.0 million trips of one or more nights to Canada in June, up a slight 0.2% from May.

Overnight trips to Canada by residents of overseas countries increased 2.6% from May, to a record 296,000, continuing the uptrend evident since August 1992. Overnight visits from a number of countries were up substantially from June 1993, including Japan (+19.9% to 52,000), France (+25.8% to 51,000) and Australia (+25.6% to 16,000).

Note to users

Month-to-month comparisons in international travel use seasonally adjusted data (i.e., adjusted for variations that repeat annually and for variability caused by different volumes of travellers associated with different days of the week).

Year-over-year comparisons use unadjusted data, which are the actual traffic counts.

During the first half of 1994, residents of the United States and other countries made 6.0 million overnight trips to Canada, up 6.1% from the first half of 1993.

Estimated trips to Canada of one or more nights

	January to June 1994 ^P	Jan.-June 1993 to Jan.-June 1994 ^P
	'000	% change
	unadjusted	
Traveller's country of residence		
United States	4,752	4.9
United Kingdom	216	1.1
Japan	192	16.5
France	154	23.5
Germany	129	6.1
Hong Kong	52	5.7
Australia	49	21.6
Netherlands	33	1.2
Switzerland	32	15.0
Italy	32	2.1

^P Preliminary figures.

Impact of the Windsor Casino

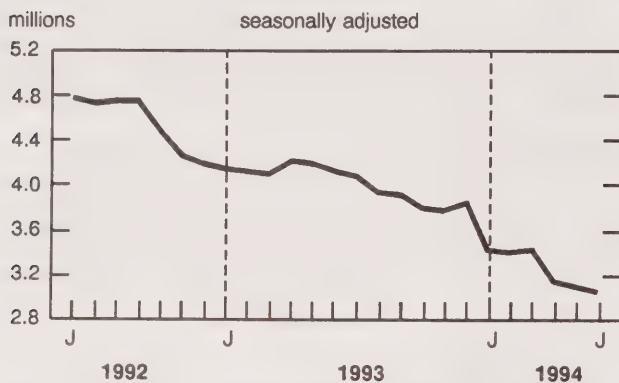
Residents of the United States made 2.0 million same-day car trips (unadjusted) to Canada in June 1994, an 8.6% increase from June 1993. Well above the national average, same-day car trips by U.S. residents through the Windsor Tunnel totalled 373,000, up an impressive 52.2% from June 1993. June 1994 was the Windsor Casino's first full month of operation.

Overnight car trips by U.S. residents through the Windsor Tunnel also surged, up 33.5% from June 1993, to 45,000. Overall, similar car trips to Canada totalled 1.0 million (unadjusted), a 10.5% increase from June 1993.

Same-day car trips to the United States continue to drop

Canadian residents made 3.0 million same-day car trips (seasonally adjusted) to the United States in June, down 1.4% from May and substantially below the June 1993 figure. This is the lowest level in six years.

Same-day car trips by Canadian residents to the United States



Data collected by the international travel survey during the first three months of 1994 indicate that 87.3% of Canadians on same-day car trips to the United States shopped there.

Same-day car trips by Canadians across the border have been declining steadily since February 1992 after peaking at 5.3 million in November 1991.

A major factor in the downtrend in same-day cross-border car trips by Canadians has been the weakening Canadian dollar. The dollar has fallen to about US72 cents, from more than US88 cents in November 1991. Another factor is the rising price of gasoline in the United States. Combined, these two factors have narrowed the gap between Canadian and U.S. gas prices to C13 cents per litre. More recently (beginning in February 1994), the federal government and some of the provincial governments lowered taxes on tobacco products.

Unadjusted same-day car trips by Canadians to the United States dropped 26.3% from June 1993, to 3.3 million. All provinces recorded double-digit decreases from June 1993. At the four land crossings in the Niagara Peninsula (Ontario region), Canadians made 457,000 same-day cross-border car trips, down 29.1% from June 1993.

Same-day car trips by Canadian residents to the United States

	June 1994 ^P	June 1993 to June 1994 ^P
	'000	% change
	unadjusted	
Canada	3,271	-26.3
Province of re-entry		
New Brunswick	517	-32.7
Quebec	348	-27.8
Ontario	1,444	-25.3
Manitoba	62	-24.2
Saskatchewan	27	-48.8
Alberta	19	-19.6
British Columbia	850	-22.2
Yukon	4	-4.0

^P Preliminary figures.

Canadians are making fewer overnight trips to the United States

Overall, Canadians made fewer overnight trips abroad in June. In terms of all travel modes, overnight trips by Canadians to all countries decreased 1.7% from May, to 1.6 million (seasonally adjusted), well below the June 1993 figure.

Including all modes of transportation, Canadians made 1.3 million overnight trips (seasonally adjusted) to the United States, down 2.7% from May. Overnight travel by Canadian residents to the United States has been decreasing generally since January 1992. As in same-day travel, a key factor in this downtrend has been the weakening Canadian dollar. It stood at US72 cents in both May and June, a level last seen in December 1986.

Canadians made 868,000 overnight car trips to the United States in June 1994, down 3.1% from May. Overnight trips to all other countries increased 2.8% from May, to 285,000.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2697.

The June 1994 issue of *International travel, advance information* (66-001P, \$7/\$70) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ruth Martin (613-951-1791), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. □

Travel between Canada and other countries

	April 1994 ^r	May 1994 ^r	June 1994 ^p	May 1994 to June 1994 ^p
	'000			% change
	seasonally adjusted			
Canadian trips abroad				
Car trips to the United States				
Same-day	3,119	3,082	3,039	-1.4
One or more nights	892	895	868	-3.1
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States ¹	1,314	1,314	1,279	-2.7
Other countries	285	277	285	2.8
Travel to Canada				
Car trips from United States				
Same-day	1,593	1,635	1,664	1.8
One or more nights	726	711	729	2.5
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States ¹	1,045	1,046	1,048	0.2
Other countries ²	279	288	296	2.6
	June 1994 ^p	June 1993 to June 1994 ^p	January to June 1994 ^p	January-June 1993 to January- June 1994 ^p
	'000	% change	'000	% change
	unadjusted			
Canadian trips abroad				
Car trips to the United States				
Same-day	3,271	-26.3	18,400	-23.1
One or more nights	765	-15.2	4,366	-14.7
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States ¹	1,100	-10.7	7,007	-11.2
Other countries	217	3.5	1,831	4.2
Travel to Canada				
Car trips from United States				
Same-day	1,991	8.6	8,493	2.3
One or more nights	1,029	10.5	3,141	5.8
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States ¹	1,522	6.9	4,752	4.9
Other countries ²	430	15.7	1,301	10.6

¹ Estimates for the United States include counts of car and bus, and estimated numbers for plane, train, boat and other methods.

² Figures for "other countries" exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States.

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

Machinery and equipment price indexes

Second quarter 1994

The machinery and equipment price index (MEPI, 1986=100) by industry of purchase was at a preliminary level of 113.7 in the second quarter of 1994, up 1.6% from the first quarter of 1994. This is the largest increase since the fourth quarter of 1992. The domestic component rose 0.8%, while the import component rose 2.3%.

The total index for the second quarter of 1994 was up 5.6% from the second quarter of 1993. The domestic component rose 2.4% and the import component rose 8.6%. The increase in the import component reflects an 8.8% rise in the U.S. exchange rate.

Among the industry divisions, the largest contributors to the overall quarterly price increase were manufacturing (+2.1%) and transportation,

communications, storage and utilities (+1.5%). Comparing the second quarters of 1993 and 1994, these same two industry divisions were the largest contributors to the year-over-year price increase, at 6.7% and 4.0% respectively. Of all the industry divisions, construction recorded the highest quarterly (+2.4%) and year-over-year (+8.4%) rates of change in the second quarter of 1994. The finance, insurance and real estate industry recorded the lowest quarterly (+0.9%) and year-over-year (+3.3%) rates of change.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2023-2025.

The second quarter 1994 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, \$19/\$76) will be available in September. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Information and Current Analysis Unit, Prices Division.

Machinery and equipment price indexes (1986 = 100)

	Relative importance ¹	Second quarter 1993 ^r	First quarter 1994 ^r	Second quarter 1994 ^p	First quarter 1994 to Second quarter 1994	Second quarter 1993 to Second quarter 1994
					% change	
Machinery and equipment price index	100.0	107.6	111.9	113.7	1.6	5.6
Industry						
Agriculture	11.0	122.0	127.4	128.7	1.0	5.5
Forestry	1.5	117.2	121.3	122.6	1.1	4.6
Fishing	0.6	108.0	112.6	114.6	1.8	6.1
Mines, quarries and oil wells	6.0	106.3	111.8	114.0	2.0	7.2
Manufacturing	29.9	110.3	115.3	117.7	2.1	6.7
Construction	3.5	108.0	114.4	117.1	2.4	8.4
Transportation, communications, storage and utilities	25.9	105.3	107.9	109.5	1.5	4.0
Trade	4.0	101.3	105.0	106.4	1.3	5.0
Finance, insurance and real estate	1.8	99.0	101.4	102.3	0.9	3.3
Community, business and personal services	11.1	95.4	99.0	99.9	0.9	4.7
Public administration	4.7	106.8	111.6	113.4	1.6	6.2

^p Preliminary figures.

^r These indexes might have been revised from the previous quarter and have not been finalized.

¹ Weights for the industry divisions are based on the value of capitalized expenditures on new machinery and equipment for the years 1979-1983 at 1986 prices (Public and private investment in Canada, 1979-1983).

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Precast concrete price indexes

First half 1994

Price indexes for the first half of 1994 for precast concrete in-place are now available. These indexes, at a Canada level, decreased 1.1% from the second half of 1993 and decreased 0.9% from the first half of 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2045.

The second quarter 1994 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, \$19/\$76) will be available in September. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350), Information and Current Analysis Unit, Prices Division (fax: 613-951-2848).

Dairy review

June 1994

Creamery butter production totalled 7.6 thousand tonnes in June, a 2.5% decrease from June 1993. Cheddar cheese production amounted to 10.3 thousand tonnes, a 3.9% increase from June 1993.

An estimated 630.3 thousand kilolitres of milk were sold off farms for all purposes in May 1994, a 3.6% increase from May 1993. This brought the total estimate of milk sold off farms during the first five

months of 1994 to 2.9 million kilolitres, a 3.5% increase over the January to May 1993 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3428, 5632-5638, 5650-5661, 5664-5667 and 5673.

The June 1994 issue of *The dairy review* (23-001, \$14/\$138) will be released on August 26th. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Robert Freeman (613-951-2508), Agriculture Division.

Egg production

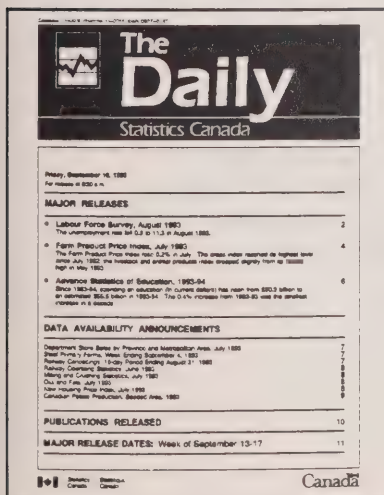
June 1994

Egg production in June totalled 39.2 million dozen, a 0.2% decrease from June 1993. For the same period, the average number of layers decreased 0.2%, while the number of eggs per 100 layers remained unchanged at 2,157.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1145, 1146 and 5689-5691.

To order *Production and stocks of eggs and poultry* (\$115/year), contact Julie Gordon (613-951-5039).

For further information on this release, contact Robert Plourde (613-951-8716), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division.



Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: \$175; United States: US\$210; other countries: US\$245.)

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

**Gross domestic product by industry, May 1994.
Catalogue number 15-001**

(Canada: \$14/\$140; United States: US\$17/US\$168;
other countries: US\$20/US\$196).

Road motor vehicles: fuel sales, 1993.

Catalogue number 53-218

(Canada: \$25; United States: US\$30; other
countries: US\$35).

Oil pipeline transport, May 1994.

Catalogue number 55-001

(Canada: \$11/\$110; United States: US\$14/US\$132;
other countries: US\$16/US\$154).

Department store sales and stocks, April 1994.

Catalogue number 63-002

(Canada: \$16/\$160; United States: US\$20/US\$192;
other countries: US\$23/US\$224).

**Canada's international transactions in securities,
May 1994.**

Catalogue number 67-002

(Canada: \$17/\$170; United States: US\$21/US\$204;
other countries: US\$24/US\$238).

Unemployment insurance statistics, May 1994.

Catalogue number 73-001

(Canada: \$16/\$160; United States: US\$20/US\$192;
other countries: US\$23/US\$224).

**International conference on the measurement
and valuation of unpaid work: proceedings.**

Catalogue number 89-532E

(Canada: \$40; United States: US\$48; other countries:
US\$56).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum
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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of August 15-19
(Release dates are subject to change)

Release date	Title	Reference period
16	Composite index	July 1994
17	Monthly survey of manufacturing Families (minus seniors)	June 1994 1992
18	Canadian international trade Farm cash receipts Survey on smoking in Canada	June 1994 January-June 1994 1994
19	Consumer price index Retail trade	July 1994 June 1994



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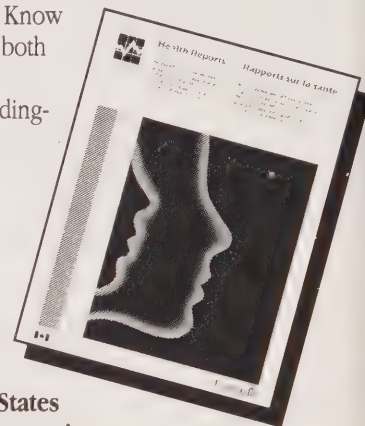
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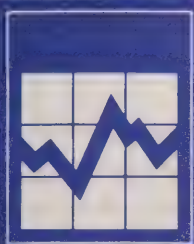
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K



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, August 15, 1994

For release at 8:30 a.m.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Department store sales, June 1994	2
Corrections key indicator report for adults and young offenders, 1989-1990 to 1993-94	3

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DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Department store sales

June 1994

Seasonally adjusted department store sales increased slightly in June. A 2.6% rise in sales in the first two quarters of 1994 is attributable to strong growth in February.

Sales totalled \$1,102.3 million in June, a 1.8% increase from May's revised total of 1,083.3 million. Inventories totalled \$5,149.4 million at the end of June, a 2.1% decline from May's value of \$5,260.6 million.

Department store sales and stocks

	April 1994 ^r	May 1994 ^r	June 1994 ^p	May 1994 to June 1994	June 1993 to June 1994
	\$ millions			% change	
	seasonally adjusted				
Sales	1,082.2	1,083.3	1,102.3	1.8	3.8
Stocks	5,311.4	5,260.6	5,149.4	-2.1	1.8

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

Unadjusted

Department store sales including concessions totalled \$1,067.4 in June, up 7.0% from June 1993. Concession sales totalled \$49.7 million, 4.7% of total department store sales.

Increases were widespread as all 10 provinces reported higher sales. The biggest gains were posted by Newfoundland (+17.0%) and New Brunswick (+14.2%).

Department store sales including concessions

	June 1994	June 1993 to June 1994
	\$ millions	% change
	unadjusted	
Province		
Newfoundland	15.8	17.0
Prince Edward Island	4.6	8.9
Nova Scotia	34.1	1.5
New Brunswick	25.4	14.2
Quebec	201.3	10.5
Ontario	455.1	8.2
Manitoba	44.0	7.2
Saskatchewan	30.1	8.0
Alberta	110.3	1.7
British Columbia	146.7	2.1
Metropolitan area		
Calgary	41.2	3.4
Edmonton	45.0	-3.1
Halifax-Dartmouth	17.4	3.7
Hamilton	32.1	11.0
Montréal	114.0	13.9
Ottawa-Hull	47.7	5.2
Québec	24.6	1.2
Toronto	178.2	8.8
Vancouver	78.6	4.2
Winnipeg	38.9	7.3

Data on department store sales and stocks by major commodity lines are also available.

Note: this release has replaced the department store sales by province and metropolitan area release and the department store sales and stocks release. In future these data will be available near the 15th of each month.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 111-113.

The June 1994 issue of *Department store sales and stocks* (63-002, \$16/\$160) will be available in September.

For further information on this release, contact Diane Lake (613-951-9824), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division.

Corrections key indicator report for adults and young offenders

1989-1990 to 1993-94

The *Corrections key indicator report for adults and young offenders* collects average monthly counts of inmates in all federal, provincial and territorial correctional institutions. Data are reported for adult offenders and young offenders who were sentenced or remanded in custody.

The *Corrections key indicator report for adults and young offenders* covers the period from 1989-1990 to 1993-94. It is now available from Information and Client Services (613-951-9023, toll-free 1-800-387-2231), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

For further information on this release, contact Ginette Mongeon (613-9518938), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

The Daily Statistics Canada	
Priority, September 15, 1994 For release in 1994-95	
MAJOR RELEASES	
• Labour Force Survey, August 1993 The unemployment rate fell 0.2 to 11.3 in August 1993.	2
• Farm Product Price Index, July 1993 The farm product price index rose 0.2% in July. The index rose steadily to highest level since July 1992. The increase was similar to the increase in the index for the year 1992.	4
• Advance Statistics of Education, 1993-94 Since 1985-86, Canada's enrollment in education (15 years and over) has risen from 580.3 million to 600.0 million in 1993-94. The 1.7% increase from 1992-93 was the smallest increase in 8 years.	6
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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Shipments of solid fuel-burning heating products, quarter ended June 1994.

Catalogue number 25-002

(Canada: \$6/\$24; United States: US\$8/US\$29; other countries: US\$9/US\$34).

Production and inventories of process cheese and instant skim milk powder, June 1994.

Catalogue number 32-024

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Footwear statistics, quarter ended June 1994.

Catalogue number 33-002

(Canada: \$6/\$24; United States: US\$8/US\$29; other countries: US\$9/US\$34).

Production and shipments of steel pipe and tubing, June 1994.

Catalogue number 41-011

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins, June 1994.

Catalogue number 46-002

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Surface and marine transport service bulletin, August 1994, vol. 10, no. 4.

Catalogue number 50-002

(Canada: \$11/\$80; United States: US\$14/US\$96; other countries: US\$16/US\$112).

Building permits, June 1994.

Catalogue number 64-001

(Canada: \$24/\$240; United States: US\$29/US\$288; other countries: US\$34/US\$336).

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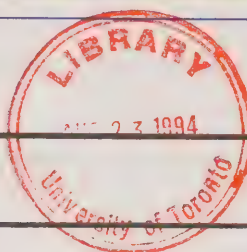


The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, August 16, 1994

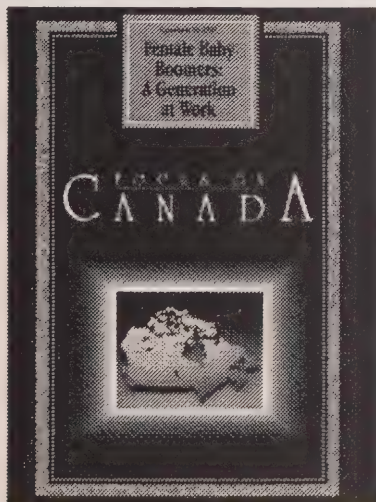
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MAJOR RELEASES

- **Composite index, July 1994** 3
The growth of the composite index continued the slowing trend that began in March, from a revised 0.4% in June to 0.3% in July. This was the weakest growth since August 1992.
- **Mergers and acquisitions, 1991-93** 5
Canadian participation in the merger and acquisition market in Canada increased over the 1991 to 1993 period, while foreign participation declined.

(continued on page 2)



Focus on Canada series—Female baby boomers: a generation at work

How has employment changed for women over the 20 years of the baby boom generation? *Female baby boomers: a generation at work*, one of 11 reports in the *Focus on Canada* series from the 1991 Census, looks at the evolution of women in the workforce, comparing demographic characteristics, level of education, marital status and number of children. The author also examines the professions, work arrangements, revenues and the overall contribution of women to family income.

The *Focus on Canada* series is distributed exclusively by Prentice Hall Canada Inc., 1870 Birchmount Road, Scarborough, Ontario M1P 2J7. Copies of *Female baby boomers: a generation at work* (96-315E, \$12) may be ordered toll-free by telephone at 1-800-567-3800 or by fax at 1-416-299-2529.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Telephone statistics, June 1994

8

Electric lamps, July 1994

8

PUBLICATION RELEASED

9

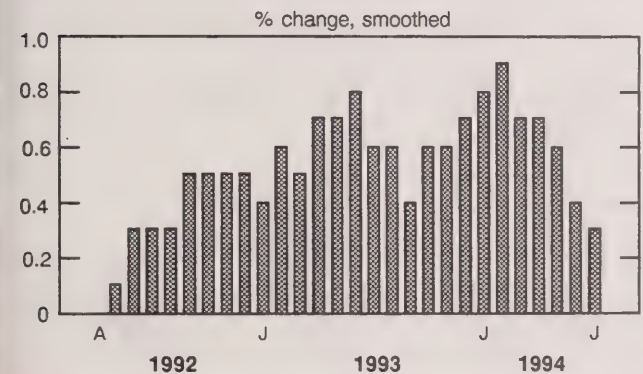
MAJOR RELEASES

Composite index
July 1994

Slowest growth in two years

The growth of the composite index continued the slowing trend that began in March, from a revised 0.4% in June to 0.3% in July. This was the weakest growth since August 1992. In July, six of the 10 components were up, while four were down, one more negative component than in June. The components related to final demand continued to moderate, while business spending stayed vigorous.

Composite index



Household demand eased further. The housing index fell 1.2% after a drop of 0.4% (revised from +0.5%) in June. The slump in house sales that accompanied higher interest rates in May and June

was followed by a sharp drop in housing starts in July. Sales of durable goods continue to soften due to slow demand for cars. Furniture and appliance sales continued to grow slowly.

New orders for manufactured goods remained solid, rising 1.4%. Much of this growth, however, resulted from the reopening of auto plants after retooling. The ratio of shipments to inventories fell for the third month in a row, as stocks accumulated in export-based industries. The average workweek posted its first decline since April 1991, as manufacturers met their manpower needs by hiring more employees in July.

Employment in business services also continued to grow rapidly (+0.7%) due to robust demand at a time of soaring corporate earnings. This strong growth in business services was reflected in the upward revision to investment plans at mid-year.

The Toronto stock market tumbled again in July, down 1.2%. The money supply continued to slacken from its pace in the spring, when it hit a seven-year high.

The U.S. leading indicator grew slowly again, due to weakness in those components related to Canada's key export markets by autos and housing. However, manufacturing remained firm.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 191.

The August 1994 issue of *Canadian economic observer* (11-010, \$22/\$220) will be available this week. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release or about the next release dates, contact Francine Roy (613-951-3627), Current Economic Analysis Division.

□

Composite index

Data used in the composite index calculation for:	February 1994	March 1994	April 1994	May 1994	June 1994	July 1994	Last month of data available
							% change
Composite leading indicator (1981 = 100)	162.2	163.4	164.5	165.4	166.1	166.6	0.3
Housing index ¹	129.7	129.8	130.4	130.3	129.8	128.2	-1.2
Business and personal services employment (thousands)	1,844	1,844	1,846	1,850	1,858	1,870	0.7
TSE 300 stock price index (1975 = 1000)	4,346	4,386	4,393	4,388	4,337	4,286	-1.2
Money supply (M1) (millions of 1981 \$) ²	28,628	28,929	29,339	29,670	29,946	30,157	0.7
U.S. composite leading index (1967 = 100) ³	210.8	211.7	212.6	213.4	214.1	214.6	0.2
Manufacturing							
Average workweek	38.7	38.8	38.9	38.9	38.9	38.7	-0.5
New orders durables (millions of 1981 \$) ⁴	10,368.9	10,524.6	10,581.0	10,628.5	10,755.8	10,904.0	1.4
Shipments/inventories ratio ⁴	1.55	1.56	1.56	1.55	1.54	1.53	-0.01*
Retail trade							
Furniture and appliance sales (millions of 1981 \$) ⁴	1,104.3	1,104.6	1,106.4	1,110.6	1,115.4	1,122.1	0.6
Other durable goods sales (millions of 1981 \$) ⁴	3,730.6	3,762.7	3,806.5	3,872.3	3,920.2	3,957.3	0.9
Unsmoothed composite	166.0	164.9	166.7	166.1	166.4	167.2	0.5

¹ Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (MLS).

² Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.

³ The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated but the figures themselves refer to data for the immediately preceding month.

⁴ The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated but the figures themselves refer to data for two months preceding.

* Difference from previous month.

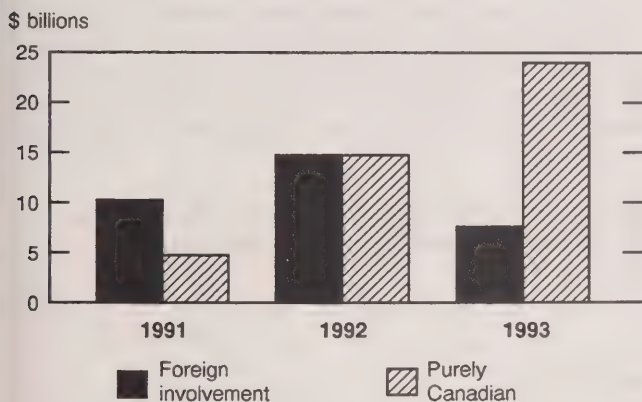
Mergers and acquisitions

1991-93

Canadian participation in the merger and acquisition market in Canada increased over the 1991 to 1993 period, while foreign participation declined. When measured on a 1991 revenue basis, "purely Canadian" transactions, that is, transactions between Canadian-controlled corporations, climbed from \$4.8 billion in 1991 to \$24.0 billion in 1993.

In contrast, transactions in Canada involving at least one foreign player fluctuated over the period, decreasing from \$10.2 billion in 1991 to \$7.6 billion in 1993. In response to the economic climate, merger and acquisition activity in the early 1990s was considerably less than that which occurred during the merger wave of the mid to late 1980s.

Aggregate merger and acquisition activity, by residence of the transactors, revenue



Impact of mergers and acquisitions on foreign control diminished

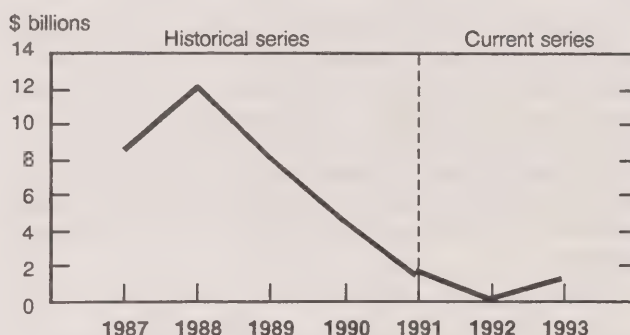
The impact of mergers and acquisitions on foreign control in the Canadian economy was negligible during the 1991 to 1993 period. The net gain in foreign-controlled assets resulting from mergers and acquisitions over this period amounted to \$2.8 billion. This contrasts with the large impact that resulted from the activity at the height of the previous merger wave. Mergers and acquisitions in 1988 alone led to a net gain of \$12.0 billion in foreign-controlled assets.

Note to users

In the historical series, mergers and acquisitions are measured in terms of 1988 values. In the current series, mergers and acquisitions are measured in terms of 1991 values. The overlapping reference year for both series is 1991.

Divestiture: A transaction whereby an enterprise loses control of a subsidiary corporation, and where the voting shares of the divested subsidiary have been widely distributed (without any one identifiable acquirer). Examples include a purchase by the firm's management, and a widely-distributed sale of the firm's shares in the equity markets. Sales to other enterprises are not considered divestitures.

Net change in foreign-controlled assets due to mergers and acquisitions

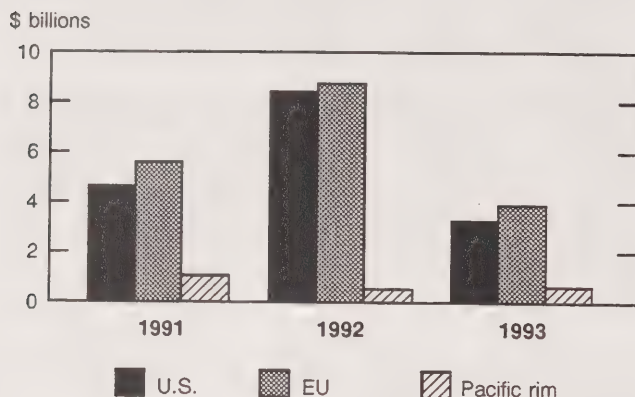


Note: See Note to users regarding historical and current data series.

European Union and United States were major players

The European Union (EU) trading region was the most active foreign participant in the Canadian merger and acquisition market. In terms of 1991 corporate revenues, the total volume of activity involving EU interests amounted to \$18.2 billion over the 1991 to 1993 period.

Aggregate merger and acquisition activity, by major trading region, revenue



However, EU enterprises divested more firms than they acquired, resulting in a net reduction of \$2.9 billion in EU-controlled revenue. U.S.-controlled enterprises rebounded from recent reductions in merger and acquisition market share. Pacific rim enterprises avoided the merger and acquisition market and continued to rely on internal growth and new investment for corporate expansion in the Canadian economy.

Aggregate merger and acquisition activity, by major trading region

	1991	1992	1993	1991 to 1993
\$ billions				
Assets				
United States	4.2	9.1	4.5	17.8
European Union	5.7	15.9	5.8	27.4
Pacific rim	0.5	1.0	1.5	3.0
Revenue				
United States	4.6	8.4	3.3	16.3
European Union	5.6	8.7	3.9	18.2
Pacific rim	1.0	0.5	0.6	2.1

Net change in assets and revenue controlled by major trading regions due to mergers and acquisitions

	1991	1992	1993	1991 to 1993
\$ billions				
Assets				
United States	-0.5	+3.9	+0.8	+4.2
European Union	+1.1	-5.3	-0.1	-4.3
Pacific rim	+0.3	-0.2	+0.8	+0.9
Revenue				
United States	-	+3.4	+1.0	+4.4
European Union	+0.4	-3.5	+0.1	-2.9
Pacific rim	+0.9	-0.1	+0.2	+1.0

- amount too small to be expressed.

Divestitures prevalent

In the early 1990s, a considerable proportion of merger and acquisition transactions were divestitures or spin-offs, as many enterprises reportedly divested corporations to concentrate on core business activities. In 1992 and 1993 combined, divestitures accounted for \$22.6 billion out of \$61.2 billion, or over one-third of total activity, as measured by corporate revenues.

Aggregate merger and acquisition activity and divestitures, by residence of transactors

	1991	1992	1993
\$ billions			
Total activity			
Assets			
Purely Canadian	12.5	25.0	49.8
Foreign involvement	9.9	24.3	11.7
Total	22.4	49.2	61.5
Revenue			
Purely Canadian	4.8	14.8	24.0
Foreign involvement	10.2	14.7	7.6
Total	14.9	29.5	31.7
Divestitures			
Assets			
Purely Canadian	..	8.4	16.3
Foreign involvement	..	8.3	2.5
Total	..	16.7	18.7
Revenue			
Purely Canadian	..	4.8	11.7
Foreign involvement	..	4.6	1.6
Total	..	9.3	13.3

.. figures not available.

Decreases in interest rates and robust equity markets in 1991 and 1992 provided the opportunity for businesses to finance takeovers through new share issues, and to sell off non-central businesses to the public. By the end of 1992, foreign enterprises operating in Canada had passed through a restructuring phase while Canadian enterprises were still actively restructuring.

CALURA—Corporations, aspects of business organization: mergers and acquisitions 1991-1993, (61-221, \$25) is available today. This publication is

the second in a series of three relating to the *Corporations and Labour Unions Returns Act (CALURA)—part 1, corporations*. The series can be ordered under catalogue number 10-020 (\$65). See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Janice McMechan (613-951-6904), Industrial Organization and Finance Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Telephone statistics

June 1994

Canada's 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of \$1,177.6 million in June 1994, up 2.4% from June 1993.

Operating expenses were \$866.3 million, up 0.8% from June 1993. Net operating revenue totalled \$311.3 million, an increase of 7.0% from June 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

The June 1994 issue of *Telephone statistics* (56-002, \$9/\$90) will be released shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Electric lamps

July 1994

Light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 18,831,000 light bulbs and tubes in July 1994, an increase of 10.1% from the 17,100,000 a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales at the end of July 1994 totalled 162,799,000 light bulbs and tubes, an increase of 12.6% from the 144,610,000 a year earlier.

The July 1994 issue of *Electric lamps* (43-009, \$6/\$60) will be available at a later date.

For further information on this release, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATION RELEASED

CALURA—Corporations, aspects of business organization: mergers and acquisitions, 1991-93. Catalogue number 61-221
(Canada: \$25; United States: US\$30; other countries: US\$35).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.



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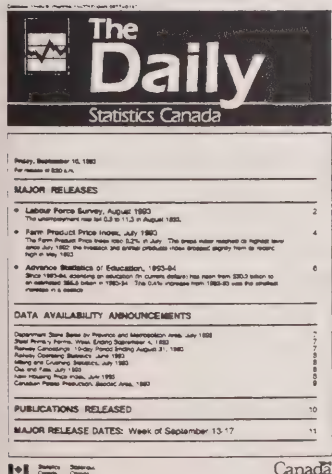
Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: \$175; United States: US\$210; other countries: US\$245.)

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-H, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

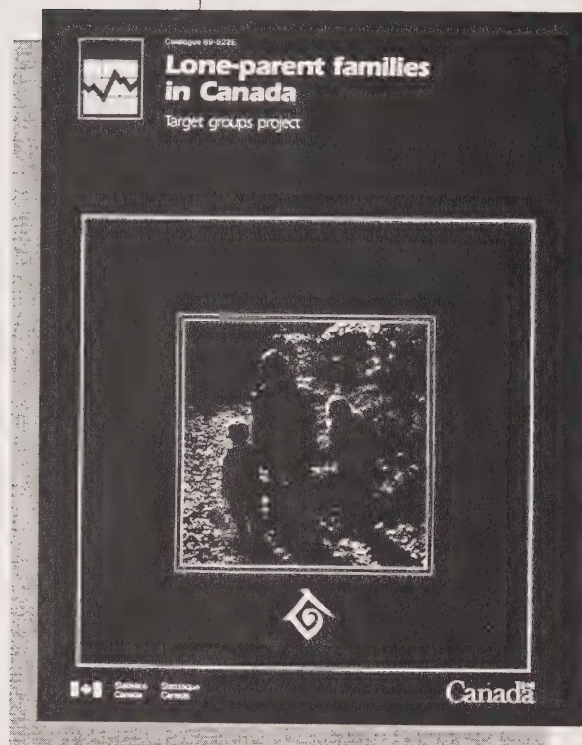
Editor: Mary Beth Lozinski (613-951-1092)

Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

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Lone-parent families in Canada



Life in lone-parent families

The structure of family living in Canada has changed dramatically in the last several decades. The growing number of lone-parent families has been one of the most profound developments. In fact, by 1991, there were almost one million lone-parent families, representing one of every five families with children. As well, women make up the vast majority of lone parents.

Lone-parent families in Canada reports on why this situation is so important. And it reveals that many lone-parent families, especially those headed by women, are economically disadvantaged. For example, as many as three out of five of these families have incomes below Statistics Canada's Low Income Cut-offs.

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- demographic and family status
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- income
- housing and household amenities

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, August 17, 1994

For release at 8:30 a.m.



MAJOR RELEASES

- **Monthly survey of manufacturing, June 1994** 2
Manufacturers continued to report strong growth in shipments with a gain of 1.0% to \$28.7 billion in June, the fourth increase in a row. Large orders received since late 1993 totalling more than \$3 billion stimulated this increased activity.
- **Families, 1992** 5
In 1992, the national median income for husband-wife families was \$47,500, up only 0.6% from the previous year. Meanwhile, the median income of lone-parent families rose 3.3% to \$21,700.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

- Shipments of rolled steel, June 1994 7
- Plastic film and bags, second quarter 1994 7

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 8

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If you have any questions or comments, contact Michael Thoen (613-951-1208, thoemic@statcan.ca), Dissemination Division.

MAJOR RELEASES

Monthly survey of manufacturing

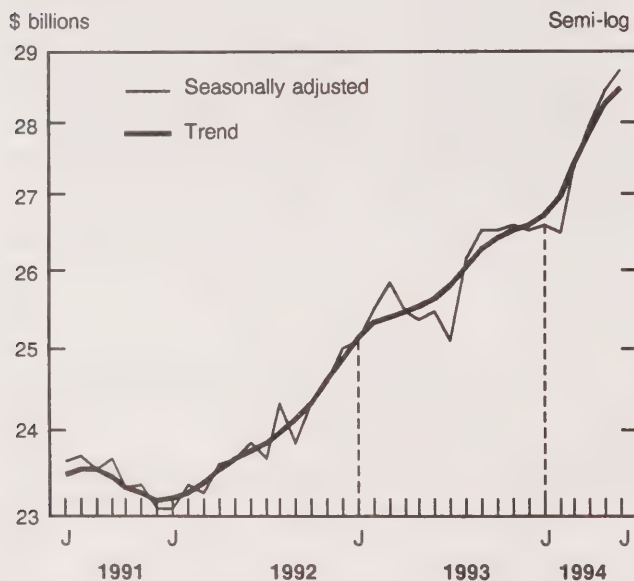
June 1994

The seasonally adjusted value of shipments rose 1.0% to \$28.7 billion as manufacturers boosted output for the fourth month in a row. As in the previous three months, the June increase was widespread. Manufacturers in 15 of the 22 major groups (accounting for 72% of total shipments) reported an increase in shipments.

The backlog of unfilled orders, which will contribute to future shipments unless orders are cancelled, declined a marginal 0.2% to \$31.2 billion. This was the second consecutive small decline, following five months of solid growth in which the order backlog increased by \$3.3 billion.

New orders for June climbed 1.1%, indicative of the strong demand across industries.

Shipments



Shipments momentum continues

Transportation equipment remained at the forefront of the advance in manufacturers' shipments in June, up 2.1% or \$122 million. The potential for future shipments bodes well as auto manufacturers were still not at the level of production capacity required to meet outstanding demand (especially from the United States) for several new models. Solid performances were also evident in the primary metals industry (+3.9%), which was driven by the surging auto industry. Primary metal product prices, which increased 2.5% as reported by the Industrial product price index of July 27th, also contributed to the increase.

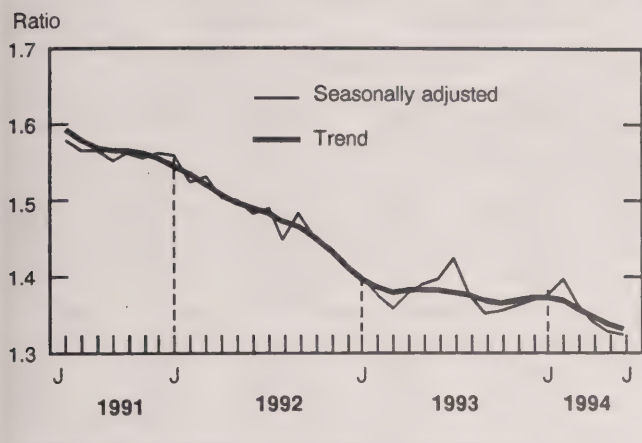
Strength in shipments was also evident in the paper and allied products industry (+3.5%), and in the electrical and electronic products industry (+3.1%). Several of the major electrical and electronics manufacturers reported booming demand in June, particularly in export markets. They also introduced new product lines and increased production. This optimism was also evident in the machinery industry (+1.7%), where extended production shifts were reported. These extended shifts support Statistics Canada data indicating manufacturing employment was little changed for June, although hours worked by existing employees continued to increase.

The value of shipments for the first six months of 1994 was \$165.5 billion, 8.5% higher than the same period in 1993.

Inventory levels continue to rise

With the exception of one month, the value of inventories (owned) has risen continuously over the past 15 months, reaching \$37.9 billion in June. Despite this increase in inventories, the inventory to shipments ratio has fallen (with some monthly fluctuations) from 1.38 to 1.32 as the increase in shipments has generally outpaced the increase in inventories. The Business conditions survey recently reported that manufacturers, encouraged by a strong order backlog, expressed a record level of satisfaction with the current high level of finished product inventory.

Inventory to shipment ratio



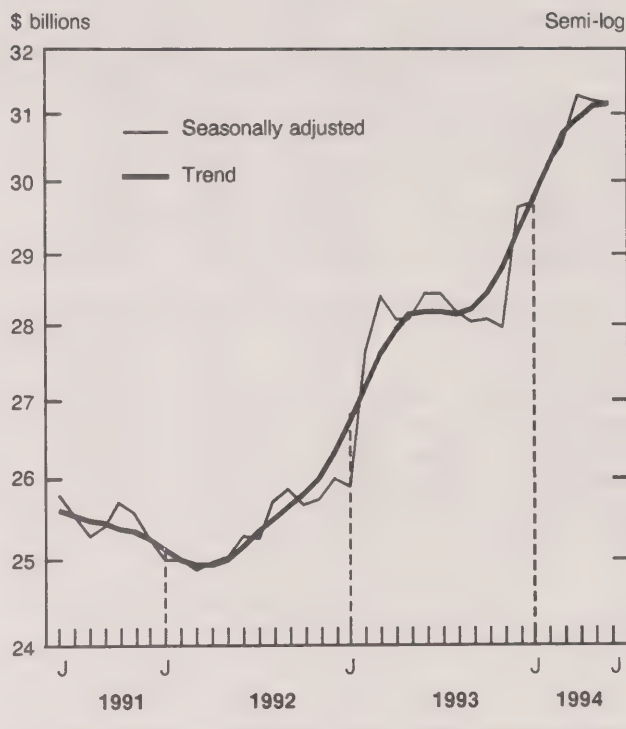
Unfilled orders dip slightly while new orders are robust

The backlog of unfilled orders declined a slight 0.2% to \$31.2 billion. The largest declines in dollar terms from the previous month were in the electrical and electronic products industry (-2.4%) and in the fabricated metal products industry (-3.3%).

Unfilled orders are a stock of orders which will contribute to future shipments, assuming that orders are not cancelled.

New orders are defined as the sum of shipments for the current month (i.e., orders received this month and shipped within the same month) plus the change in unfilled orders.

Unfilled orders



With some monthly variations, new orders have risen over the past year. In June, new orders increased 1.1% to \$28.7 billion. In dollar terms, this was particularly evident in the transportation equipment industry (+2.9%), primary metals industry (+5.9%) and the machinery industry (+6.6%).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9580.

The June 1994 issue of *Monthly survey of manufacturing* (31-001, \$19/\$190) will be available shortly.

Data for shipments by province in greater detail than normally published may be available on request. For further information, contact Mark Marcogliese (613-951-9834) Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section, Industry Division. □

Shipments, inventories and orders in all manufacturing industries

Period	Shipments		Inventories		Unfilled orders		New orders		Inventories to shipments ratio
	\$ millions	% change	\$ millions	% change	\$ millions	% change	\$ millions	% change	
seasonally adjusted									
June 1993	25,433	0.4	35,434	0.8	28,412	1.2	25,763	1.8	1.39
July 1993	25,077	-1.4	35,695	0.7	28,434	0.1	25,100	-2.6	1.42
August 1993	26,116	4.1	35,838	0.4	28,159	-1.0	25,841	3.0	1.37
September 1993	26,513	1.5	35,765	-0.2	28,050	-0.4	26,404	2.2	1.35
October 1993	26,514	0.0	35,872	0.3	28,069	0.1	26,532	0.5	1.35
November 1993	26,569	0.2	36,121	0.7	27,981	-0.3	26,481	-0.2	1.36
December 1993	26,510	-0.2	36,247	0.3	29,646	6.0	28,175	6.4	1.37
January 1994	26,582	0.3	36,523	0.8	29,745	0.3	26,681	-5.3	1.37
February 1994	26,457	-0.5	36,866	0.9	30,283	1.8	26,995	1.2	1.39
March 1994	27,365	3.4	37,246	1.0	30,535	0.8	27,617	2.3	1.36
April 1994	27,951	2.1	37,390	0.4	31,287	2.5	28,703	3.9	1.34
May 1994	28,427	1.7	37,657	0.7	31,226	-0.2	28,366	-1.2	1.32
June 1994	28,715	1.0	37,890	0.6	31,178	-0.2	28,667	1.1	1.32

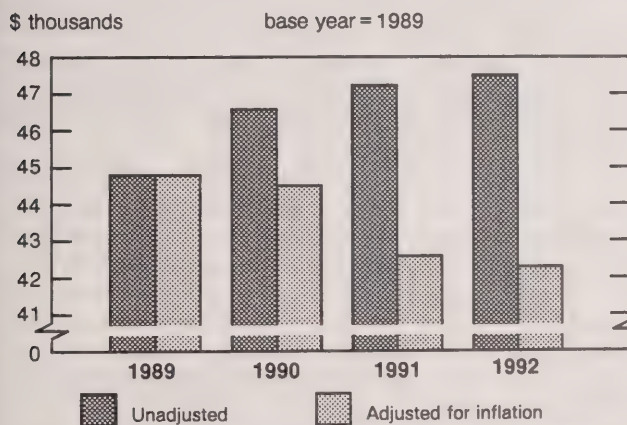
Families

1992

Husband-wife families, including married couples and those living common-law, reported virtually no improvement in income in 1992, while lone-parent families fared somewhat better.

The national median income for husband-wife families in 1992 was \$47,500, up only 0.6% from \$47,200 in 1991. The median income of lone-parent families rose 3.3% to \$21,700.

Median total income of husband-wife families



The slight increase for husband-wife families could have simply been the result of a change in the definition of "family income", which was expanded to include, for the first time, the income of non-filing spouses. Had it not been for the broader definition, husband-wife median income may not have changed.

The Ottawa suburb of Rockcliffe recorded the highest median income in both categories—\$131,800 for husband-wife families and \$76,100 among those with lone parents. The median is the middle point at which half the families have incomes higher, and half lower.

Nationally, women contributed more to family income than did husbands in 23.9% of families with positive employment income, up slightly from 22.6% in 1991 and 21.0% in 1990.

Husband-wife families with two children had the highest median total income, even higher than those with no children.

Note to users

The source of the data produced by the Small Area and Administrative Data Division is the T1 tax form from Revenue Canada. Income of non-filing spouses is calculated based on information obtained from the filing spouse's T1.

Husband-wife families include common-law spouses.

Children in husband-wife and lone parent families are taxfilers or imputed persons, with no spouse or child of their own.

Census Metropolitan Area (CMA): Area with a population of 100,000 or more.

Atlantic husband-wife families below national median

Husband-wife families in Atlantic Canada reported median total income among the lowest in the country in 1992. The median income rose in all provinces and territories, except in Newfoundland and Alberta where it was unchanged, and in Northwest Territories, where it fell by \$2,900 to \$60,700. Median family incomes in the other three Atlantic provinces were well below the national median of \$47,500.

In total, husband-wife families in only five provinces and territories—Ontario, Alberta, British Columbia, and the Yukon and Northwest Territories—had median total incomes higher than the national level.

Husband-wife families living in the Northwest Territories had the highest median family income (\$60,700), followed by those in the Yukon at \$59,700. Ontario was the highest province at \$52,100.

More than two-thirds (67.7%) of husband-wife families with positive employment income across Canada were dual-earner families, and in 23.9% of the 1992 cases, wives contributed more to family income than did husbands. Yukon Territories had the highest proportion of wives contributing more than their husbands to family income (28.7%), while New Brunswick had the lowest proportion (22.0%).

Employment income includes salaries, wages, commissions and income from self-employment. Families whose husband-wife employment income was greater than zero were included in this calculation. In addition, neither spouse would have reported negative employment income.

Median total income by family type
1992

	Husband-wife	Lone-parent
	\$	\$
Canada	47,500	21,700
Newfoundland	36,900	16,000
Prince Edward Island	40,600	20,500
Nova Scotia	42,800	17,900
New Brunswick	41,200	16,500
Quebec	43,900	21,300
Ontario	52,100	24,000
Manitoba	43,700	19,200
Saskatchewan	41,500	17,600
Alberta	49,700	20,600
British Columbia	49,000	21,500
Northwest Territories	60,700	17,400
Yukon	59,700	23,700

The Ottawa suburb of Rockcliffe recorded the highest median total income for husband-wife families (\$131,800), followed by the mining community of Polaris in the Northwest Territories at \$111,900.

In terms of census metropolitan areas—those with populations of more than 100,000—husband-wife families in the Ontario portion of Ottawa-Hull had the highest median total income (\$62,900).

Cities and towns with the highest median total income
1992

	Median total income
	\$
Husband-wife families (including common-law families)	
Rockcliffe, Ontario	131,800
Polaris, Northwest Territories	111,900
Brisay, Quebec	98,500
Laforge, Quebec	98,400
Nanisivik, Northwest Territories	96,800
Westmount, Quebec	96,800
Lone-parent families	
Rockcliffe, Ontario	76,100
Fermont, Quebec	50,300
Baie D'Urfe, Quebec	48,200
Radisson, Quebec	47,600
Beaumont, Quebec	47,000

Lone-parent family income highest in Ontario

Lone-parent families in all 12 provinces and territories reported increases in median total income in 1992. But single parents in only two—Ontario and the Yukon—had median income that was above the national median of \$21,700.

Single-parent families living in Ontario reported the nation's highest median total income in 1992 at \$24,000, up marginally from \$23,900 in 1991. They were followed closely by single parents in the Yukon at \$23,700, an 11.8% increase.

Newfoundland single parents reported a 6.0% increase in median income to \$16,000, but they were still lowest in the nation.

Lone-parent families in four Quebec municipalities dominated the list of top five municipalities with the highest median incomes, even though Rockcliffe, Ontario, came in first at \$76,100. Single parents in Fermont, Quebec, had the nation's second highest median (\$50,300).

In 1992, unemployment insurance benefits represented only 4.3% of total income for lone-parent families. Lone-parent families are more dependent on other transfer payments such as social assistance.

After wages, salaries and commissions, which represent 58.7% of total income, the second largest contributor to lone-parent family income was non-taxable income/provincial tax credits (13.8%). These include social assistance payments, workers' compensation payments, guaranteed income supplements, spouses' allowances, provincial refundable tax credits and part of child benefit payments.

Over 80% of children live in husband-wife families

Over 80% of children live in husband-wife families. The rest belong to lone-parent families. More than 36% of lone-parents are under the age of 35 and 13.8% of all lone parents have three children or more.

In 1992, 42.1% of husband-wife families did not have any children, while 12.5% had three children or more. Families with two children had the highest median total incomes, (\$56,000), even higher than those with no children (\$38,800).

For more information on this release, contact Client Services (613-951-9720, fax: 613-951-4745), Small Area and Administrative Data Division.

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Pulpwood and wood residue statistics, June 1994.

Catalogue number 25-001

(Canada: \$7/\$70; United States: US\$9/US\$84; other countries: US\$10/US\$98).

Oils and fats, June 1994.

Catalogue number 32-006

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Particleboard, waferboard and fibreboard, June 1994.

Catalogue number 36-003

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Factory sales of electric storage batteries, June 1994.

Catalogue number 43-005

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Touriscope - International travel: advance information, June 1994, vol. 10, no. 6.

Catalogue number 66-001P

(Canada: \$7/\$70; United States: US\$9/US\$84; other countries: US\$10/US\$98).

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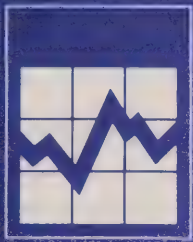
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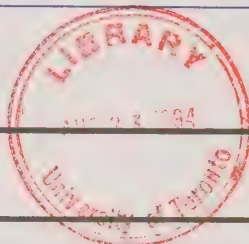


The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, August 18, 1994

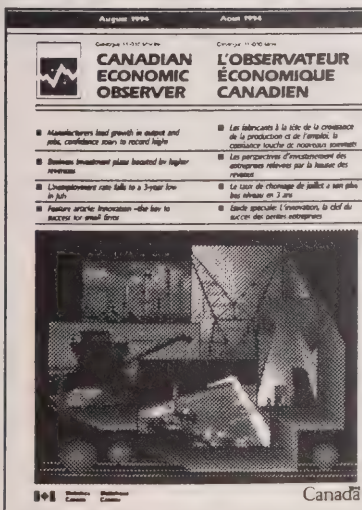
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MAJOR RELEASES

- **Canadian international merchandise trade, June 1994** 3
Double-digit export growth in many sectors boosted the merchandise trade surplus to \$1.1 billion in June.
- **Survey on smoking in Canada, Spring 1994** 7
Thirty-one percent of adults currently smoke cigarettes, the same proportion estimated in 1991 by Statistics Canada's General social survey.
- **Farm cash receipts, January to June 1994** 8
Farm cash receipts for January to June 1994 were \$12.4 billion, 2.1% higher than the previous record of \$12.2 billion for the same period in 1993. A strong rise in crop receipts, along with a moderate increase in livestock receipts, offset a sharp decline in program payments.

(continued on page 2)



Canadian economic observer

August 1994

The August issue of *Canadian economic observer*, Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, presents a monthly summary of the economy, major economic events in July and a feature article on innovation—the key to success for small firms. A statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces and the major industrial nations.

The August 1994 issue of *Canadian economic observer* (11-010, \$22/\$220) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact Cindy Bloskie (613-951-3634), Current Analysis Group.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Department store sales advance release, July 1994	10
Retail chain and department stores, 1992	10
Export and import price indexes, June 1994	10
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Steel primary forms, week ending August 13, 1994	11
Short-term debt of local governments, June 30, 1994	11
Stocks of frozen poultry meat, August 1, 1994	11

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

12

MAJOR RELEASES

Canadian international merchandise trade

June 1994

Exports on a balance of payments basis increased by \$1.4 billion in June, to a record \$18.2 billion. Exports increased across the board, with the greatest strength coming from industrial goods, agricultural products and automotive products.

On a balance of payments basis, imports advanced by \$440 million, reaching a record level of \$17.1 billion. Increased imports of energy products, as well as machinery and equipment and industrial goods, contributed most to the overall gain.

Canada's merchandise trade surplus grew to \$1.1 billion in June, rising from a revised \$179 million in May. The trade surplus with the United States increased by \$413 million to a level of \$2.3 billion. There were trade deficits with all other principal trading areas except Japan, where high exports of fish, wheat, and canola helped push the monthly surplus to a four-year high. The second quarter trade balance totalled \$2.2 billion.

Commodity detail (customs basis)

Exports advance solidly across commodity groupings

Exports in all commodity sectors set records in June, with many experiencing double-digit growth. Higher exports reflected continued vitality in the U.S. economy, and a low valued Canadian dollar, averaging US72 cents during the month. Growth was greatest in industrial goods and materials (+\$403 million), agricultural and fishing products (+\$335 million), and automotive products (+\$304 million), but the remaining sectors also showed strong increases. Canadian exports grew 9.3% in the second quarter of 1994, with the majority of the increase coming in June.

About a quarter of June's export growth came from industrial goods and materials, where strength in metals and metal ores (+\$259 million) as well as chemicals, plastics and fertilizers (+\$110 million) contributed most to the expansion. Canadian manufacturers of primary and fabricated metal products also reported increased shipments in June.

Note to users

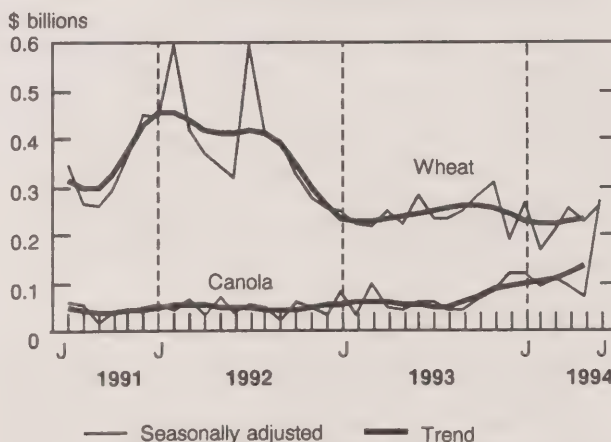
Merchandise trade statistics are provided on both a customs and a balance of payments (BOP) basis at the level of total exports and total imports. The trade balance (surplus or deficit) is published by principal trading area and at the total level on a balance of payments basis only. Detailed commodity and geographic information is presented on a customs basis only, although the equivalent BOP commodity detail can be obtained from CANSIM.

Analysts interested in specific commodity flows or geographic detail are encouraged to use the customs basis information.

Those interested in macroeconomic issues should use the BOP figures, along with the rest of the current account, which includes services transactions, investment income and transfers.

Rising canola exports (up \$198 million) helped push agricultural and fishing products to a new record in June. This increase was expected, as Canadian farmers opted to displace a portion of this year's wheat crop in favour of the highly marketable canola. Exports of canola increased to all major trading partners. Wheat exports, up \$36 million in June, remain 6% below their level one year ago.

Exports of agricultural products



Growing demand for autos south of the border was reflected in Canadian exports of automotive products in June, especially mini-vans. Car and truck

exports were up \$215 million and \$68 million respectively, while parts advanced \$21 million. The number of vehicles produced in Canada also increased in June. On average, 90% of these are exported.

All components of the energy products sector moved ahead solidly in June. The largest increases were for coal (+\$88 million), natural gas (+\$76 million) and crude petroleum (+\$59 million).

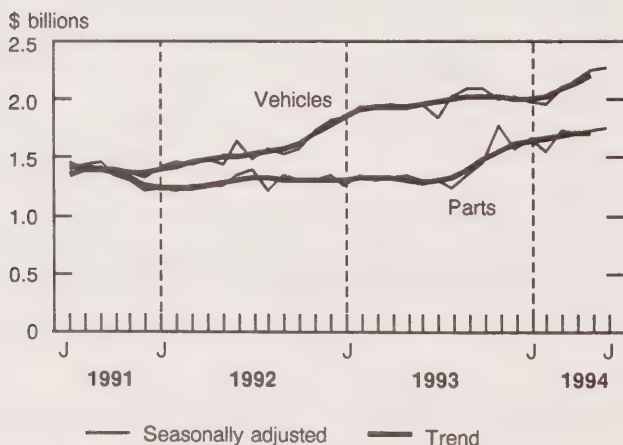
Except for declines in agricultural machinery and aircraft, overall growth in the machinery and equipment sector more than made up for ground lost in May, as many components set new monthly records. Increases resulted from price as well as volume growth.

Lumber continued to buttress forestry products exports, despite an accumulation of inventories in U.S. lumber yards and a slowdown in new home construction.

Imports grow to new record in June

More than three quarters of import growth in June was concentrated in three sectors: energy products (+\$216 million), industrial goods and materials (+\$119 million) and machinery and equipment (+\$105 million). Overall growth in imports for the second quarter stood at 7%, reflecting an increase in business investment intentions over the same period.

Imports of automotive products



Revisions

In accordance with the revision policy of the International Trade Division, revisions are made in each month of the current year to correct classification anomalies, to show changes due to seasonal adjustment, to include information from late documents, and in the case of energy, to reflect the difference between original estimates and actual figures.

May's imports were revised downward by \$379 million, with much of the change concentrated in machinery and equipment (-\$133 million), mainly industrial. Automotive exports were reduced by \$51 million, with a \$31 million revision to parts. Industrial goods also contributed to the downward revision (-\$16 million).

Exports for May were revised upwards by \$116 million. Major upward revisions included an additional \$66 million to machinery and equipment, \$54 million to lumber and sawmill products, and \$28 million to automotive products (trucks and parts). Some major downward revisions included: \$33 million off natural gas exports, and \$86 million from industrial goods, mainly metals and alloys.

As a result of these revisions to imports and exports, the merchandise trade balance for May was revised from a deficit of \$315 million to a surplus of \$179 million.

Nearly all the growth in energy products in June came from crude petroleum, up \$214 million. Coal and related products moved ahead \$9 million, while imports of refined petroleum were down \$7 million.

In the case of industrial goods and materials, most of the monthly advance came from chemicals and plastics (+\$60 million) and metals and ores (+\$58 million), including non-ferrous metals and steel products.

Much of the gain in machinery and equipment imports in June came from aircraft, engines and parts (+\$72 million), as well as industrial and agricultural machinery (+\$34 million). Imports of aircraft still remain 56% below their most recent peak in January 1988.

Automotive product imports were up \$16 million in June, despite a \$20 million drop in car imports. Imports of trucks were up \$24 million. Auto parts imports grew \$12 million, reflecting increased auto production in Canada. The decline in car imports was likely a result of lower than expected auto sales in Canada during the second quarter.

Underlying trends

Exports continue to trend upward in major sectors

Following a lull in the fourth quarter of 1993, exports have trended upward so far this year.

To a large extent, the automotive sector has driven the trend for exports. Growth in this trend was negative in the fall, largely as a result of plant shutdowns for retooling, but it has since been positive. Light motor vehicle exports, which influence the sector most, have trended upward by nearly 7% a month during the second quarter of 1994.

Machinery and equipment exports have been trending upward now for 2½ years. Growth in the trend has been decelerating over the first half of 1994, with major influences provided by industrial and agricultural machinery, aircraft, engines and parts, and other machinery.

Following a period of accelerating growth in the first quarter, the trend for industrial goods has begun to slow. Metals and alloys, the largest component of the sector, have been losing steam all year, exhibiting very little growth in recent periods.

Imports continue to trend upward

Following a slight lull in the fourth quarter of 1993, imports have trended upward in 1994.

The machinery and equipment sector has had the greatest influence on the pattern of overall import growth in 1994. Most groupings within the sector have shown increases, the only exception being agricultural machinery.

Automotive products have trended upward so far in 1994. The trend for vehicle imports continues to

increase in response to growing Canadian sales. Following a decline last winter, automotive parts have made a substantial recovery in 1994, in line with increased assembly rates.

Most major components of the industrial goods and materials sector have been trending upward for at least two years. There is no indication this pattern will be interrupted.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3611-3616, 3618-3629, 3651, 3685-3713, 3718-3720, 3887-3913.

This release contains a summary of the merchandise trade data which will be available next week in *Canadian international merchandise trade* (65-001, \$19/\$182). The publication will include tables of commodity and country detail on a customs basis.

For more timely receipt of the merchandise trade data, a fax service is available on the morning of release.

Current account data, which incorporate merchandise trade statistics, services transactions, investment income and transfers, are available on a quarterly basis in *Canada's balance of international payments* (67-001, \$30/\$120).

For further information, contact Robert Gordon (613-951-9647), Marketing and Client Services Section, International Trade Division. □

Merchandise trade of Canada

	April 1994	May 1994	June 1994	April to May 1994	May to June 1994	January to June		June 1993 to June 1994	
						1993	1994	1993 to 1994	
seasonally adjusted in \$ current									
	\$ millions			% change		\$ millions		% change	
Balance of payments basis									
Exports									
United States	14,005	14,182	14,929	1.3	5.3	69,980	82,708	18.2	26.2
Other countries	3,016	2,661	3,289	-11.8	23.6	17,898	17,627	-1.5	5.2
Total	17,021	16,843	18,218	-1.0	8.2	87,877	100,335	14.2	21.8
Imports									
United States	12,014	12,258	12,593	2.0	2.7	60,360	71,074	17.8	23.3
Other countries	4,075	4,406	4,511	8.1	2.4	22,640	25,037	10.6	16.0
Total	16,089	16,664	17,104	3.6	2.6	83,000	96,112	15.8	21.3
Balance									
United States	1,991	1,924	2,337	...	...	9,620	11,634	...	...
Other countries	-1,059	-1,745	-1,223	...	...	-4,743	-7,410	...	...
Total	931	179	1,114	...	...	4,877	4,223	...	...
Balance of payments adjustments*									
Exports									
United States	-616	-654	-512	...	...	-2,581	-3,276	...	...
Other countries	-66	47	-292	...	...	-471	-749	...	...
Total	-681	-607	-805	...	...	-3,053	-4,025	...	...
Imports									
United States	1,116	1,218	1,332	...	...	5,550	7,012	...	...
Other countries	-1,029	-1,014	-1,256	...	...	-4,708	-6,234	...	...
Total	87	203	76	...	...	843	778	...	...
Customs basis									
Exports									
Agricultural and fishing products	1,350	1,282	1,617	-5.1	26.1	7,469	8,082	8.2	19.1
Energy products	1,753	1,678	1,929	-4.3	14.9	9,579	10,459	9.2	10.6
Forestry products	2,375	2,403	2,537	1.2	5.6	12,626	14,217	12.6	23.4
Industrial goods and materials	3,072	2,884	3,287	-6.1	14.0	15,878	18,128	14.2	21.6
Machinery and equipment	3,410	3,303	3,445	-3.1	4.3	16,195	19,880	22.8	22.7
Automotive products	4,567	4,657	4,961	2.0	6.5	23,552	26,538	12.7	25.5
Other consumer goods	452	455	472	0.7	3.7	2,155	2,695	25.1	27.3
Special transactions trade	723	787	776	9.0	-1.5	3,476	4,360	25.4	30.1
Total	17,702	17,450	19,023	-1.4	9.0	90,930	104,360	14.8	22.0
Imports									
Agricultural and fishing products	968	1,012	1,034	4.5	2.2	5,415	5,862	8.3	12.0
Energy products	634	506	722	-20.3	42.8	3,760	3,489	-7.2	-0.6
Forestry products	138	147	149	6.0	1.9	762	839	10.1	19.0
Industrial goods and materials	2,999	3,092	3,211	3.1	3.9	15,341	17,952	17.0	19.4
Machinery and equipment	5,133	5,345	5,450	4.1	2.0	25,140	30,581	21.6	28.3
Automotive products	3,850	3,994	4,010	3.7	0.4	19,359	22,811	17.8	23.5
Other consumer goods	1,874	1,931	1,953	3.0	1.2	10,339	11,256	8.9	10.1
Special transactions trade	405	435	498	7.4	14.5	2,040	2,543	24.7	43.4
Total	16,002	16,460	17,028	2.9	3.4	82,158	95,334	16.0	20.9

* Adjustments are applied to the customs basis data.

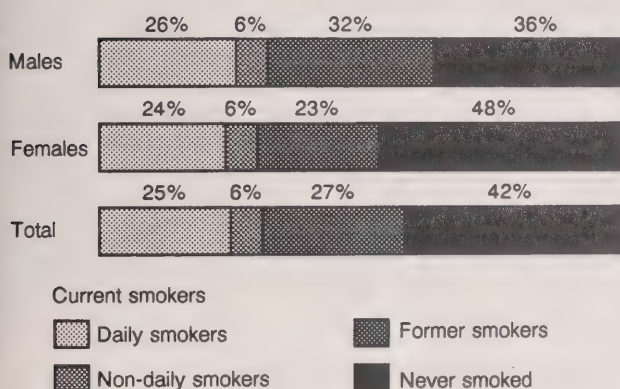
... Figures not appropriate or not applicable.

Survey on smoking in Canada

Spring 1994 (cycle 1)

Thirty-one percent of adults currently smoke cigarettes, the same proportion estimated in 1991 by Statistics Canada's General social survey. Of these current smokers, 25% smoke every day, while the remaining 6% are non-daily or "occasional" smokers.

Smoking status of persons aged 15 and over



Men are more likely than women to have smoked. Sixty-four percent of men are current or former smokers, compared with 52% of women. Men are also more likely than women to have "butted out". In fact, 50% of the men who ever smoked have quit, while only 44% of women who ever smoked have quit. Of all adults who are current smokers, almost three quarters have tried to quit at least once.

Among young people aged 15 to 19, more women (29%) than men (26%) are current smokers. The reverse is true for all other age groups. The 20 to 24 age group has the highest proportion of current smokers in the entire population: 38% of women and 41% of men aged 20 to 24 are current smokers. Subsequent cycles of this survey will allow analysis of trends in smoking rates and changes in amount smoked.

Note to users

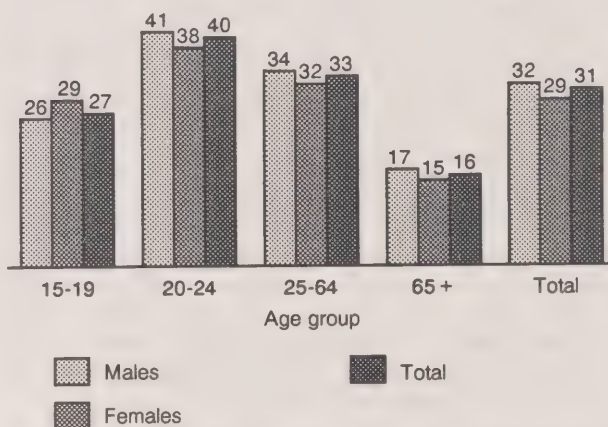
Health Canada has commissioned Statistics Canada to conduct the survey on smoking in Canada, a new survey to measure changes in smoking patterns. The survey is an initiative of the federal "Tobacco demand reduction strategy" which was announced on February 8, 1994.

The survey's first cycle was conducted in April and May 1994. It will be repeated quarterly over the next year. Each quarter the same respondents will be asked questions about smoking. This will allow, for the first time on a national level, analysis of changes in smoking habits of Canadians.

The representative sample of about 15,800 respondents from across Canada was selected from a random sample of phone numbers. Interviewed over the phone, respondents were asked about their current smoking habits and smoking history. Data on other characteristics such as age, sex, marital status and household income were also collected.

Smoking prevalence by age group and sex

Current smokers(%)



For further information, contact Lecily Hunter (613-951-0597), Special Surveys Division. For analytical highlights or related information, contact Health Canada (613-952-2991, fax: 613-952-7266). Media should call Health Canada at 613-957-1803.

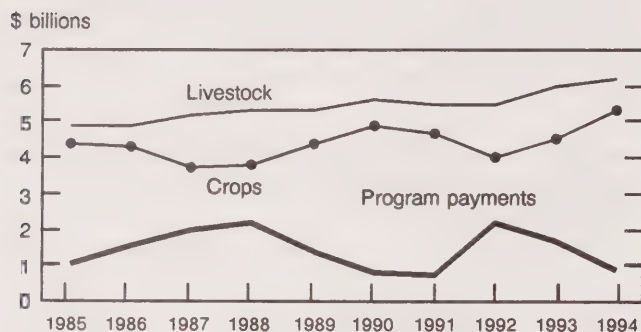
A microdata file is available to allow more detailed analysis of the survey data. To order the microdata file, contact Michael Sivy (613-951-4598 or 1-800-461-9050), Special Surveys Division. ■

Farm cash receipts

January to June 1994

Farm cash receipts for January to June 1994 were \$12.4 billion, 2.1% higher than the previous record of \$12.2 billion for the same period in 1993. Crop receipts reached \$5.3 billion, a 19% increase, while livestock receipts rose 2.9% to \$6.2 billion. These increases offset a sharp (-46%) drop in program payments, which fell to \$897 million from \$1.7 billion.

Farm cash receipts



Receipts from the market—the sum of crops and livestock receipts—were \$11.5 billion in the first six months of 1994, 9.7% above the previous high of \$10.5 billion in 1993. The strong increase in the contribution of market receipts to total receipts is encouraging for farmers. During the past 10 years farmers have received substantial support from program payments to compensate for adverse growing and market conditions.

Crop receipts rose 19%

Crop receipts for January to June 1994 were \$5.3 billion, a 19% increase from the year-earlier \$4.5 billion. Receipts for canola, potatoes and soybeans all reached new highs. Together with increases in corn and tobacco receipts, crop receipts rose to their highest level since 1981.

Canola receipts for the first two quarters of 1994 were \$746 million, nearly double the year-earlier \$390 million and well above the previous record of \$478 million in 1989. Strong export demand and domestic crush from the record 1993 crop, coupled with the

Note to users

Farm cash receipts measure the gross returns to farmers in current dollars from the sale of all agricultural products except those associated with direct sales between farms in the same province. They also include Canadian Wheat Board and Ontario Wheat Producers' Marketing Board payments, deferred grain receipts and direct payments to farmers from various federal, provincial and municipal programs.

highest prices since 1985, resulted in record farm deliveries of 2.2 million metric tonnes. Potato receipts rose 59% to \$268 million. Prices posted a 79% increase in response to smaller 1993 harvests in Canada and the U.S., and stronger demand for processed potato products.

Corn and soybean receipts increased \$85 million and \$48 million, respectively. Higher prices reflected tighter supplies in the U.S. due to last summer's flooding, while deliveries in eastern Canada increased following improved growing conditions in 1993. Tobacco receipts jumped 41% to \$215 million as most of the large 1993 Ontario flue-cured tobacco crop was marketed in 1994.

Livestock receipts rose slightly

Livestock and animal product receipts for January to June 1994 were \$6.2 billion, 2.9% higher than the previous year's record \$6.0 billion. Increases in receipts for most categories of livestock and products, particularly dairy and hogs, offset a drop in cattle receipts.

Dairy receipts for the first six months of 1994 were \$1.7 billion, an 8.3% increase from the previous year. Prices rose 4.7% while quantities delivered showed a 3.4% increase. Market sharing quotas have been increased twice since August 1993 because of low butter stocks and reduced milk production in Ontario last summer.

Hog receipts reached a record \$1.1 billion, 10% higher than the year-earlier \$989 million. The increase resulted from a 9.4% rise in slaughter prices, as marketings remained stable. Prices were supported by lower than expected U.S. marketings, due to the cold winter in the American Midwest, and the lower value of the Canadian dollar.

Cattle receipts fell 5.5% to \$2.1 billion from \$2.3 billion a year earlier. Live exports were 466,000 head, 34% below the previous year's 709,000 head. This continued a trend that started last fall, when stronger domestic prices related to the expansion of the cattle herd began to reduce international exports.

Program payments fell sharply

Program payments for January to June 1994 were \$897 million, a 46% drop from the previous year's \$1.7 billion. Lower gross revenue insurance plan (GRIP) and crop insurance payments accounted for most of the decrease. Payments from provincial income stabilization plans and the net income stabilization account (NISA) recorded smaller declines.

GRIP payments were \$392 million for the first six months of 1994, less than half the year-earlier \$805 million. Agriculture and Agri-food Canada expect payments for the 1993/94 crop year to be about \$800 million compared to \$1.4 billion for the previous crop year. The reduction in payments reflects higher market prices for the 1993/94 cereal and oilseed crops and slightly lower support levels of revenue per acre.

Crop insurance payments were \$219 million, a drop of \$201 million from the previous year. This decline resulted from the general improvement in growing and harvesting conditions across the country in 1993.

Total cash receipts from farming operations

	January to June 1993	January to June 1994	January- June 1993 to January- June 1994
	\$ millions		% change
Canada	12,162.5	12,414.8	2.1
Newfoundland	31.2	30.6	-1.8
Prince Edward Island	107.5	159.1	47.9
Nova Scotia	138.1	144.4	4.5
New Brunswick	132.7	153.3	15.5
Quebec	1,915.8	2,064.6	7.8
Ontario	2,753.0	2,847.4	3.4
Manitoba	1,275.3	1,170.2	-8.2
Saskatchewan	2,477.6	2,331.6	-5.9
Alberta	2,624.3	2,775.7	5.8
British Columbia	707.0	737.9	4.4

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3582 to 3592.

Realized net farm income, which takes into account producers' operating expenses and depreciation charges, is published in *Agriculture economic statistics supplement* (10-603E, issue 94-001, \$25/\$50).

The January-June 1994 issue of *Farm cash receipts* (21-001, \$13/\$50) will be available the last week of August. See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact Ed Hamilton (613-951-8707) or Gwen Cromwell (613-951-2439), Agriculture Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Department store sales advance release

July 1994

In July, department store sales including concessions were \$947.9 million, up 0.7% from July 1993. Sales for the major department stores were \$473.7 million (-4.7%), while sales for the junior category were \$474.2 million (+6.6%).

Note: This advance release is a very preliminary indicator of data that will be published in the monthly department store sales by province and metropolitan area survey.

For further information, contact Diane Lake (613-951-9824), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Retail chain and department stores

1992

Retail chain organizations in Canada reported annual sales totalling \$58.5 billion in 1992, an increase of 2.2% over the 1991 level of \$57.2 billion.

In 1992, the number of chain organizations in Canada decreased by four to reach 1,104. The maximum number of chain outlets operating during the year decreased to 38,681 from 38,698^r (revised) stores.

All provinces recorded increases in chain store sales, except for Newfoundland (-0.5%), Nova Scotia (-2.1%), and New Brunswick (-0.4%). Sales increases range from 5.2% in British Columbia to 0.6% in Alberta.

Department store organizations reported sales of \$13.1 billion in 1992, a gain of 1.7%. The number of department store organizations decreased to 10, while the number of department store outlets remained unchanged at 922.

Additional information for 1992, including sales by industrial classes, floor area data and certain financial statistics are now available.

Retail chain and department stores, 1992 (63-210, \$37), is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact Diane Lake (613-951-9824), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Export and import price indexes

June 1994

Current- and fixed-weighted export and import price indexes (1986=100) on a balance of payments basis are now available. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to June 1994 for the five commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups.

Customs-based current- and fixed-weighted U.S. price indexes (1986=100) are also available. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to June 1994. Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 all-countries and U.S.-only SITC section indexes.

New indexes on a customs basis (listed for the five commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups) are now available on CANSIM.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3611-3616 and 3618-3629.

The June 1994 issue of *Canadian international merchandise trade* (65-001, \$19/\$182) will be available the last week of August 1994. See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact Denis Pilon (613-951-4808), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division. ■

Railway carloadings

Ten-day period ending July 31, 1994

The number of railway cars loaded in Canada during the 10-day period increased 7.9% from the year-earlier period; revenue-freight loaded increased 10.4% to 5.9 million tonnes.

Piggyback traffic tonnage, which is included in total carload traffic, increased 10.4% during the same period.

Tonnage of revenue-freight loaded as of July 31, 1994 increased 5.4% from the previous year.

Cumulative data for 1993 and 1994 have been revised.

For further information, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Steel primary forms

Week ending August 13, 1994 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending August 13, 1994 totalled 254 038 tonnes, down 4.8% from the week-earlier 266 896 tonnes and down 9.5% from the year-earlier 280 580 tonnes.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 8 434 137 tonnes, a 4.8% decrease from 8 858 578 tonnes for the same period in 1993.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Short-term debt of local governments

June 30, 1994

Estimates for the short term debt (treasury bills and other short-term paper) of local governments are now available, as are revised estimates for previous quarters.

For further information, contact Marlene Vollmer (613-951-1830), Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through custom and special tabulations. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division products or services, contact Jo-Anne Thibault, Data Dissemination and External Relations Co-ordinator (613-951-0767). ■

Stocks of frozen poultry meat

August 1, 1994

Preliminary August 1, 1994 and revised July 1, 1994 stocks of frozen poultry meat in cold storage are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

For further information on this release, contact Robert Plourde (613-951-8716), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

The Daily
Statistics Canada

Friday, September 16, 1992
For release at 9:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Labour Force Survey, August 1992** 2
The unemployment rate fell 0.3 to 11.3 in August 1992.
- **Farm Product Price Index, July 1992** 4
The Farm Product Price Index rose 0.2% in July. The index index reached its highest level since July 1982, the highest and annual percentage index dropped slightly from its record high in May 1992.
- **Advance Statistics of Education, 1992-94** 6
Since 1982-84, spending on education in Canada's schools has risen from \$20.0 billion to an estimated \$65.8 billion in 1992-94. The 24% increase from 1982-84 was the largest increase in a decade.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area, July 1992
Steel Reinforcing Bars, Week Ending September 4, 1992
Retail Sales, Consumer Goods, Retail Stores, August 21, 1992
Retail Sales, Consumer Goods, Retail Stores, July 1992
Mining and Quarrying, September, July 1992
Oil and Gas, July 1992
New Housing Price Index, July 1992
Canadian Price Production, Revised Area, 1992

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 10

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Canada

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

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Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian economic observer, August 1994.

Catalogue number 11-010

(Canada: \$22/\$220; United States: US\$27/US\$264; other countries: US\$31/US\$308).

Electric lamps (light bulbs and tubes), July 1994.

Catalogue number 43-009

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Shipments of plastic film and bags manufactured from resin, quarter ended June 30, 1994.

Catalogue number 47-007

(Canada: \$8/\$32; United States: US\$10/US\$39; other countries: US\$12/US\$45).

Railway carloadings, May 1994.

Catalogue number 52-001

(Canada: \$10/\$100; United States: US\$12/US\$120; other countries: US\$14/US\$140).

Railway operating statistics, December 1993.

Catalogue number 52-003

(Canada: \$12/\$120; United States: US\$15/US\$144; other countries: US\$17/US\$168).

Passenger bus and urban transit statistics, June 1994.

Catalogue number 53-003

(Canada: \$8/\$80; United States: US\$10/US\$96; other countries: US\$12/US\$112).

The consumer price index, July 1994.

Catalogue number 62-001

(Canada: \$10/\$100; United States: US\$10/US\$120; other countries: US\$14/US\$140).

Available at 7:00 a.m. on Friday, August 19th.

Retail chain and department stores, 1992.

Catalogue number 63-210

(Canada: \$37; United States: US\$45; other countries: US\$52).

Exports by commodity, May 1994.

Catalogue number 65-004

(Canada: \$60/\$600; United States: US\$72/US\$720; other countries: US\$84/US\$840).

Imports by commodity, May 1994.

Catalogue number 65-007

(Canada: \$60/\$600; United States: US\$72/US\$720; other countries: US\$84/US\$840).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.



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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, August 19, 1994

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- Consumer price index, July 1994** 3
 The price of the consumer basket of goods and services rose by 0.2% between July 1993 and July 1994. The same year-over-year rate of change was experienced in February, March and April. The CPI basket cost 0.2% less in May than it did in May 1993, and exactly the same in June as it did in June 1993.
- Retail trade, June 1994** 11
 Consumer spending on goods increased at a robust pace for a second consecutive month. Seasonally adjusted retail sales rose 1.2% to \$17.4 billion.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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Health Indicators

Fourth edition

Health indicators' fourth edition is made up of 56 indicators containing the most recent data available from a wide variety of national surveys and databases relating to health determinants, status, resources and resource utilization.

The database is intended to meet the requirements of health professionals and special interest groups, especially those developing and evaluating health policies and programs.

The package includes explanatory text, tables and charts as well as personal computer diskettes containing the database and software for data retrieval and analysis.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1001-1003, 1084-1097, 4263-4282 and tables 00060101-00060217.

For further information, contact Deidre Gillieson (613-951-1635, fax: 613-951-0792), Health Statistics Division.

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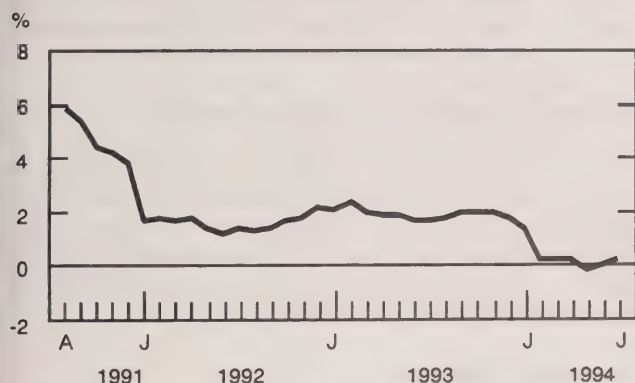
MAJOR RELEASES

Consumer price index

July 1994

The price of the consumer basket of goods and services rose by 0.2% between July 1993 and July 1994. The same year-over-year rate of change was experienced in February, March and April. The consumer price index (CPI) basket cost 0.2% less in May than it did in May the year before, and exactly the same in June as it did in June 1993.

Percentage change in the consumer price index from the same month of the previous year



Prices increased over July 1993 levels in all major components except tobacco products and alcoholic beverages. The largest increase was in the transportation component (+5.3%) where consumers paid significantly more for new vehicles (+7.2%), insurance premiums (+8.4%), and air fares (+17.5%). The tobacco products and alcoholic beverages component showed an 18.2% annual decline. This decrease resulted largely from a reduction in the federal excise tax on tobacco products in February and subsequent tax reductions in five provinces. These tax changes will affect the annual movements until next spring. Compared with the corresponding month last year, the July 1994 index for all-items excluding tobacco products increased 1.6%.

Transportation price increases lead monthly movement

Consumers spent 0.4% more for the CPI basket of goods and services in July than they did in June. Most of the latest change was due to an increase of 1.1% in transportation charges. In addition, consumers paid higher prices for food (+0.6%) and housing (+0.2%). Some relief came from declines in health and personal care charges (-0.6%) and in the price of tobacco products and alcoholic beverages (-0.4%).

Monthly price changes for major components

The travelling public faced higher transportation charges between June and July, partly as a result of seasonal factors. Notable increases were recorded for air fares (+13.0%), gasoline (+1.8%), and new vehicles (+0.6%). At the same time, motorists benefitted slightly from lower prices for tires, batteries, oil changes, and body maintenance and repairs.

Air fares rose as a result of seasonal increases for domestic flights and travel to European and Caribbean destinations, but the increase this July was the highest since the 14.0% rise observed in July 1990.

Motorists experienced another rise in gasoline prices in July, making this the sixth month in a row in which prices have risen. A contributing factor was increases in crude oil prices which, according to the raw materials price index, rose 26.3% between March and May and a further 7.8% between May and June. Supply restrictions by OPEC countries and a revival in demand associated with the economic recovery of most industrial countries appear to have contributed to the increase.

A resurgence in demand in recent months led to a 0.6% price rise for new vehicles between June and July. Unit sales of new vehicles rose 13.4% in June 1994 compared to June 1993.

Food prices jumped by 0.6% in July, the largest monthly increase since January 1993. Grocery prices rose 0.7% and restaurant prices advanced 0.3%. In spite of this latest rise, food prices were only 0.5% higher in July 1994 than they were a year ago.

The latest rise resulted mostly from higher prices for fresh fruit (notably apples and citrus fruit), coffee, low fat milk, eggs and selected bakery products. Fresh vegetable prices rose slightly as higher

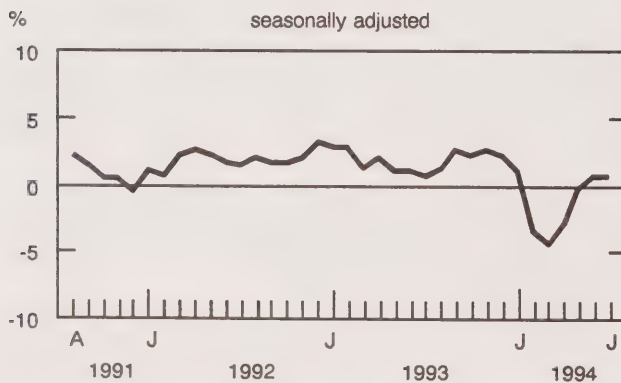
prices for potatoes and carrots were offset by lower prices for most salad type vegetables. Grocery store shoppers benefited from price declines for soft drinks and meat.

Housing charges rose in response to a largely seasonal rise of 9.2% in hotel and motel rates. Rented accommodation charges increased slightly, while homeownership charges were unchanged as a drop in the cost of maintenance and repairs was offset by a small rise in mortgage interest costs. Prices of most household textiles fell, and pet expenses increased.

Increases in the indexes for recreation, reading and education (+0.1%) and for clothing (+0.1%) contributed minimally to the overall rise in consumer prices. In the former, higher prices were noted for newspapers and for tickets to football games. In the latter, higher prices were experienced for women's sportswear and for men's suits and watches but the impact of these was largely eroded by lower prices for women's foundation garments, girls' wear and boys' wear.

Declines were observed in health and personal care charges (-0.6%) and in the prices of tobacco products and alcoholic beverages (-0.4%). In the first case, prices of personal care supplies fell noticeably. In the other case, prices of alcoholic beverages declined by 0.5%, mostly due to price reductions on wine in Quebec.

Three month percentage changes in the CPI at annualized rates



Seasonally adjusted movements

In seasonally adjusted terms, the CPI rose by 0.2% between June and July, the same rate as between May and June. The food index increased by 0.6% while the CPI excluding food edged up 0.1%. The compounded annual rate of change in the latest 3-month period (April to July) was 0.6%, the same as in the three-month period ending in June.

Special aggregates

Energy

Energy prices rose by 0.9% between June and July, the third increase in as many months. Most of this increase was associated with the 1.8% rise in gasoline prices. Since July last year, the energy index has risen by 1.7% driven mostly by advances of 1.8% in gasoline prices and 7.4% in piped gas rates.

All-items excluding food and energy

The index showed a monthly increase of 0.3% in July following a rise of 0.2% in June. These increases followed six months of continuous declines. The index fell by 0.1% from its level in July 1993. A similar drop was seen in May. The June index was at the same level as in June 1993.

Goods and services

The goods index moved up by 0.2% in July following a 0.3% rise in June. The latest increase resulted from advances of 0.3% and 0.4% in the prices of durables and non-durables respectively, while the prices of semi-durables fell by a slight 0.1%. The services index rose by 0.4%, the highest month-to-month change since February.

Since July last year, the goods index fell by 1.3%, extending year-over-year declines to six months in a row. The services index, in contrast, rose by 1.7% over its level of July 1993. Since January, year-over-year increases in this index have varied between 1.5% and 1.8%.

All-items excluding tobacco products

Federal and provincial tax changes applicable to tobacco products were introduced in the spring. The following table indicates the year-over-year rates of change in the CPI and the CPI excluding tobacco products for Canada, the provinces and the territories.

Year-over-year percentage change in the July CPI

	All-items	All-items excluding tobacco products
Canada	0.2	1.6
Newfoundland	1.1	1.5
Prince Edward Island	-0.8	1.3
Nova Scotia	1.1	2.7
New Brunswick	0.6	2.1
Quebec	-1.5	0.9
Ontario	0.0	1.5
Manitoba	1.4	1.8
Saskatchewan	1.8	2.2
Alberta	1.4	1.9
British Columbia	2.1	2.5
Whitehorse	2.1	2.6
Yellowknife	2.1	1.9

Provincial highlights

Between June and July 1994, movements in provincial CPIs varied between no change in Quebec to increases of 0.6% reported for New Brunswick and Alberta.

The consumer price index and major components (1986 = 100)

Indexes	July 1994	June 1994	July 1993	June 1994 to July 1994	July 1993 to July 1994
		unadjusted		% change	
All-items	130.7	130.2	130.5	0.4	0.2
Food	124.0	123.3	123.4	0.6	0.5
Housing	128.4	128.1	128.1	0.2	0.2
Clothing	131.7	131.6	130.4	0.1	1.0
Transportation	132.4	130.9	125.7	1.1	5.3
Health and personal care	135.5	136.3	135.0	-0.6	0.4
Recreation, reading and education	138.9	138.7	135.1	0.1	2.8
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	140.3	140.9	171.6	-0.4	-18.2
All-items excluding food	132.2	131.8	132.1	0.3	0.1
All-items excluding food and energy	132.8	132.4	132.9	0.3	-0.1
Goods	124.4	124.1	126.0	0.2	-1.3
Services	138.3	137.7	136.0	0.4	1.7
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1986	76.5	76.8	76.6		
All-items (1981 = 100)	173.0				

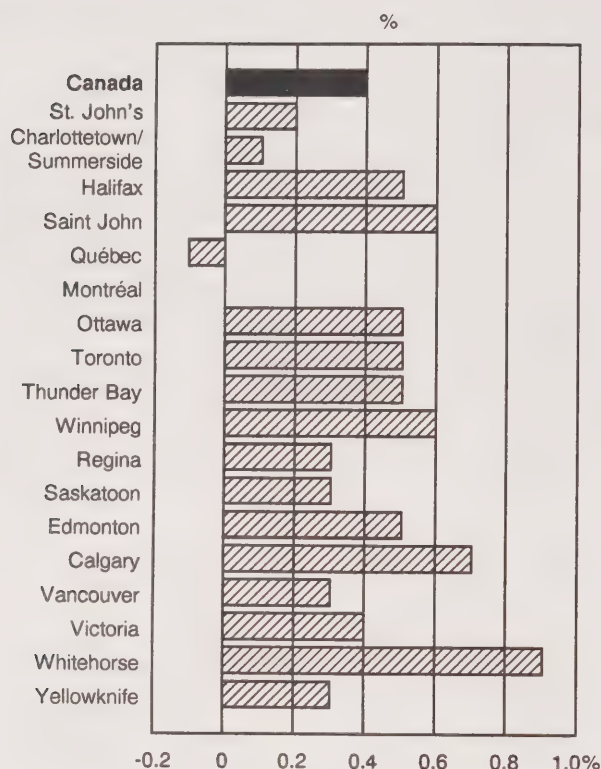
Between July 1993 and July 1994, the changes ranged from a decline of 1.5% in Quebec to a rise of 2.1% in British Columbia. Annual changes in provincial CPIs excluding tobacco products varied from a low of 0.9% in Quebec to a high of 2.7% in Nova Scotia.

City highlights

Monthly changes in the CPIs for cities for which price indexes are published ranged from a drop of 0.1% in Québec to a rise of 0.9% in Whitehorse. In Québec, significant declines were observed in the prices of food, clothing, and alcoholic beverages. In Whitehorse, above average price increases were noted for housing and transportation.

Between July 1993 and July 1994, movements in city CPIs ranged between a decline of 1.5% in Montréal to a rise of 2.3% in Victoria.

**Percentage change in the all-items index
June 1994 to July 1994**



Main contributors to monthly changes in the all-items index

St. John's

In July, consumers saw higher food prices, particularly for fresh vegetables, chicken, cereal and bakery products, and coffee. Air fares were up, along with prices for men's and girls' wear. Housing charges remained unchanged overall as increased charges for electricity and for traveller accommodation were offset by a drop in new house prices. Lower prices for personal care supplies and cigarettes moderated the overall advance.

Charlottetown/Summerside

Consumers faced higher transportation costs in July, as prices rose for new vehicles, air travel, gasoline and vehicle insurance. Food prices were

also up, particularly for chicken, cured and prepared meats, and cereal products. Travellers paid higher rates for hotel and motel accommodation. Rent increases were recorded, and homeowners saw a rise in mortgage interest costs. Cigarette prices were also up. Moderating these advances were lower charges for clothing, personal care supplies, eye care and electricity.

The year-over-year decline in prices largely reflects the drop in tobacco taxes. Three other cities reported negative year-over-year movements.

Halifax

In July, consumers experienced higher transportation costs, particularly for air fares, gasoline, automotive vehicles, vehicle insurance and local bus fares. Food prices were also up, most notably for fresh produce, cereal and bakery products, sugar and coffee. In addition, travellers saw a rise in charges for hotel and motel accommodation. Clothing prices showed a slight drop.

Saint John

Food prices rose sharply in July following a price decline in June. Increased prices were recorded for fresh produce, cereal and bakery products, beef, sugar and soft drinks. Motorists paid more in insurance premiums as well as for new vehicles. Air fares advanced but taxi fares declined. Lower prices for men's wear, cigarettes and personal care supplies had a dampening effect.

Québec

Québec was the only city to register a monthly decline in prices. In July, consumers saw wine prices drop along with clothing, food and personal care supplies. The drop in food prices reflected price declines for fresh produce, chicken, pork, bread and prepared meats.

Motorists, however, faced higher costs for new vehicles, gasoline and maintenance and repairs, while travellers saw price increases for air fares and for hotel and motel accommodation. Mortgage interest costs were up, as were charges for rented accommodation.

The year-over-year decline in prices was largely due to lower prices for tobacco products and changes in the Quebec provincial retail sales tax. Of the four cities registering declines in their annual movements, only Montréal showed a greater drop in consumer prices.

Montréal

In July, consumers saw a number of offsetting price movements. Lower prices for wine and cigarettes were recorded, along with price declines for clothing and personal care supplies.

Offsetting these declines were higher prices for traveller accommodation and household textiles, and increased mortgage interest costs. Prices for automotive vehicles were up, as were gasoline prices, vehicle insurance premiums and air fares. Food prices rose slightly, most notably for fresh produce, coffee and bakery products.

The year-over-year decline in prices was mainly due to lower tobacco taxes and changes in the provincial retail sales tax. Montréal had the largest decline of any of the four cities registering negative annual movements.

Ottawa

Transportation costs rose in July, reflecting advances in air fares, gasoline and the cost of new vehicles. Consumers faced higher food prices, particularly for fresh fruit, coffee and eggs. In addition, price increases were recorded for traveller accommodation, rented accommodation, women's wear and admission to football games.

Toronto

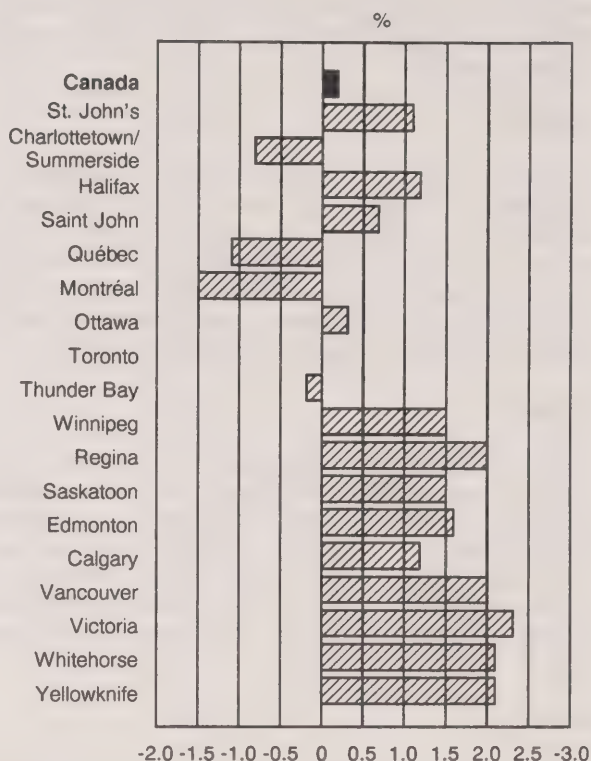
In July, transportation costs were up, most notably for air fares, new vehicles and gasoline. Consumers paid more for food, especially fresh produce, low-fat milk, restaurant meals and coffee. In addition, price advances were recorded for men's and women's wear, traveller accommodation, pet care, new houses and rented accommodation.

Thunder Bay

Transportation costs rose in July, particularly for air travel, vehicle purchases and vehicle maintenance and repairs. Consumers saw food prices rise, most notably for fresh produce and coffee. Clothing prices were up, as were charges for hotel and motel accommodation.

Thunder Bay was one of four cities to register a negative year-over-year movement. This decline was largely due to the drop in tobacco taxes.

Percentage change in the all-items index
July 1993 to July 1994



Winnipeg

Between June and July of this year, consumers saw higher transportation costs, most notably for gasoline, air travel, and new vehicles. Clothing prices advanced, as did charges for hotel and motel accommodation. Food prices also rose, reflecting higher prices for coffee, cereal products, prepared meats and fresh fruit.

Regina

Higher transportation costs, particularly for air travel and new vehicles, were among the main contributors to the overall price rise in July. Prices for men's and women's wear advanced as well. Consumers paid a little more for food, as higher

prices were recorded for beef, cereal and bakery products, chicken, coffee and soft drinks. Travellers paid more for hotel and motel accommodation while homeowners faced higher mortgage interest costs. In addition, higher charges were noted for pet care and household textiles.

Saskatoon

In July, consumers spent more for transportation, particularly for air travel and new vehicles. Prices for men's and women's clothing advanced, and increased charges were recorded for traveller accommodation and rented accommodation. Food prices were up as well, mainly due to higher prices for cereal and bakery products, coffee and fresh fruit.

Edmonton

The monthly rise in consumer prices was mainly due to higher transportation costs (air travel and new vehicles) and increased charges for traveller accommodation. In addition, price increases were recorded for liquor, newspapers, cablevision services and women's wear. Food prices rose slightly, most notably for fresh fruit, cereal and bakery products and eggs.

Calgary

Higher transportation costs (air fares, gasoline and new vehicles) and increased charges for hotel and motel accommodation explained most of the month-to-month advance in prices.

Consumers saw higher food prices, particularly for fresh produce, coffee, and cereal and bakery products. Prices also rose for liquor and football tickets.

Vancouver

In July, consumers experienced higher transportation costs, particularly for air travel, new vehicles, gasoline, and vehicle maintenance and repairs. Charges for hotel and motel accommodation were up, as was the cost of pet care.

Food prices rose slightly, especially for coffee, bakery products, fresh fruit, milk and chicken. Higher

prices were also recorded for admission to football games. Moderating these advances were lower prices for clothing and wine.

Victoria

Despite lower prices for food, clothing, new houses and wine, consumers saw an overall rise in prices in July. Transportation costs were up, most notably for air fares and gasoline. It also cost more to stay in hotels and motels, and more to purchase liquor and household textiles.

Victoria registered the largest year-over-year movement of the 18 index cities.

Whitehorse

Whitehorse registered the largest month-to-month movement of the 18 index cities in July. Consumers faced higher electricity charges and paid more to stay in hotels and motels. Transportation costs were up, mainly due to advances in air fares, new vehicle prices and vehicle maintenance and repair charges. Food prices rose slightly, most notably for chicken, soft drinks, fresh fruit and pork. Clothing prices fell, exerting a moderating effect.

Yellowknife

In July, higher transportation charges explained most of the overall rise in consumer prices. It cost more to travel by air, gasoline prices were up, and the cost of new vehicles advanced. In addition, travellers paid more for hotel and motel accommodation. Charges for personal care supplies and eye care services were up as well. Moderating these advances were lower prices for food (chicken, fresh vegetables, cured meats, fish and eggs) and a drop in clothing prices.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2201-2230.

The July 1994 issue of *The consumer price index* (62-001, \$10/\$100) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606), Prices Division.

Consumer price indexes for urban centres

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.¹

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and personal care	Recreation reading and education	Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages
St. John's								
July 1994 index	126.3	121.5	118.0	134.0	130.2	126.8	138.3	145.2
% change from June 1994	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.6	-1.2	0.1	-0.3
% change from July 1993	1.1	2.5	-0.8	-0.5	7.1	-1.5	4.4	-4.2
Charlottetown/Summerside								
July 1994 index	128.5	131.0	120.8	126.9	125.1	139.7	137.9	151.3
% change from June 1994	0.1	0.4	0.1	-3.9	2.2	-2.2	0.1	0.3
% change from July 1993	-0.8	1.6	-0.5	1.3	5.2	-0.6	2.5	-21.8
Halifax								
July 1994 index	128.9	135.3	120.5	128.4	128.8	131.8	135.7	145.7
% change from June 1994	0.5	1.4	-0.1	-0.4	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.0
% change from July 1993	1.2	4.7	0.2	0.8	6.4	0.5	4.1	-15.2
Saint John								
July 1994 index	127.8	132.0	120.2	132.1	126.9	131.8	134.0	144.4
% change from June 1994	0.6	2.2	-0.1	-0.4	1.9	-0.6	0.4	-0.4
% change from July 1993	0.7	3.6	-0.5	1.4	5.1	-0.7	4.0	-15.9
Québec								
July 1994 index	127.8	121.1	127.4	134.8	121.8	135.7	141.1	124.6
% change from June 1994	-0.1	-0.3	0.2	-0.9	0.8	-0.4	0.2	-2.0
% change from July 1993	-1.1	0.6	-0.2	0.5	2.4	-0.7	2.7	-26.0
Montréal								
July 1994 index	128.9	122.2	130.9	134.7	124.3	137.2	143.6	121.0
% change from June 1994	0.0	0.1	0.2	-0.8	0.8	-0.7	0.0	-1.9
% change from July 1993	-1.5	1.3	0.5	0.5	2.8	0.8	1.4	-30.4
Ottawa								
July 1994 index	131.0	125.4	128.7	132.1	132.5	142.1	138.5	134.9
% change from June 1994	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.1	1.0	-1.0	0.4	0.1
% change from July 1993	0.3	-0.2	0.4	1.9	5.1	1.6	2.7	-18.4
Toronto								
July 1994 index	132.0	123.0	131.0	130.8	136.6	137.4	139.7	132.5
% change from June 1994	0.5	1.1	0.2	0.9	1.1	-0.8	0.1	-0.1
% change from July 1993	0.0	-1.6	-0.2	1.5	6.6	-0.6	2.6	-19.7
Thunder Bay								
July 1994 index	129.6	120.6	127.6	134.3	135.6	132.0	136.3	131.0
% change from June 1994	0.5	0.8	0.2	1.1	1.3	-1.0	0.0	0.1
% change from July 1993	-0.2	0.3	0.1	1.3	6.5	1.6	1.5	-23.1
Winnipeg								
July 1994 index	132.3	131.3	126.0	133.4	133.6	133.6	140.5	155.7
% change from June 1994	0.6	0.4	0.2	1.1	2.1	-1.1	0.0	-0.1
% change from July 1993	1.5	0.9	1.2	0.8	5.2	-0.1	2.2	-5.1
Regina								
July 1994 index	134.1	134.5	122.4	140.0	140.4	144.7	136.5	165.4
% change from June 1994	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.8	-1.0	0.1	-0.1
% change from July 1993	2.0	2.6	1.6	0.4	6.2	-0.4	2.6	-6.4

Consumer price indexes for urban centres – Concluded

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.¹

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and personal care	Recreation reading and education	Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages
Saskatoon								
July 1994 index	132.1	131.4	121.4	139.0	133.8	159.0	136.5	154.9
% change from June 1994	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.8	0.1	0.0	-0.1
% change from July 1993	1.5	1.8	0.8	0.3	5.3	1.3	3.7	-5.1
Edmonton								
July 1994 index	130.2	115.2	126.4	127.7	132.9	133.3	139.7	175.2
% change from June 1994	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.1	1.3	-0.4	0.4	0.6
% change from July 1993	1.6	-0.4	1.4	-0.9	5.3	0.8	4.7	-3.9
Calgary								
July 1994 index	130.0	119.1	124.3	128.5	129.8	132.3	139.4	179.8
% change from June 1994	0.7	1.3	0.6	0.0	1.4	-0.5	0.1	0.3
% change from July 1993	1.2	0.7	0.0	-1.1	4.8	0.8	4.3	-0.8
Vancouver								
July 1994 index	134.8	132.0	126.6	128.9	146.0	132.3	139.3	164.5
% change from June 1994	0.3	0.2	0.4	-0.8	1.3	-0.2	0.1	-0.1
% change from July 1993	2.0	1.1	0.7	1.7	6.6	2.2	4.5	-3.5
Victoria								
July 1994 index	133.2	131.4	123.9	130.1	142.7	131.4	137.8	167.2
% change from June 1994	0.4	-0.8	0.4	-0.7	2.1	-0.5	0.2	0.2
% change from July 1993	2.3	1.5	0.6	1.4	7.7	1.9	4.0	-1.1
Whitehorse								
July 1994 index	129.0	121.0	128.4	127.9	121.9	132.3	129.8	162.3
% change from June 1994	0.9	0.6	1.4	-1.8	2.1	0.3	0.1	0.0
% change from July 1993	2.1	1.2	2.1	-1.8	4.9	4.6	3.7	-0.7
Yellowknife								
July 1994 index	129.2	121.1	121.7	129.8	130.4	124.6	132.8	171.8
% change from June 1994	0.3	-1.6	0.5	-1.5	3.3	1.1	0.2	0.0
% change from July 1993	2.1	2.8	0.5	-2.7	7.5	0.5	2.2	3.3

¹ For inter city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 23 of the July-September 1993 issue of Consumer prices and price indexes (62-010, \$20/\$80).

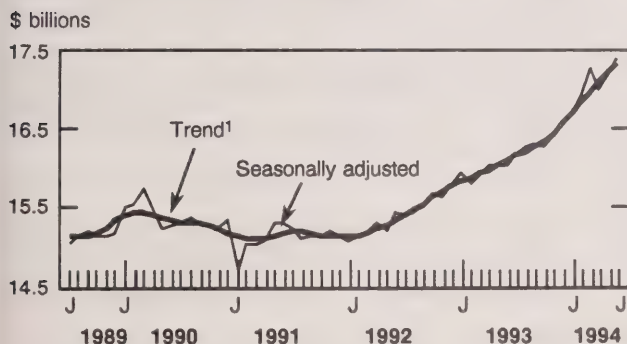
Retail trade

June 1994 (preliminary)

Consumer spending on goods increased at a robust pace for a second consecutive month. Seasonally adjusted retail sales rose 1.2% to \$17.4 billion. This gain contrasts with a decline of 1.0% in employment in the retail trade sector after a 1.9% increase in May.

The sales increase in June was the seventh increase in eight months. The strength came from five sectors, accounting for almost 70% of total sales, and was led by automotive and clothing retailers. This gain was widespread among regions, as only Prince Edward Island and the territories reported lower sales in June.

Consumer spending on goods continued to rise



Data prior to 1991 have been adjusted to remove the Federal Sales Tax to be comparable to January 1991 and subsequent data.

¹ Trend represents smoothed seasonally adjusted data.

From mid-1993 until the first quarter of 1994, total retail sales were led by the automotive, general merchandise and food sectors. In recent months, the clothing sector has recorded strong increases and has also contributed to the growth of total retail sales. In contrast, after strong and steady growth up to February 1994, sales by the general merchandise sector have levelled off.

Automotive and clothing retailers led the strength

Of the five sectors reporting higher sales in June, the largest increase was in the automotive sector, up 2.4% to \$6.3 billion following a 1.2% gain in May. All three components of the automotive sector recorded higher sales in June. Sales by motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers rose 3.0% after a 2.1% increase in May. The number of new motor vehicles sold increased 4.3% in June and returned to levels not recorded since early 1992. Sales by automotive parts, accessories and services outlets advanced 2.0%, mostly offsetting a 2.3% decline in May. Gasoline service stations recorded higher sales in June for a second consecutive month.

Spending in clothing stores increased 3.2% in June, the largest monthly increase in the last two years. Sales by clothing stores have been demonstrating strength since the beginning of the year after declining during the last half of 1993.

Three of the four components of the clothing sector increased in June: other clothing stores (+5.4%), women's clothing stores (+4.2%) and men's clothing stores (+1.5%). Partly offsetting these gains was a 2.6% sales decline by shoe stores after a strong 5.0% increase in May.

Sales higher in most provinces

From 1993 to the second quarter of 1994, retail sales in all provinces have been fluctuating around a generally upward trend. In June all provinces except Prince Edward Island reported higher sales, ranging from +0.4% in British Columbia to +4.4% in Manitoba. In Prince Edward Island, sales declined 0.7%, offsetting a 0.7% gain in May.

Quarterly sales

Total seasonally adjusted retail sales increased 1.5% in the second quarter of 1994. This gain was weaker than the 3.2% increase during the first quarter of 1994, mostly due to lower sales in April. Of the six sectors reporting higher sales in the second quarter of 1994, clothing, furniture and automotive retailers were the main contributors to the growth. Only the general merchandise sector reported lower quarterly sales.

Year-to-date

Unadjusted cumulative retail sales for the first six months of 1994 totalled \$97.6 billion, up 7.3% from the corresponding period in 1993. In May, cumulative sales were 6.4% higher than in the same period of 1993.

The June 1994 issue of *Retail trade* (63-005, \$20/\$200), will be available the first week of September. See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact Pierre Desjardins (613-951-9682), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2299, 2398-2417 and 2420.

Retail sales

Trade group	June 1993	March 1994 ^r	April 1994 ^r	May 1994 ^r	June 1994 ^p	May 1994 ^r to June 1994 ^p	June 1993 to June 1994 ^p
	\$ millions					% change	
	seasonally adjusted						
Food	4,222	4,429	4,392	4,442	4,432	-0.2	5.0
Supermarkets and grocery stores	3,938	4,136	4,118	4,163	4,153	-0.2	5.5
All other food stores	284	292	274	279	279	-0.2	-1.9
Drug and patent medicine stores	988	1,022	1,015	1,017	1,019	0.3	3.1
Clothing	950	987	981	990	1,022	3.2	7.5
Shoe stores	133	145	144	151	147	-2.6	10.3
Men's clothing stores	143	156	157	155	157	1.5	10.2
Women's clothing stores	322	326	318	323	337	4.2	4.5
Other clothing stores	352	360	362	361	381	5.4	8.2
Furniture	885	897	899	913	906	-0.8	2.4
Household furniture and appliance stores	697	702	706	721	718	-0.4	3.1
Household furnishings stores	188	195	192	192	188	-2.2	0.2
Automotive	5,479	6,194	6,047	6,121	6,269	2.4	14.4
Motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	3,404	4,020	3,880	3,961	4,081	3.0	19.9
Gasoline service stations	1,187	1,184	1,174	1,189	1,198	0.8	0.9
Automotive parts, accessories and services	888	990	994	971	990	2.0	11.5
General merchandise stores	1,697	1,841	1,777	1,787	1,815	1.6	6.9
Retail stores not elsewhere classified (n.e.c.)	1,813	1,899	1,896	1,930	1,951	1.1	7.6
Other semi-durable goods stores	554	558	579	583	584	0.2	5.3
Other durable goods stores	431	486	465	474	478	0.8	10.9
All other retail stores n.e.c.	828	855	851	873	889	1.8	7.4
Total, retail sales	16,035	17,268	17,008	17,200	17,414	1.2	8.6
Total excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	12,631	13,248	13,128	13,239	13,333	0.7	5.6
Department store type merchandise	5,506	5,790	5,717	5,764	5,824	1.0	5.8
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland	276	287	284	285	288	0.8	4.1
Prince Edward Island	69	74	72	72	72	-0.7	3.6
Nova Scotia	539	566	543	532	537	0.8	-0.4
New Brunswick	415	417	408	415	419	1.1	1.0
Quebec	3,912	4,200	4,111	4,247	4,285	0.9	9.5
Ontario	5,897	6,399	6,288	6,305	6,419	1.8	8.8
Manitoba	540	587	577	555	580	4.4	7.5
Saskatchewan	466	506	524	512	516	0.8	10.8
Alberta	1,685	1,852	1,826	1,827	1,841	0.7	9.2
British Columbia	2,184	2,324	2,319	2,393	2,403	0.4	10.0
Yukon	17	17	16	17	17	-1.0	-2.7
Northwest Territories	34	39	39	39	38	-1.0	14.5

^p Preliminary figures.^r Revised figures.

Retail sales

Trade group	June 1993	May 1994 ^r	June 1994 ^p	June 1993 to June 1994 ^p
	\$ millions			% change
	unadjusted			
Food	4,291	4,457	4,582	6.8
Supermarkets and grocery stores	3,988	4,164	4,285	7.4
All other food stores	303	293	297	-1.8
Drug and patent medicine stores	976	996	1,015	4.1
Clothing	927	980	1,015	9.5
Shoe stores	137	160	151	10.7
Men's clothing stores	143	150	162	12.8
Women's clothing stores	319	333	337	5.6
Other clothing stores	328	337	365	11.5
Furniture	876	850	917	4.6
Household furniture and appliance stores	675	659	714	5.9
Household furnishings stores	202	191	202	0.3
Automotive	6,292	7,099	7,251	15.2
Motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	4,060	4,809	4,875	20.1
Gasoline service stations	1,238	1,209	1,266	2.3
Automotive parts, accessories and services	994	1,080	1,110	11.6
General merchandise stores	1,598	1,701	1,752	9.6
Retail stores not elsewhere classified (n.e.c.)	1,875	1,982	2,066	10.2
Other semi-durable goods stores	593	654	631	6.4
Other durable goods stores	423	456	479	13.2
All other retail stores n.e.c.	859	872	956	11.3
Total, retail sales	16,835	18,066	18,597	10.5
Total excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	12,775	13,257	13,723	7.4
Department store type merchandise	5,393	5,637	5,809	7.7
Provinces and territories				
Newfoundland	287	290	299	4.4
Prince Edward Island	76	75	79	3.3
Nova Scotia	566	551	576	1.7
New Brunswick	435	432	445	2.2
Quebec	4,196	4,664	4,669	11.3
Ontario	6,148	6,565	6,877	11.9
Manitoba	564	581	614	8.8
Saskatchewan	490	527	548	11.7
Alberta	1,756	1,889	1,941	10.5
British Columbia	2,260	2,437	2,488	10.1
Yukon	20	17	20	-1.5
Northwest Territories	36	39	42	17.7

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Sales of natural gas

June 1994 (preliminary)

Natural gas sales in Canada totalled 3 352 million cubic metres in June, up 1.5% from June 1993. The increase was broadly based with all three major sectors—residential, commercial and industrial—recording higher sales. The 1.1% gain in sales to the industrial sector (including direct sales) was due to higher demand for natural gas by the chemical industry and increased use in the generation of electricity.

Year-to-date sales were up 3.0% from the same period in 1993. Sales to the industrial sector (including direct sales) were down 1.0% from 1993, while residential sales increased 9.5%.

Sales of natural gas

	June 1994 ^P	June 1993 to June 1994
	thousands of cubic metres	% change
Total	3 351 531	1.5
Residential	503 356	3.4
Commercial	374 303	1.3
Industrial	1 826 695	1.1
Direct	647 177	
	January to June 1994 ^P	January-June 1993 to January-June 1994
	thousands of cubic metres	% change
Total	34 158 710	3.0
Residential	9 959 811	9.5
Commercial	7 386 830	4.4
Industrial	12 360 046	-1.0
Direct	4 452 023	

^P Preliminary figures.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1052-1055.

The June 1994 issue of *Gas utilities* (55-002, \$14/\$140) will be available the third week of September. See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Corrugated boxes and wrappers

July 1994

Domestic shipments of corrugated boxes and wrappers totalled 180 094 thousand square metres in July 1994, an increase of 6.8% from the 168 568^r thousand square metres (revised) shipped a year earlier.

Domestic shipments for January to July 1994 totalled 1 362 235 thousand square metres, an increase of 8.7% from the 1 252 776^r thousand square metres for the same period in 1993.

The July 1994 issue of *Corrugated boxes and wrappers* (36-004, \$6/\$60) will be available at a later date.

For further information, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Construction union wage rate index

July 1994

The construction union wage rate index (including supplements) for Canada (1986=100) remained unchanged in July 1994 from June's level of 136.3. On a year-over-year basis, the composite index increased 1.8% to 136.3 in July 1994 (from 133.9 in July 1993). This was the smallest July-over-July index movement since 1984 when a 1.4% increase was recorded.

Construction union wage rates and indexes comprise union wage rates for 16 trades in 22 metropolitan areas (including the basic rate and rates that include selected supplementary payments) and indexes for those cities where a majority of trades are covered by current collective agreements.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 956, 958 and 2033-2038.

The third quarter 1994 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, \$19/\$76) will be available in December. See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848) Information and Current Analysis Unit, Prices Division. ■

Selected financial indexes

July 1994

July 1994 figures are now available for the selected financial indexes (1986 = 100).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2031.

The third quarter 1994 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, \$19/\$76), will be available in December 1994. See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Information and Current Analysis Unit, Prices Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Primary iron and steel, June 1994.

Catalogue number 41-001

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

The labour force, July 1994.

Catalogue number 71-001

(Canada: \$20/\$200; United States: US\$24/US\$240; other countries: US\$28/US\$280).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.



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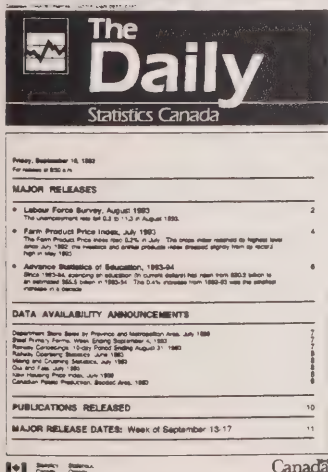
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Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of August 22-26

(Release dates are subject to change)

Release date	Title	Reference period
August		
22	Wholesale trade	June 1994
23	Crime statistics	1993
	Homicides in Canada	1993
24	Field crop reporting series: July 31 crop production estimates	
25	Canada's international transactions in securities	June 1994
26	International travel account	April-June 1994
	Industrial product price index and Raw materials price index	July 1994



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, August 22, 1994

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

● **Wholesale trade, June 1994**

2

Gains were widespread as wholesalers registered higher sales for the fifth consecutive month. Seven of nine commodity groups advanced with suppliers of agricultural and industrial chemicals, books, newspaper and other products showing the strongest increase. Total sales were \$19.2 billion, up 1.4% from May.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Construction type plywood, June 1994

5

Annual estimates of employment, earnings and hours, 1983-93

5

PUBLICATION RELEASED

6



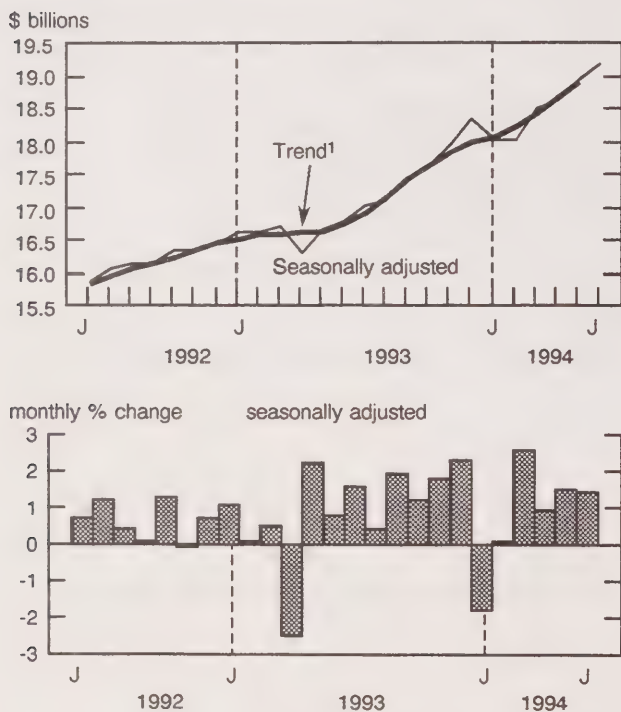
MAJOR RELEASE

Wholesale trade

June 1994 (preliminary)

Gains were widespread as wholesalers registered higher sales for the fifth consecutive month. Seven of nine commodity groups advanced, with suppliers of agricultural and industrial chemicals, books, newspaper and other products showing the strongest increase. As a result, total sales were \$19.2 billion, up 1.4% from May.

Wholesale merchants' sales



¹ The short-term trend represents a weighted average of data.

Non-durable groups posted higher sales

With a 3.8% sales increase, dealers of agricultural and industrial chemicals, books, newspaper and other

products (collectively referred to as wholesalers of "other products") accounted for nearly 40% of the gain in June. For the first six months of 1994, sales of other products have risen by about 14% compared to 5% in 1993. About one quarter of this group is supplied by imported products and about 15% of sales are exported.

Merchants of food, beverage, drug and tobacco products posted a 1.3% increase in June to maintain two months of growth. Their rise in sales accounted for about 22% of June's total increase.

Sales by distributors of metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment continued to expand in June, up \$34 million (+2.3%). Apart from a small decline in October 1993 (-0.7%), sales for this group have been increasing steadily since June 1993. The June increase also marks the fifth consecutive month for which sales have been very strong.

Sales by suppliers of household goods (+4.2%) also advanced. After slipping 0.2% in May, sales of lumber and building materials advanced 0.5% in June. Contributing to part of the growth in these three groups was the introduction of various assistance programs to encourage residential renovation and repair.

Automotive, parts and accessories wholesale dealers also recorded higher sales (+0.7%) in June. Since November 1993, this group has experienced sustained increases.

Equipment dealers register lower sales

Sales of other machinery, equipment and supplies eased down 0.3% in June after average monthly increases of 2.0% since January 1994. A decrease in sales of farm machinery (-0.2%) also helped dampen overall growth.

Most regions show growth

In June, all regions except Prince Edward Island (-1.7%) posted higher sales. Dealers in Ontario (accounting for about 42% of all sales) recorded their fifth consecutive monthly increase (+1.2%). For the sixth month in a row, sales in British Columbia advanced, rising by \$75 million (+2.7%).

Inventory levels rise

Inventory levels rose moderately in June (+0.5% to \$27.7 billion). The buildup in stocks was most notable by wholesalers of food, beverage, drug and tobacco products. A reduction in inventory of lumber and building materials (-2.3%) helped moderate the rise in inventories for June.

The inventories to sales ratio at the end of June decreased to 1.44:1 from 1.46:1 at the end of May.

Unadjusted data

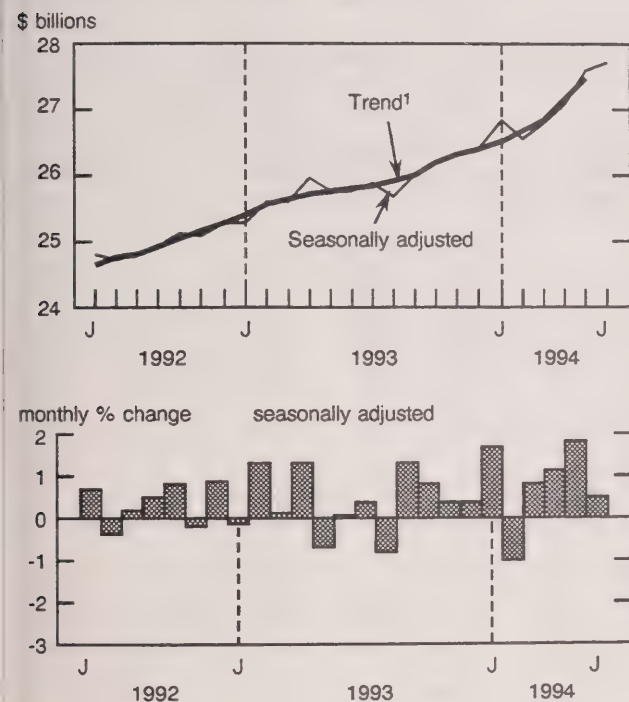
In June, total sales stood 15.2% higher than a year earlier. Leading the growth were sales of other machinery, equipment and supplies (+19.6%) and other products (agricultural and industrial chemicals, books, newspaper and other products) up 23.4%. These two groupings together account for approximately 40% of all sales (unadjusted). Inventory levels stood 8.0% above those in June 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 59, 61, 648 and 649.

The June 1994 issue of *Wholesale trade* (63-008, \$16/\$160) will be available the second week of September. See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact Catherine Mamay (613-951-9683) or Gilles Berniquez (613-951-3540), Industry Division. □

Wholesale merchants' inventories



¹ The short-term trend represents a weighted average of data.

Wholesale merchants' sales

Trade group	June 1993	May 1994 ^r	June 1994 ^P	June 1993 to June 1994	June 1993	March 1994 ^r	April 1994 ^r	May 1994 ^r	June 1994 ^P	May 1994 to June 1994	June 1993 to June 1994
	\$ millions			% change	\$ millions					% change	
	unadjusted				seasonally adjusted						
Canada											
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	4,705	4,700	4,891	3.9	4,481	4,624	4,544	4,570	4,631	1.3	3.3
Apparel and dry goods	352	380	410	16.3	438	419	456	473	498	5.3	13.7
Household goods	532	556	587	10.3	591	588	599	610	635	4.2	7.5
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	1,993	2,332	2,339	17.4	1,835	2,085	2,113	2,136	2,151	0.7	17.2
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	1,282	1,523	1,626	26.8	1,174	1,366	1,392	1,441	1,475	2.3	25.6
Lumber and building materials	1,894	2,049	2,127	12.3	1,532	1,673	1,715	1,711	1,719	0.5	12.2
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	462	508	521	12.8	365	421	410	412	411	-0.2	12.7
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	4,038	4,337	4,829	19.6	3,678	4,354	4,364	4,469	4,456	-0.3	21.2
Other products	2,944	3,608	3,633	23.4	2,661	2,943	3,046	3,100	3,216	3.8	20.9
Total, all trades	18,203	19,993	20,962	15.2	16,755	18,473	18,639	18,921	19,192	1.4	14.5
Provinces and territories											
Newfoundland	180	186	199	10.5	171	187	186	187	188	0.6	10.2
Prince Edward Island	47	53	56	20.4	41	46	47	46	46	-1.7	11.5
Nova Scotia	424	445	469	10.6	366	410	400	400	404	1.0	10.4
New Brunswick	254	272	299	17.6	234	247	258	259	269	3.9	15.0
Quebec	4,272	4,662	4,735	10.8	3,998	4,253	4,295	4,388	4,404	0.4	10.2
Ontario	7,491	8,209	8,661	15.6	6,945	7,653	7,733	7,898	7,990	1.2	15.1
Manitoba	683	714	787	15.2	585	629	620	612	637	4.1	9.0
Saskatchewan	606	668	740	22.1	519	592	596	582	616	5.8	18.6
Alberta	1,753	1,941	1,998	14.0	1,546	1,791	1,786	1,792	1,804	0.7	16.7
British Columbia	2,469	2,825	2,994	21.3	2,330	2,644	2,697	2,737	2,812	2.7	20.7
Yukon and Northwest Territories	23	19	23	-0.4	21	21	20	20	21	7.0	-2.5

Wholesale merchants' inventories

Trade group	June 1993	May 1994 ^r	June 1994 ^P	June 1993 to June 1994	June 1993	March 1994 ^r	April 1994 ^r	May 1994 ^r	June 1994 ^P	May 1994 to June 1994	June 1993 to June 1994
	\$ millions			% change	\$ millions					% change	
	unadjusted				seasonally adjusted						
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	3,324	3,438	3,521	5.9	3,299	3,344	3,406	3,398	3,473	2.2	5.3
Apparel and dry goods	1,088	1,096	1,124	3.2	1,004	1,046	1,057	1,071	1,050	-2.0	4.6
Household goods	1,301	1,249	1,297	-0.4	1,301	1,271	1,263	1,243	1,273	2.4	-2.2
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	3,736	3,740	3,632	-2.8	3,723	3,518	3,589	3,567	3,609	1.2	-3.1
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	2,185	2,589	2,528	15.7	2,139	2,534	2,521	2,493	2,507	0.6	17.2
Lumber and building materials	2,746	3,134	2,942	7.1	2,622	2,838	2,821	2,886	2,818	-2.3	7.5
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	1,263	1,471	1,526	20.8	1,234	1,314	1,360	1,396	1,455	4.2	17.8
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	7,147	7,844	7,805	9.2	7,076	7,338	7,314	7,670	7,684	0.2	8.6
Other products	3,268	3,945	3,760	15.0	3,346	3,575	3,752	3,859	3,859	-	15.3
Total, all trades	26,058	28,506	28,134	8.0	25,745	26,778	27,084	27,584	27,728	0.5	7.7

^r Revised figure.

^P Preliminary figure.

-- Amount too small to be expressed.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Construction type plywood

June 1994

In June, production of construction type plywood totalled 164 187 cubic metres, a 4.1% increase from 157 722 cubic metres in June 1993.

From January to June 1994, production totalled 940 269 cubic metres, an increase of 2.5% from 917 113 cubic metres in the same period of 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

The June 1994 issue of *Construction type plywood* (35-001, \$6/\$60) will be available at a later date. See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6C 3C9. ■

Annual estimates of employment, earnings and hours

1983-93

Annual estimates of employment, earnings and hours, 1983-93 is a reference publication with 11 years of detailed annual average data.

This reference tool includes a feature article "1993 year-end review" which shows how employment grew in small businesses while total employment was virtually at a standstill.

The tables present the total number of employees, average weekly and hourly earnings, average number of hours in a work week and payrolls. Data are available at provincial, territorial and national levels and are classified for over 200 industry groups using the 1980 SIC.

Annual estimates of employment, earnings and hours, 1983-93 (\$65 + 7% GST in Canada) is now available from Labour Division.

For further information, contact Sylvie Picard (613-951-4090, fax 613-951-4087), Labour Division. ■

PUBLICATION RELEASED

Energy statistics handbook, August 1994.
Catalogue number 57-601
(Canada: \$330; United States: US\$400; other countries: US\$460).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.



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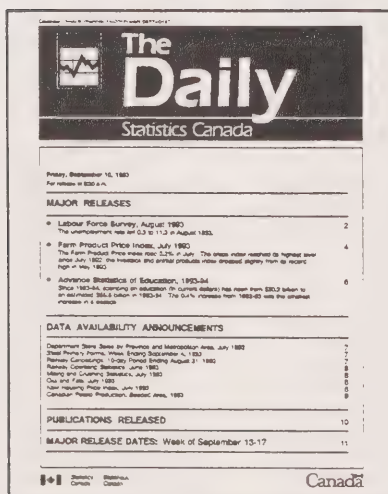
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, August 23, 1994

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Crime statistics, 1993** 2
Canada's police-reported violent crime rate remained virtually unchanged in 1993, halting a decade of steady increases. Due primarily to a 6% drop in property crime, the overall crime rate fell 5%, the largest year-over-year decline since crime statistics were first collected in 1962.
- **Homicide statistics, 1993** 5
Police reported 630 homicides in Canada in 1993, a drop of 102 (-14%) from 1992, and the second straight year-over-year decline. Ontario and Alberta accounted for most of the decrease in 1993, with a combined total of 92 fewer homicides.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

- | | |
|---|---|
| Production, shipments and stocks of sawmills in British Columbia, June 1994 | 8 |
| Processed fruits and vegetables, June 1994 | 8 |
| Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation, July 1994 | 8 |

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED



MAJOR RELEASES

Crime statistics

1993

Due primarily to a 6% drop in property crime, the nation's overall crime rate fell 5% in 1993, the second straight annual decline and the largest since statistics were first collected in 1962. The violent crime rate remained virtually unchanged (-0.2%) in 1993, following steady growth over the past 15 years which saw the rate increase by 87%.

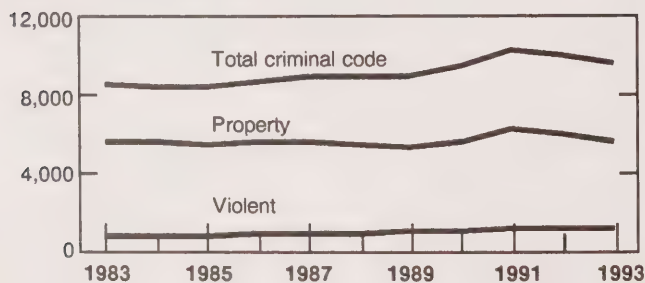
In total, police reported 3.04 million Criminal Code and other federal statute incidents to the uniform crime reporting (UCR) survey in 1993. Over one-half (53%) of these incidents were property-related, while one in 10 were violent.

Between 1983 and 1989, the property crime rate decreased slightly (-6%). This was followed by sharp increases in both 1990 (+6%) and 1991 (+10%). The declines evident in 1992 and 1993 brought the property crime rate back to the range that prevailed before 1990.

From 1983 to 1989, the overall crime rate gradually increased from 8,440 to 8,860 per 100,000 population (+5%). The crime rate increased more rapidly during the following two years, by 7% in 1990 and 9% in 1991. Most recently, the crime rate decreased 3% in 1992 and 5% in 1993 resulting in an overall rate of 9,516 per 100,000 population, or 13% higher than the rate a decade ago.

Overall crime rate, violent and property

Rate per 100,000 population



Note to users

The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, in co-operation with the police community, annually releases information about the extent and nature of crime in our society. The uniform crime reporting (UCR) survey, the main vehicle for collecting statistics reported or known to the police, has been in existence since 1962.

In this text, the terms "crime" and "crime rate" refer to total police-reported Criminal Code incidents (excluding traffic), unless otherwise noted.

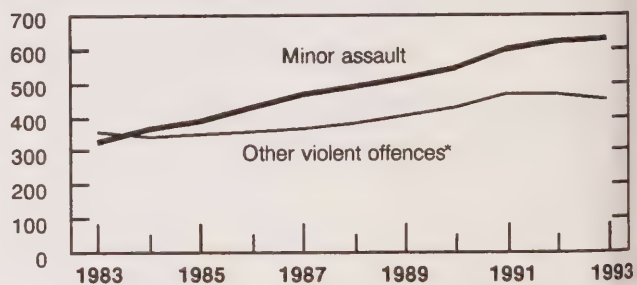
Violent crime levels off

The violent crime rate (1,079 incidents for every 100,000 people) remained virtually unchanged in Canada in 1993, dropping 0.2%. This decrease marks the first time since the mid-1970s that the violent crime rate has actually gone down. The rate had been increasing an average of 5% per year over the past decade.

Minor assaults (those not involving a weapon or serious physical injury) accounted for nearly 60% of the 310,187 violent crimes reported by police in 1993. The rate of minor assaults actually increased 2% between 1992 and 1993. The remaining categories of violent crime combined dropped 4%. Other violent offences which experienced a rate increase included assault with a weapon (+2%) and sexual assault (+0.5%).

Minor assault and other violent offences*

Rate per 100,000 population



* Other violent offences include total violent offences minus minor assault.

The number of homicides tumbled from 732 in 1992 to 630 in 1993. The 1993 rate of 2.19 homicides per 100,000 population was 15% lower than the 1992 rate (2.57), and 27% lower than the peak rate (3.02) reported in 1975.

During the late 1960s and early 1970s, the homicide rate increased virtually every year, from 1.25 in 1966 to 3.02 in 1975. From 1975 to 1980, the rate declined, falling to 2.41. Since 1980, the homicide rate has remained relatively stable, ranging between 2.14 and 2.71 homicides per 100,000 population.

Other violent offences experiencing rate decreases between 1992 and 1993 included attempted murder (-7%), aggravated assault (-12%), sexual assault with a weapon (-9%), aggravated sexual assault (-11%), robbery (-11%), and abduction (-2%).

The revised UCR survey collects detailed information from 51 police departments, representing 30% of the national volume of reported crime. This survey showed that seven in 10 victims of violent crime in 1993 knew their assailant: 41% were acquaintances of the accused and 30% were family members. Weapons were shown in one-third of violent crimes in 1993: firearms (6%), knives (8%) and other weapons (17%). The type of weapon was unknown in 2% of cases.

Property and other criminal offences decreasing

The property crime rate (5,562 incidents per 100,000 population) decreased 6% in 1993, the second consecutive decline and the largest year-over-year drop since statistics were first collected in 1962. With these two recent decreases, the rate has returned to the same level as 10 years ago (1983 rate of 5,588 per 100,000 population).

Four of the six major categories of property crime showed a rate decrease in 1993: break and enter (-6%), theft over \$1,000 (-3%), theft \$1,000 and under (-8%), and fraud (-11%). However, the motor vehicle theft rate continued to rise (+6%). Possession of stolen goods also increased in 1993 (+13%).

The impaired driving rate decreased for the 10th consecutive year. The 92,539 persons charged with impaired driving offences in 1993 represented a rate of 49 per 10,000 licensed drivers, down 14% from 1992.

Most jurisdictions/major municipalities followed the national crime pattern

The historical pattern of rising crime rates from east to west generally held true in 1993, although Quebec's crime rate was lower than two of the Atlantic provinces.

The largest decreases in the crime rate were reported in Newfoundland (-10%), Alberta (-10%) and Nova Scotia (-9%). Only the Yukon (+7%), Manitoba (+4%) and New Brunswick (+2%) recorded increases in the crime rate in 1993.

While violent crime remained virtually unchanged nationally between 1992 and 1993, the violent crime rate rose in four jurisdictions: Manitoba (+10%), New Brunswick (+10%), British Columbia (+2%) and the Yukon (+1%). The increases in Manitoba and New Brunswick were primarily due to large increases in minor assaults: +15% in New Brunswick and +20% in Manitoba. The largest decreases in violent crime rate occurred in Prince Edward Island (-7%) and Quebec (-6%).

The property crime rate decreased in all but two jurisdictions: Manitoba (+3%) and the Yukon (+2%). Those increases were primarily the result of large increases in motor vehicle thefts: +110% in Manitoba and +59% in the Yukon. The largest decreases were reported in Newfoundland (-13%) and Alberta (-12%).

Canada's three major cities all reported a decrease in the crime rate: Toronto (-2%), Montréal (-6%) and Vancouver (-10%). The violent crime rate increased in Toronto (+4%), while dropping in Montréal (-6%) and Vancouver (-3%).

Youth crime down

This section uses "persons charged" data rather than "actual" offences as it is not possible to determine accused characteristics until police have laid a charge.

The rate of youths (aged 12 to 17) charged by police decreased 7% in 1993. The drop was due mainly to a large decline in the rate of youths charged with property crimes (-11%).

The rate of youths charged with violent crimes increased 6% in 1993. Violent crimes accounted for 17% of all crimes for which youths were charged, up from 15% in 1992 and 11% in 1991. By comparison, violent crimes accounted for 28% of all adults charged in 1993.

The Vol. 14, No. 14 issue of *Juristat service bulletin: Canadian crime statistics*, 1993 (85-002, \$5/\$60) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact Information and Client Services (613-951-9023 or toll-free in Canada 1-800-387-2231), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Police reported incidents, by most serious offence

Federal statutes Criminal code	1992		1993		1992 to 1993
	Number	Rate*	Number	Rate*	% change in rate
Violent crime	307,512	1,081.4	310,187	1,078.8	-0.2
Homicide	732	2.6	630	2.2	-14.9
Attempted murder	1,054	3.7	988	3.4	-7.3
Assaults	232,910	819.1	238,470	829.4	1.3
Sexual assaults	34,355	120.8	34,764	120.9	0.1
Other sexual offences	4,040	14.2	4,170	14.5	2.1
Abduction	1,220	4.3	1,204	4.2	-2.4
Robbery	33,201	116.8	29,961	104.2	-10.8
Property crime	1,674,773	5,889.7	1,599,250	5,562.0	-5.6
Breaking & entering	427,153	1,502.2	406,582	1,414.1	-5.9
Theft motor vehicle	146,801	516.3	156,811	545.4	5.6
Theft over \$1,000	120,063	422.2	117,758	409.6	-3.0
Theft \$1,000 and under	823,469	2,895.9	768,859	2,674.0	-7.7
Possession of stolen goods	31,551	111.0	36,186	125.9	13.4
Frauds	125,736	442.2	113,054	393.2	-11.1
Other criminal code	865,696	3,044.4	826,659	2,875.0	-5.6
Mischief	453,547	1,595.0	415,645	1,445.6	-9.4
Prostitution	10,137	35.6	8,520	29.6	-16.9
Arson	13,146	46.2	12,526	43.6	-5.8
Other	388,866	1,367.5	389,968	1,356.3	-0.8
Total criminal code excluding traffic	2,847,981	10,015.5	2,736,096	9,515.9	-5.0
Criminal code traffic	219,693	772.6	197,817	688.0	-11.0
Impaired Driving	121,753	428.2	108,831	378.5	-11.6
Other	97,940	344.4	88,986	309.5	-10.1
Total criminal code	3,067,674	10,788.1	2,933,913	10,203.9	-5.4
Drugs	58,881	207.1	56,811	197.6	-4.6
Other federal statutes	44,671	157.1	48,276	167.9	6.9
Total federal statutes	3,171,226	11,152.3	3,039,000	10,569.3	-5.2

* Rates are calculated based on 100,000 population.

Homicide statistics

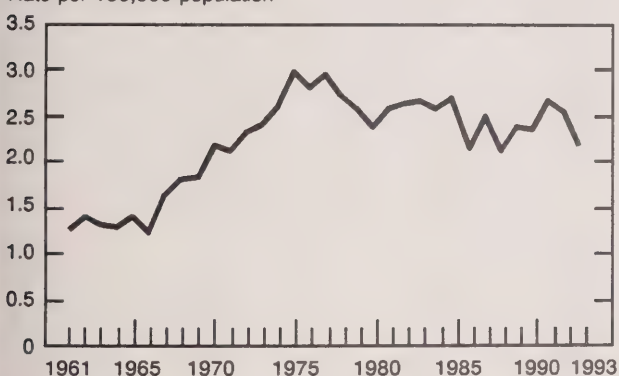
1993

In 1993, there were 630 homicides reported in Canada, a drop of 102 (-14%) from the 1992 total of 732. It was the second straight year that the number of homicides has declined.

The 1993 rate of 2.19 homicides per 100,000 population was 15% lower than the 1992 rate (2.57), and 27% lower than the peak rate (3.02) reported in 1975. During the late 1960s and early 1970s, the homicide rate increased virtually every year, from 1.25 in 1966 to 3.02 in 1975. From 1975 to 1980, the rate declined, falling to 2.41. Since 1980, the homicide rate has remained relatively stable, ranging between 2.14 and 2.71 homicides per 100,000 population.

Homicide rates

Rate per 100,000 population*



* As of 1971, population estimates were adjusted to reflect new methods of calculation.

In 1993, two police officers were victims of homicide while on duty, compared to one in 1992 and three in 1991.

Fewer individuals killed by handguns

Since 1979, shootings have accounted for approximately one-third of all homicides. In 1993, shootings comprised 31% of all homicides, down from 34% in 1992 and 36% in 1991. Handguns were used in 14% of homicides in 1993, down from 18% in each of the two previous years. In terms of actual numbers, 39 fewer individuals were killed by handguns in 1993.

Causes of death in homicides, 1993

	Percentage of all homicides
Shootings	30.6 *
Handguns (14.3%)	
Rifles/shotguns (12.1%)	
Sawed-off rifles/shotguns (2.4%)	
Fully automatic firearms (1.7%)	
Stabbings	31.0
Beatings	18.5
Strangulation/suffocation	12.4
Arson	2.7
Other	3.7
Unknown	1.0
Total	100.0 *

* The figures do not add up to the totals due to rounding

Most victims knew their killers

Homicides are far less likely to occur at the hands of a stranger than someone known to the victim. The proportion of homicides committed by strangers has remained relatively stable over the past 10 years, ranging from 12% to 18%. Of the homicides for which an accused was identified in 1993, 15% were committed by strangers, the same as in 1992. More than one-half of victims (51%) were killed by an acquaintance and one-third (33%) by an immediate family member or relative.

Police reported 87 spousal homicides in 1993, a drop of 17% from 105 in 1992. However, spousal homicides continued to account for approximately one out of every six solved homicides. Females were at a much higher risk than males of being killed by a spouse. Almost four in 10 female victims (39%) were killed by a spouse in 1993, compared to 7% of males.

In contrast, the United States experienced a 3% increase in the number of homicides between 1992 and 1993. The American homicide rate in 1993 was more than four times that of Canada.

In 1993, 35 youths aged 12 to 17 were accused of committing homicide, a 40% decline from the 58 youths accused in 1992.

Nine in 10 individuals accused of homicide in 1993 (87%) were male, consistent with the average over the past 10 years. Two-thirds of all homicide victims were male, also consistent with previous years.

Alberta's homicide rate lowest in 24 years

The large decrease in homicides in 1993 was primarily a result of large declines in both Ontario (49 fewer homicides than in 1992) and Alberta (43 fewer homicides). Alberta's 1993 homicide rate (1.84 per 100,000 population) was its lowest in 24 years. The number of homicides in Quebec fell from 166 in 1992 to 159 in 1993, giving the province its lowest rate (2.21) in 22 years. Only three provinces reported an increase in the number of homicides between 1992 and 1993: Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and Manitoba.

With the exception of Alberta and Ontario, rates generally followed the historical pattern of increasing from east to west. British Columbia recorded the highest provincial homicide rate (3.45) for the third consecutive year. Newfoundland reported the lowest provincial rate (1.20).

Of census metropolitan areas with populations of 500,000 and over, Vancouver reported the highest homicide rate (3.68 per 100,000 population), followed by Montreal (3.22) and Edmonton (3.09). Calgary (1.26) and Hamilton (1.27) reported the lowest rates. The 10 homicides reported in Calgary represented a substantial drop from 35 the year before.

The vol. 14, no. 15 issue of *Juristat service bulletin: homicide in Canada, 1993* (85-002, \$5/\$60) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact Information and Client Services (613-951-9023 or toll-free in Canada 1-800-387-2231), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Homicides

Province/Territory	1993		1992	
	Number	Rate ¹	Number	Rate ¹
CANADA	630	2.19	732	2.57
Newfoundland	7	1.20	2	0.34
Prince Edward Island	2	1.52	0	0.00
Nova Scotia	19	2.06	21	2.28
New Brunswick	11	1.46	11	1.47
Quebec	159	2.21	166	2.32
Ontario	193	1.80	242	2.28
Manitoba	31	2.78	29	2.61
Saskatchewan	30	2.99	32	3.19
Alberta	49	1.84	92	3.49
British Columbia	122	3.45	122	3.53
Yukon	0	...	2	...
Northwest Territories	7	...	13	...

... Figures not applicable

¹ Rates are calculated per 100,000 population using updated postcensal estimates.

Homicides

Census metropolitan area	1993			1992	
	Population	Number	Rate ¹	Number	Rate ¹
	thousands				
500,000 + population					
Toronto	4,127.9	71	1.72	90	2.20
Montréal	3,260.1	105	3.22	105	3.24
Vancouver	1,709.8	63	3.68	61	3.64
Ottawa-Hull	994.3	16	1.61	13	1.33
Edmonton	874.2	27	3.09	33	3.81
Calgary	792.2	10	1.26	35	4.48
Winnipeg	667.5	17	2.55	13	1.95
Québec	680.6	13	1.91	6	0.89
Hamilton	629.4	8	1.27	12	1.92
Total	13,736.0	330	2.40	368	2.71
250,000 - 499,999 population					
London	406.6	6	1.48	10	2.49
St. Catharines-Niagara	384.7	6	1.56	11	2.89
Kitchener	382.1	8	2.09	7	1.86
Halifax	329.7	7	2.12	8	2.43
Victoria	305.0	7	2.30	5	1.67
Windsor	276.8	10	3.61	9	3.28
Oshawa	264.3	5	1.89	3	1.17
Total	2,349.2	49	2.09	53	2.29
100,000 - 249,999 population					
Saskatoon	214.8	6	2.79	7	3.26
Regina	195.9	4	2.04	4	2.05
St. John's	176.0	4	2.27	1	0.57
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	165.9	1	0.60	1	0.60
Sudbury	168.0	3	1.79	6	3.62
Sherbrooke	144.6	0	0.00	0	0.00
Trois-Rivières	141.8	4	2.82	0	0.00
Thunder Bay	130.4	5	3.83	7	5.39
Saint John	129.4	2	1.55	4	3.09
Total	1,466.8	29	1.98	30	2.05

¹ Rates are calculated per 100,000 population.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Production, shipments and stocks of sawmills in British Columbia

June 1994

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 3 054 913 cubic metres of lumber and ties in June 1994, a 4.9% increase from 2 913 076 cubic metres in June 1993.

From January to June 1994, production totalled 17 825 169 cubic metres, up 2.2% from 17 433 165 cubic metres in the same period of 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2).

The June 1994 issue of *Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, \$8/\$80) will be available at a later date. See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Statistics Canada, Pacific Region, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6C 3C9.

Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation

July 1994

Manufacturers shipped 1 550 258 square metres R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in July 1993, down 34.2% from the 2 354 327 square metres shipped in July 1993 and down 28.4% from the 2 165 642 square metres shipped in June 1994.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of July 1994 totalled 17 281 112 square metres, up 7.1% from the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

The July 1994 issue of *Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation* (44-004, \$6/\$60) will be available at a later date. See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division.


Processed fruits and vegetables

June 1994

Data on processed fruits and vegetables for June 1994 are now available.

The June 1994 issue of *Canned and frozen fruits and vegetables—monthly* (32-011, \$6/\$60) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

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<p> 6 Advances in Statistics of Education, 1982-83 Since 1982-83, covering an education in current dollars has risen from \$80.3 billion in 1982-83 to \$85.0 billion in 1983-84. The 0.4% increase from 1982-83 was the smallest in a decade. </p>	6
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Canned and frozen fruits and vegetables — monthly, June 1994.

Catalogue number 32-011

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Corrugated boxes and wrappers, July 1994.

Catalogue number 36-004

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Juristat service bulletin: Canadian crime statistics, 1993. Vol. 14, no. 14.

Catalogue number 85-002

(Canada: \$5/\$60; United States: US\$6/US\$72; other countries: US\$7/US\$84).

Juristat service bulletin: Homicide in Canada, 1993. Vol. 14, no. 15.

Catalogue number 85-002

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, August 24, 1994

For release at 8:30 a.m.

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- **Cigarette shipments and production, July 1994** 2
Manufacturers produced 2.3 billion cigarettes in July, a 61% drop from the previous month, the result of regular July plant closings.
- **July 31 estimates of production of principal field crops** 3
Farmers anticipate a record production of canola this year.

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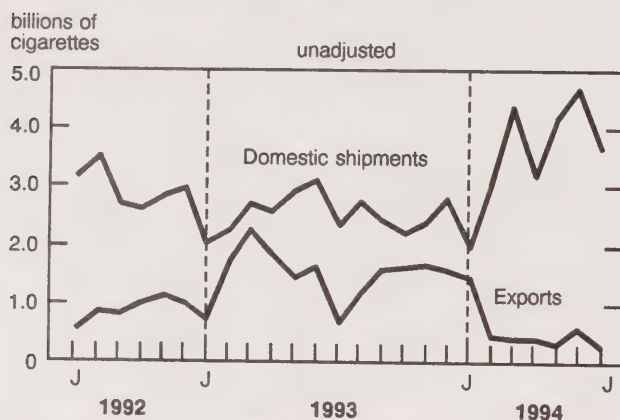
MAJOR RELEASES

Cigarette shipments and production July 1994

Manufacturers produced 2.3 billion cigarettes in July, a 61% drop from the previous month, the result of regular July plant closings.

Shipments of 3.9 billion cigarettes were down proportionally less (-26%), causing a reduction in inventories from 6.0 billion to 4.4 billion cigarettes. Domestic shipments (3.6 billion) continued their relative gain at the expense of exports, which amounted to 220 million in July.

Domestic shipments and exports



Compared to July 1993, production levels were more than twice as high (+120%). This reflects the fact that plants were closed fewer days this July than in previous years. Exports were down 64% compared to the same month last year.

Domestic and export data are the aggregates of shipments reported by Canadian manufacturers and are not retail level sales or final consumption. Data on cigarette consumption are available from the survey on smoking in Canada, released in the August 18, 1994, *Daily*.

Exports are excise duty-free cross-border shipments to any country outside Canada. Detailed exports by country are available approximately 60 days after the reference month in *Exports by commodity* (65-004 \$60/\$600).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

The July 1994 issue of *Production and disposition of tobacco products* (32-022, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. □

Volume of cigarettes

	July 1994	June 1994	July 1993	January to July 1994	January to July 1993 ^r	July 1993 to July 1994	January- July 1993 to January- July 1994
	millions				% change		
Domestic sales	3,649	4,682	2,311	25,053	17,777	57.9	40.9
Exports	220	547	614	3,590	10,001	-64.2	-64.1
Total sales ¹	3,911	5,283	2,948	28,886	27,961	32.7	3.3
Production	2,315	5,962	1,051	30,719	26,829	120.3	14.5

^r Revised figures

¹ Total sales include domestic excise-duty-free sales, in addition to domestic sales and exports.

July 31 estimates of production of principal field crops

Farmers anticipate a record production of canola this year and increased production of flaxseed, durum wheat and oats. Production decreases are expected in spring wheat and barley.

Major increases expected in canola, flaxseed

With a record seeded area and the prospect of above-average yields, farmers expect to harvest a record canola crop of 8.1 million metric tonnes, an increase of 50.9% over last year's record production of 5.4 million metric tonnes.

If early yield estimates are realized at harvest, flaxseed production could increase 56.1% to 968 thousand metric tonnes. That would be the highest production level since 1986 when production hit 991 thousand metric tonnes. An increase in seeded area and the potential for record yields are the main reasons for the expected production increase.

Spring wheat may hit lowest level since 1988

With seeded area and expected yield both down, farmers may harvest a spring wheat crop of only 17.8 million metric tonnes this year, a drop of 25.0% from last year's production of 23.8 million metric tonnes. It would be the lowest level since 1988 when production fell to 12.6 million metric tonnes.

Despite an expected decrease in yield, durum wheat production could increase 33.6% to 4.5 million metric tonnes due to the increase in seeded area.

Note to users

Results in this report are based on a producer survey conducted between July 27 and August 3, 1994, and do not take into consideration any weather conditions after that eight-day period.

With both seeded area and expected yield up, winter wheat production could more than double this year, reaching 1.4 million metric tonnes, the highest level since 1990 when production was 1.7 million metric tonnes.

Oats expected to rise, barley to fall

Producers expect oats production to increase by only 6.8% this year, reaching a potential production of 3.9 million metric tonnes.

Barley production is expected to fall due to both a decrease in area and potentially lower yields. Production may reach only 12.5 million metric tonnes, a decrease of 6.6% from last year's 13.3 million metric tonnes.

Field crop reporting series no. 5: July 31 estimates of production of principal field crops, Canada (22-002, \$15/\$85) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For additional information, contact Maxine Sudol (613-951-3858) or Oliver Code (613-951-8719), Crops Section, Agriculture Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway carloadings

Seven-day period ending August 7, 1994

The number of railway cars loaded in Canada during the seven-day period increased 12.8% from the year-earlier period; revenue-freight loaded increased 17.7% to 4.4 million tonnes.

Piggyback traffic tonnage, which is included in total carload traffic, increased 8.6% during the same period.

Tonnage of revenue-freight loaded as of August 7th increased 5.8% from the previous year.

Cumulative data for 1993 and 1994 have been revised.

For further information, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Hospital statistics

Preliminary annual report 1992/93

The average cost per patient-day in public hospitals continued on an upward trend in 1992/93, increasing to \$553, up 6.8% from \$516 in 1991/92. Total operating cost for these hospitals was \$24.4 billion. Gross salaries and wages and employee benefits accounted for 73% of this cost.

There were 3.5 million hospital admissions in 1992/93 and 45.5 million patient-days. The occupancy rate was 79.1%, up slightly from 78.7% in 1991/92. The average length of stay also increased slightly to 12.5 days, up from 12.4 days in 1991/92.

These preliminary data represent 92% of public hospitals and over 96% of the 159,058 provincially approved beds in public hospitals.

Preliminary hospital statistics for fiscal year 1992/93 are now available in advance of the release of the 1992/93 issue of *Hospital statistics, preliminary annual report* (83-241, \$15). The report will be available at a later date. See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact Information Requests Unit (613-951-1746, fax: 613-951-0792), Health Statistics Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Field crop reporting series no. 5: July 31 estimates of production of principal field crops,
Vol. 73, no. 5.

Catalogue number 22-002

(Canada: \$15/\$85; United States: US\$18/US\$102;
other countries: US\$21/US\$119).

Farm input price index, second quarter 1994.

Catalogue number 62-004

(Canada: \$20/\$80; United States: US\$24/US\$96;
other countries: US\$28/US\$112).

Average prices of selected farm inputs, July 1994.
Catalogue number 62-012

(Canada: \$8/\$48; United States: US\$10/US\$58; other
countries: US\$12/US\$68).

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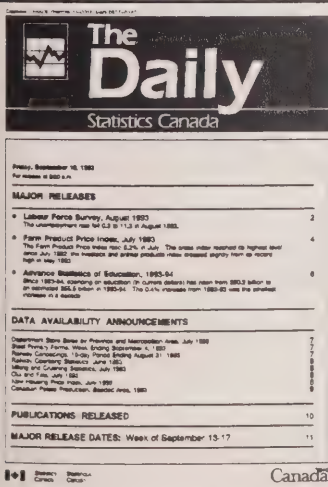
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lastname".

Editor: Mary Beth Lozinski (613-951-1092)

Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

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CANADA YEAR BOOK 1994

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, August 25, 1994

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Canada's international transactions in securities, June 1994** 2
Foreign purchases of Canadian securities surged to a net \$5.9 billion in June, more than double any of the previous four monthly totals. The bulk of June's investment went to money market instruments.
- **Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises, second quarter 1994** 5
Canadian enterprises recorded operating profits of \$18.1 billion in the second quarter of 1994, the third straight quarterly increase. The increase of almost 11% over the first quarter was attributable mainly to a rise in profit margins and improved revenue.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Local government long-term debt, July 1994	7
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Soft drinks, July 1994	7

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

8



MAJOR RELEASES

Canada's international transactions in securities

June 1994

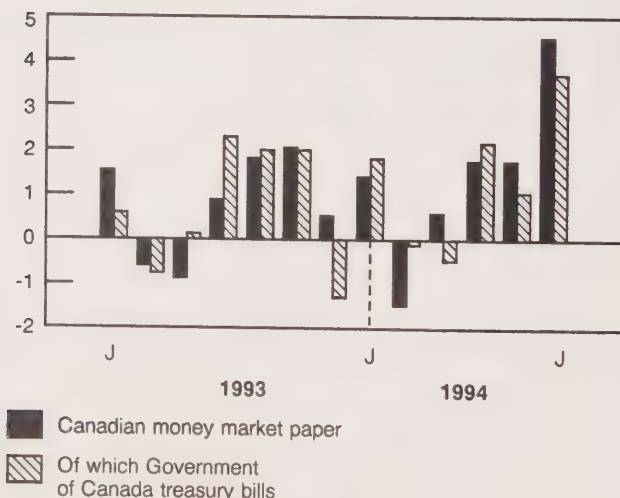
In June, foreign purchases of Canadian securities surged to a net \$5.9 billion, more than double any of the previous four monthly totals. The bulk of June's investment went to money market instruments with smaller amounts invested in Canadian stocks and bonds. Canadian investors returned to foreign markets after a one-month absence, with a small net purchase of \$0.2 billion of foreign stocks.

Heavy foreign investment in Canadian short-term paper

Non-residents invested a record net of \$4.5 billion in money market instruments in June, bringing to \$8.1 billion their net investment in the last three months. As in the previous two months, the net investment in June was largely directed to government paper (\$3.7 billion), mainly in Government of Canada treasury bills. The balance of \$0.8 billion was roughly split between other government paper and commercial paper.

Non-resident net transactions in Canadian money market paper

\$ billions



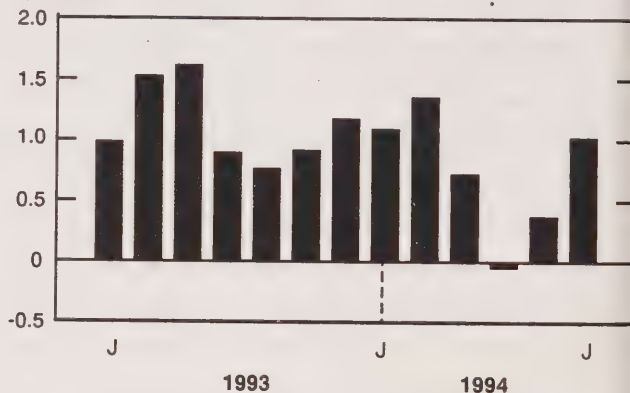
Residents of the United States and the European Community continued to be the major buyers in June investing \$2.8 billion and \$1.8 billion, respectively. This has been the case for the entire second quarter of 1994. Gross trading activity (total sales and purchases) swelled about 25% to an unprecedented \$63 billion in June.

Resurgence of foreign investment in Canadian stocks

There was a resurgence of foreign investment in Canadian stocks in June, matching the large net investments earlier this year. A \$1.0 billion net investment in June was split roughly between existing shares and new stock issues. The investment in new stock issues was the largest monthly foreign investment since July 1987.

Non-resident net transactions in Canadian stocks

\$ billions



June's net investment was widespread: United States (\$0.5 billion), Europe (\$0.3 billion) and Japan (\$0.2 billion). The strong foreign demand for Canadian stocks came in spite of a declining stock market which, as measured by the TSE 300 index, fell about 9.0% by late June, only to recover somewhat to close 7.7% below May's close. Similarly, gross international trading in Canadian stocks fell a further 10% to \$6.2 billion in June, the lowest level of trading volume with non-residents since October 1993.

Foreign investment in Canadian bonds remains flat

In June, the net foreign investment of \$0.3 billion in Canadian bonds was relatively flat for the fourth consecutive month. Sharply higher new bond issues of \$3.2 billion in June were mostly offset by \$2.3 billion in retirements and \$0.6 billion net selling of existing bonds in the secondary market.

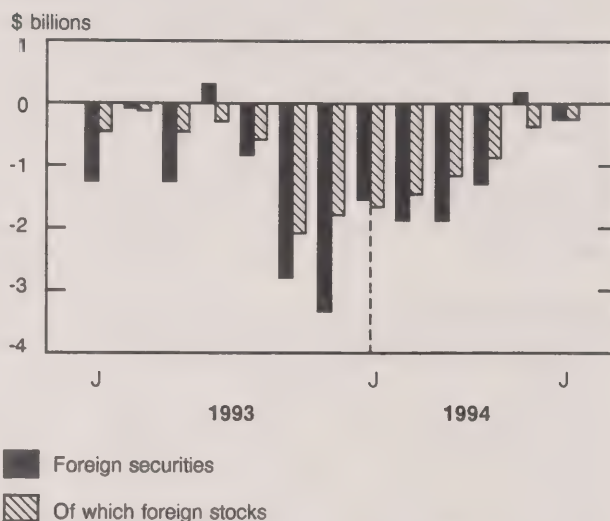
The provinces accounted for most of the new issues which were in denominations of U.S. dollars and yen. In the secondary bond market, Europeans sold a net \$1.2 billion in Canadian bonds while U.S. investors were net buyers of \$0.8 billion. Gross trading in existing bonds declined for the third consecutive month to \$92 billion, the lowest level of 1994.

Modest Canadian demand for foreign securities

Canadian residents purchased a modest \$0.2 billion net of foreign securities in June, all of which were foreign stocks. This continues the trend of stock investments in recent years. Resident investment in foreign bonds was flat for the month following net sales of \$0.6 billion in May.

In June, residents purchased a net \$0.4 billion of overseas stocks while selling net a \$0.2 billion of U.S. stocks. Canadian mutual funds continued to emerge as the main contributor to the net investments in equities abroad.

Canadian investment in foreign securities



Available on CANSIM: matrix 2330.

The June 1994 issue of *Canada's international transactions in securities* (67-002, \$17/\$170) will be available in September. See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact Barry Mersereau (613-951-9052), Balance of Payments Division. □

Canada's international transactions in securities

	March 1994	April 1994	May 1994	June 1994	January to June 1994	January to June 1993
\$ millions						
Foreign investment in Canadian securities, total	1,203	2,154	2,482	5,859	19,562	35,714
Bonds (net)	-60	435	358	328	6,642	24,910
Outstanding bonds	-592	-664	52	-598	-5,330	6,147
New issues	3,272	2,775	1,949	3,247	24,000	30,817
Retirements	-2,739	-1,676	-1,643	-2,321	-12,029	-12,054
Money market paper (net)	570	1,764	1,767	4,549	8,585	5,479
Government of Canada	-487	2,176	1,074	3,735	8,177	6,597
Other money market paper	1,057	-412	694	814	407	-1,119
Stocks (net)	693	-46	358	982	4,337	5,325
Outstanding stocks (net)	571	-90	343	533	3,428	4,847
New issues (net)	122	44	15	449	908	478
Canadian investment in foreign securities, total	-1,892	-1,291	167	-239	-6,662	-4,950
Bonds (net)	-734	-429	556	1	-853	-1,393
Stocks (net)	-1,158	-862	-389	-240	-5,809	-3,557

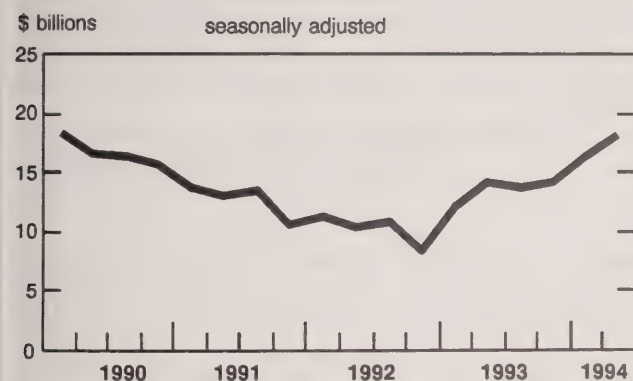
Note: Net is the "sales to" less the "purchases from" non-residents. A minus sign indicates more purchases than sales of securities from non-residents, i.e. an outflow of capital from Canada.

Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises

Second quarter 1994 (seasonally adjusted)

Operating profits of Canadian enterprises increased for the third consecutive quarter. Improved revenue contributed to the most recent increase, but the major factor was a rise in profit margins (profit realized per dollar of revenue).

Operating profits



Improved results in 19 of the 30 industries boosted second quarter profits by almost 11% to \$18.1 billion from \$16.3 billion in the first quarter. With the strong financial performance of the past year and a half, corporate profits have returned to over 80% of pre-recession levels.

Non-financial industries dominate the profit growth in the quarter

The non-financial industries registered the bulk of the overall profit rise, as 15 of the 22 industries improved. Profits in this sector increased by over 11% to \$14.6 billion, from \$13.1 billion in the first quarter. The largest profit gains were in chemicals

and textiles, motor vehicles, parts and tires, and wood and paper.

Chemical producers dominated the increase, as industry profits rose \$436 million to \$1.2 billion. Improved chemical prices contributed to higher profit margins in the quarter. Stronger demand for chemical products from various sectors, including automotive and construction, also contributed to the profit increase.

Increased motor vehicle sales, particularly in light trucks and minivans, boosted overall industry profits to \$1.3 billion, from \$1.0 billion in the first quarter. Profits have now doubled since the third quarter of 1993.

Operating profits in the wood and paper industry continued to improve in the second quarter, rising to \$1.1 billion from \$0.8 billion in the first quarter and from an average of \$0.4 billion in 1993. Whereas profit gains were concentrated in the wood component of the industry over the previous two quarters, pulp and newsprint producers accounted for most of the rise in the second quarter. Producers have attributed profit gains to stronger prices, lower manufacturing costs and the weak Canadian dollar's boost to export sales.

Financial industry gains concentrated in banks

The chartered banks, and to a lesser extent the property and casualty insurers, accounted for the second quarter increase in operating profits in the financial sector. Excluding these two industries, operating profits would have declined \$204 million.

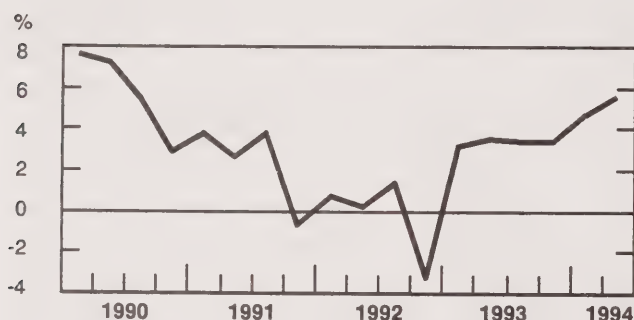
Operating profits of chartered banks (booked-in-Canada) and other deposit-accepting intermediaries advanced to \$1.0 billion in the second quarter from \$0.7 billion in the previous quarter and \$0.1 billion in the final quarter of 1993. Profits averaged \$0.8 billion over the first three quarters of 1993.

A sizeable drop in claims in the second quarter boosted operating profits of property and casualty insurers to \$313 million from \$173 million in the first quarter. Quarterly profits averaged \$321 million in 1993.

Financial ratios: return on equity strengthens

Return on equity, an indicator of the profitability of enterprises, increased to 5.55% in the second quarter from 4.70% in the first. Throughout 1993, the return on equity hovered between 3.1% and 3.5%. The return on equity peaked at 14.6% in 1988 and fell to -3.4% in the final quarter of 1992.

Return on equity



In the second quarter of 1994, profit margins rose to 5.49% from 5.11% in the first quarter and 4.51% in the fourth quarter of 1993. In 1988, prior to the downturn, margins reached 7.7% and fell to a low of 2.8% in 1992.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3914-3971, 3974-3981.

The second quarter issue of *Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises* (61-008, \$25/\$100) will be available in September. See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact Gail Campbell or Bill Potter for non-financial industries data (613-951-9843), or George Mitchell for financial industries data (613-951-9853), Industrial Organization and Finance Division.

Selected financial statistics for enterprises

Selected financial statistics	2nd quarter 1993	1st quarter 1994	2nd quarter 1994	1st quarter 1994 to 2nd quarter 1994
	\$ billions			% change
	seasonally adjusted			
Income statement				
Operating revenue	296.2	319.6	330.1	+ 3.3
Operating profit	14.0	16.3	18.1	+ 10.9
Net profit	3.8	5.4	6.5	+ 20.0
	2nd quarter 1993	1st quarter 1994	2nd quarter 1994	
Financial ratios				
Profit margin (%)	4.72	5.11	5.49	
Return on equity (%)	3.50	4.70	5.55	
Debt to equity (ratio)	1.206	1.212	1.204	

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Local government long-term debt

July 1994

Estimates for the accumulated long-term debt of local governments for all provinces, except Ontario, are now available.

For further information, contact Marlene Vollmer (613-951-1830), Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through custom and special tabulations. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division products or services, contact Jo-Anne Thibault (613-951-0767), Public Institutions Division. ■

Production, shipments and stocks of sawmills east of the Rockies

June 1994

Lumber production in sawmills east of the Rockies increased 9.4% to 2 390 751 cubic metres in June 1994, from 2 186 189 cubic metres after revisions in June 1993.

Stocks on hand at the end of June 1994 totalled 3 116 224 cubic metres, up 2.1% from 3 053 431 cubic metres in June 1993.

At the end of June 1994, year-to-date production totalled 14 041 000 cubic metres, up 9.2% from 12 862 573 cubic metres after revisions for the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 (except series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2) and 122 (series 2).

The June 1994 issue of *Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills east of the Rockies* (35-002, \$11/\$110) will be available at a later date.

For further information, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Shipments of office furniture products

Second quarter 1994

For the quarter ended June 30, 1994, shipments of office furniture products totalled \$185.9 million, up 11.5% compared with \$166.7^r million (revised) shipped during the second quarter of 1993.

Data on manufacturers' shipments of office furniture products for the second quarter of 1994 are now available. Data for province of destination as well as exports are also available.

The June 1994 issue of *Shipments of office furniture products* (35-006, \$8/\$32) will be available at a later date. See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact Keith Martin (613-951-3518), Industry Division. ■

Steel primary forms

Week ending August 20, 1994 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending August 20, 1994 totalled 265 324 tonnes, up 4.4% from the week-earlier 254 038 tonnes but down 8.3% from the year-earlier 289 189 tonnes.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 8 699 461 tonnes, a 4.9% decrease from 9 147 767 tonnes for the same period in 1993.

For further information, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Soft drinks

July 1994

Data on soft drinks for July 1994 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.

The publication *Monthly production of soft drinks* (32-001, \$3/\$30) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Construction type plywood, June 1994.

Catalogue number 35-001

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Telephone statistics, June 1994.

Catalogue number 56-002

(Canada: \$9/\$90; United States: US\$11/US\$108; other countries: US\$13/US\$126).

Canadian international merchandise trade, June 1994.

Catalogue number 65-001

(Canada: \$19/\$182; United States: US\$22/US\$219; other countries: US\$26/US\$255).

Employment, earnings and hours, May 1994.

Catalogue number 72-002

(Canada: \$29/\$285; United States: US\$35/US\$342; other countries: US\$40/US\$399).

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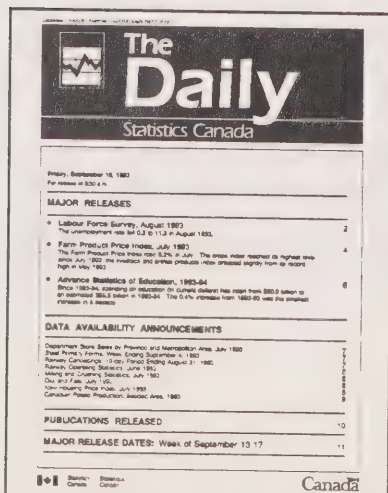
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, August 26, 1994

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **International travel account, second quarter 1994** 2
Canadians spent \$1.7 billion more travelling outside the country in the second quarter of 1994 than foreign visitors spent in Canada.
- **Industrial product price index, July 1994** 4
Driven by higher prices for processed raw materials, the year-over-year change in manufactured goods prices increased to 6.2% in July, its highest level since July 1982.
- **Raw materials price index, July 1994** 8
Raw material prices rose 1.0% in July, the seventh consecutive monthly increase. Crude oil prices led the increase but grain prices fell.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

- Restaurants, caterers and taverns, June, 1994 9
- Stocks of frozen meat products, August 1, 1994 9

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of August 29 to September 2 11



MAJOR RELEASES

International travel account

Second quarter 1994 (preliminary estimates)

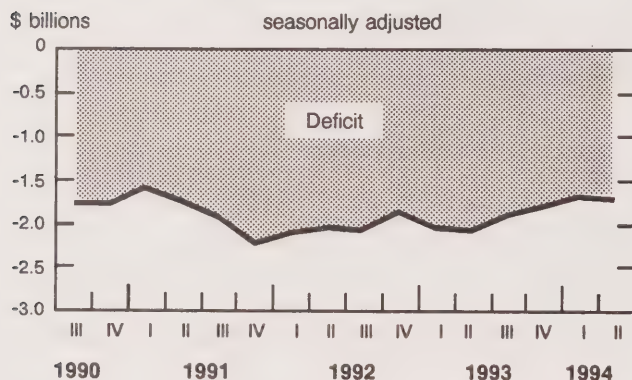
Canadians spent \$1.7 billion more travelling outside the country in the second quarter of 1994 than foreign visitors spent in Canada.

The international travel account deficit was up 2.3% from the first quarter of 1994. But it was substantially less (-16.8%) than the deficit in the second quarter of 1993, which amounted to \$2.1 billion. All figures are seasonally adjusted.

The largest travel account deficit, \$2.2 billion, occurred during the fourth quarter of 1991.

In 1993, the international travel account deficit represented 25.7% of Canada's current account deficit.

Travel account balance



Canadians travelling internationally during the second quarter of 1994 spent a total of \$4.2 billion, up 4.1% from the previous quarter. Foreign visitors to Canada spent a record \$2.5 billion, an increase of 5.5%. It was the seventh consecutive quarter in which spending by foreign travellers in Canada has gone up.

During the second quarter of 1994, Canadian travellers spent \$2.7 billion in the United States, a 3.9% increase from the previous quarter. Spending by Canadians travelling in all other countries increased 4.5% to \$1.5 billion.

Spending in Canada, both by residents of the United States and by travellers from all other countries, reached record levels during the second quarter of 1994. U.S. travellers spent \$1.5 billion, up 4.3% from the previous quarter. Spending by visitors from all other countries increased 7.1% to \$1.0 billion.

The April-June issue of *International travel-national and provincial counts* (66-001, \$42/\$168) will be available in October. See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact Ruth Martin (613-951-1791), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

International travel receipts and payments

	First quarter 1993	Second quarter 1993	Third quarter 1993	Fourth quarter 1993	Total 1993	First quarter 1994 ^r	Second quarter 1994 ^p
\$ millions							
seasonally adjusted*							
United States							
Receipts	1,172	1,208	1,314	1,384	5,079	1,407	1,468
Payments	2,684	2,793	2,713	2,641	10,831	2,584	2,685
Balance	-1,511	-1,585	-1,399	-1,256	-5,752	-1,177	-1,216
All other countries							
Receipts	865	946	968	946	3,725	962	1,030
Payments	1,415	1,436	1,488	1,511	5,850	1,473	1,540
Balance	-550	-490	-520	-565	-2,125	-511	-510
Total, all countries							
Receipts	2,037	2,154	2,282	2,331	8,804	2,368	2,498
Payments	4,098	4,229	4,202	4,152	16,681	4,057	4,225
Balance	-2,061	-2,076	-1,919	-1,821	-7,877	-1,688	-1,727
	First quarter 1993	Second quarter 1993	Third quarter 1993	Fourth quarter 1993	Total 1993	First quarter 1994 ^r	Second quarter 1994 ^p
unadjusted							
United States							
Receipts	585	1,268	2,351	875	5,079	692	1,534
Payments	2,889	3,003	2,757	2,182	10,831	2,778	2,939
Balance	-2,304	-1,735	-406	-1,307	-5,752	-2,086	-1,405
All other countries							
Receipts	445	997	1,734	549	3,725	480	1,110
Payments	1,531	1,330	1,703	1,286	5,850	1,577	1,438
Balance	-1,086	-333	31	-737	-2,125	-1,097	-328
Total, all countries							
Receipts	1,030	2,265	4,085	1,424	8,804	1,172	2,644
Payments	4,420	4,333	4,460	3,468	16,681	4,355	4,377
Balance	-3,390	-2,068	-375	-2,044	-7,877	-3,183	-1,733

* Seasonally adjusted data may not add to totals due to rounding.

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

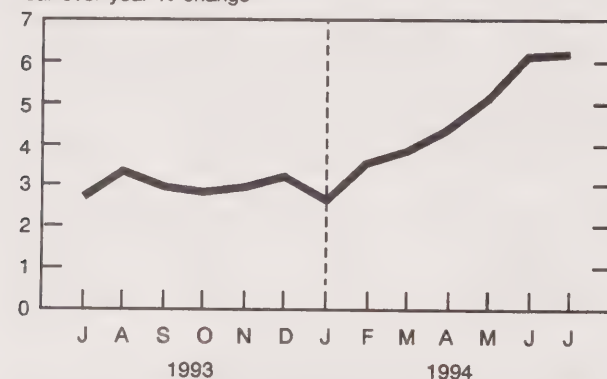
Industrial product price index

July 1994 (preliminary)

The year-over-year change in manufacturers' prices edged up in July, reaching 6.2% from June's revised level of 6.1%. This rate of change, which has been rising since January, reached its highest level since July 1982. The month-to-month increase was 0.3%.

Manufactured goods prices

Year-over-year % change



Inflationary pressure continued to come almost entirely from intermediate goods, particularly first-stage intermediate goods. The year-over-year change in producer prices in Canada remained appreciably higher than in the other G7 countries.

Price increases in July were widespread. Manufacturers saw prices rise in 14 major product groups, and decline in three. The most significant price increases were for primary metal products, pulp, and petroleum and coal products. Two important price declines were for lumber, sawmill and other wood products and for transportation equipment.

Metals, pulp and petroleum products

The July increase in primary metal prices (+1.7%) was mainly due to increases for aluminum products (+4.7%) supported by increases for steel (+0.9%) and for copper and copper alloy products (+1.7%). The increases in aluminum prices were apparently due to pledged voluntary production cuts by world producers. The strength in copper prices may be due to rising world demand for copper

Note to users

The industrial product price index (IPPI), differs from the consumer price index (CPI) in that it records what the producer receives, not what the consumer pays. It excludes indirect taxes and all the costs that occur between the time a good leaves the plant and when the final user takes possession of it, including the transportation, wholesale, and retail costs.

The IPPI includes most of the goods that appear in the CPI. These are generally found in either the finished foods and feeds category or in the other finished goods category. However, the IPPI also includes many other goods of importance to Canadian manufacturers, including intermediate goods and capital goods, but does not include any services.

Another important difference between the CPI and the IPPI is that the CPI includes imports but not exports. The IPPI includes exports but not imports. Because a large proportion of certain commodities is exported, changes in exchange rates will be strongly reflected in the movement of these product indexes, particularly automobiles, pulp and paper and, to a lesser extent, lumber and other products. A decline in the value of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar would increase the value of goods priced in U.S. dollars.

The absence of services, indirect taxes and distribution costs means that the IPPI reflects only some of the forces behind changes in the overall price level in the economy. It provides, however, a better idea of changes in the health of many industries than does the CPI. Since the IPPI reflects price changes as goods leave the plant, it may give advance notice of changes in the pattern of consumer inflation; but the impact of these changes can be moderated by changes in wages and prices at other stages of the distribution process. Elements of the IPPI are also frequently used by businesses in contract escalator clauses to track changes in important inputs.

as the recovery continues. Prices for primary steel products have been rising slowly since August 1993. The most recent round of increases reflects the continued economic recovery in North America, particularly the buoyant auto industry.

Pulp prices were up 3.1% in July, principally due to the increase in the export price for sulphate woodpulp. Export prices for sulphate woodpulp rose 4.1%, after accounting for a 0.8% decline in the value of the U.S. dollar against the Canadian dollar. There is strong upward pressure on U.S. pulp prices as demand remains strong while pulp inventories have been depleted.

Gasoline and fuel oil prices rose 1.9% from June while prices for other petroleum and coal products were up 0.3%. Gasoline and fuel oil prices have been increasing since January 1994 (+14.3%). Prices have generally recovered to levels recorded at the end of 1992.

Lumber and cars

After recovering in May and June, prices for lumber, sawmill, and other wood products dropped 1.2% in July. Prices for lumber declined except on the coast of British Columbia, where they edged up 0.8%. Declines ranged from 0.6% in the Atlantic provinces, to 5.7% on the Prairies. Continuing price increases by some companies for western red cedar buoyed the price level in coastal British Columbia.

Despite slight rises in domestic prices for autos (+0.1%) and trucks (+0.2%), their export prices dropped 0.7% and 0.8% respectively as the value of the Canadian dollar rose. These declines were primarily responsible for the drop in transport equipment prices.

Inflationary pressures

Apart from petroleum products, inflationary pressures in July continued to come primarily from pulp and non-ferrous metals. Consequently, the overall effect on the Canadian economy continues to be an improved profit picture for exporting Canadian manufacturers but relatively little upward pressure on the consumer price index. Continued increases in first-stage intermediate products may soon begin to stimulate increases in various other intermediate goods prices.

Intermediate goods

Although both first-stage and second-stage intermediate goods contributed to the inflationary pressure on manufacturers' prices, pressure came primarily from first-stage intermediate goods.

For the first-stage intermediate category of goods, inflationary pressure came mainly from pulp and from primary non-ferrous metal products. Overall, the year-over-year change in prices for first-stage intermediate goods jumped to 16.1% in July. This was the largest year-over-year increase since September 1988. Although prices for first-stage intermediate goods have been rising for the last eight months, they have only regained their level of the end of 1990.

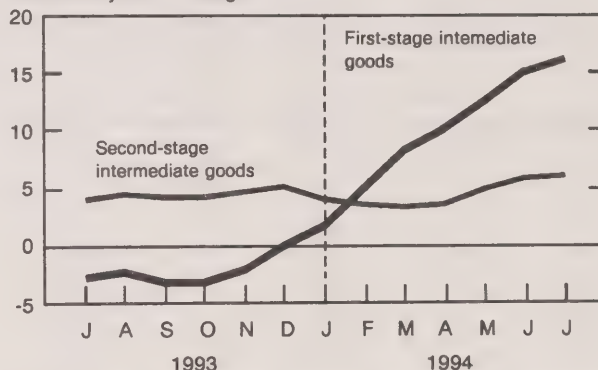
Definitions

Intermediate goods are goods used principally to produce other goods. First-stage intermediate goods are items used most frequently to produce other intermediate goods. This category is dominated by primary metals, chemicals, and pulp. Second-stage intermediate goods are items most commonly used to produce final goods. Almost half the commodities tracked in the IPPI, and part of every commodity group, fall into this category.

Finished goods are most commonly used for immediate consumption or for capital investment. These are divided into foods and feeds (which covers about two-thirds of food, feed, and beverage products), capital equipment (which is dominated by transport equipment, industrial machinery and equipment, and electrical and communications products other than household appliances); and other final goods (of which the largest components are automobiles, gasoline, clothing, various chemical products, and most furniture and appliances).

Intermediate goods prices

Year-over-year % change



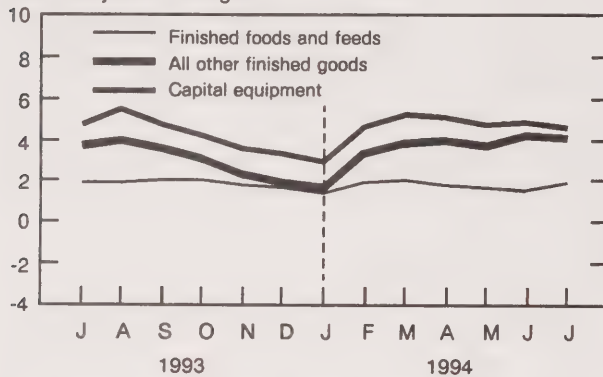
The second-stage intermediate goods category saw the year-over-year price change edge up to 5.9% from 5.7% in June. Price increases in the gasoline and fuel oil industry had the greatest impact.

Finished goods

In July, the overall price level for finished goods remained unchanged. The year-over-year price change remained at 3.6%. A slight increase in the inflationary pressure from food and feed prices was offset by declines in the year-over-year change in the prices for capital equipment and other finished goods.

Finished goods prices

Year-over-year % change



The year-over-year change in prices for foods and feeds rose from 1.5% to 1.9%. The year-over-year change in capital equipment prices declined from 4.8% to 4.5%, while the year-over-year change in other finished goods prices declined from 4.2% to 4.0%. These declines were largely caused by a decline in prices for exported motor vehicles.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2000-2008.

The July 1994 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011, \$20/\$200) will be available at the end of September. See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Prices Division.

Industrial product price indexes
 (1986 = 100)

Index	Relative importance ¹	July 1993	June 1994 ^r	July 1994 ^p	July 1993 to July 1994	June 1994 to July 1994
					% change ^a	
Industrial product price index - total	100.0	112.1	118.8	119.1	6.2	0.3
Total IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products	93.6	113.7	120.6	120.8	6.2	0.2
Intermediate goods	60.4	109.9	118.2	118.7	8.0	0.4
First-stage intermediate goods	13.4	102.8	117.3	119.4	16.1	1.8
Second-stage intermediate goods	47.0	112.0	118.5	118.6	5.9	0.1
Finished goods	39.6	115.4	119.5	119.5	3.6	0.0
Finished foods and feeds	9.9	118.6	120.5	120.8	1.9	0.2
Capital equipment	10.4	116.2	121.6	121.4	4.5	-0.2
All other finished goods	19.3	113.4	117.9	117.9	4.0	0.0
Aggregation by commodities						
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.4	115.7	117.6	117.7	1.7	0.1
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	6.3	116.5	121.5	121.5	4.3	0.0
Beverages	2.0	124.3	125.4	125.4	0.9	0.0
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	162.1	164.2	164.3	1.4	0.1
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	3.1	113.8	116.7	116.9	2.7	0.2
Textile products	2.2	109.5	112.3	112.3	2.6	0.0
Knitted products and clothing	2.3	114.4	115.6	115.5	1.0	-0.1
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.9	127.8	157.1	155.2	21.4	-1.2
Furniture and fixtures	1.7	119.6	120.3	120.9	1.1	0.5
Paper and paper products	8.1	104.6	113.0	114.1	9.1	1.0
Printing and publishing	2.7	134.9	139.3	140.4	4.1	0.8
Primary metal products	7.7	101.3	116.2	118.2	16.7	1.7
Metal fabricated products	4.9	114.5	118.1	118.7	3.7	0.5
Machinery and equipment	4.2	119.2	121.8	121.9	2.3	0.1
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	17.6	109.6	117.3	116.7	6.5	-0.5
Electrical and communications products	5.1	112.2	114.8	114.8	2.3	0.0
Non-metallic mineral products	2.6	111.6	115.7	115.9	3.9	0.2
Petroleum and coal products ²	6.4	89.6	92.1	93.4	4.2	1.4
Chemicals and chemical products	7.2	116.5	122.6	123.3	5.8	0.6
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.5	115.3	118.1	118.7	2.9	0.5
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.4	80.5	85.8	88.6	10.1	3.3

¹ Weights are derived from the "make" matrix of the 1986 Input/Output table.

² This index is estimated for the current month.

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

^a Figure is rounded.

Raw materials price index

July 1994 (preliminary)

Raw material prices rose 1.0% from June to July, the seventh consecutive increase and the smallest rise since March. Over the last 12 months prices have risen 10.7%, nearly all of it in 1994. Crude oil and non-ferrous metals led July's increase although other increases were widespread. Only vegetable product prices, mainly grain prices, dropped in July.

Crude oil prices rose 3.2% in July, the seventh consecutive increase. On a year-over-year basis the increase was 21.1%. Crude oil prices have now reached their highest level since the end of the Gulf War in February 1991.

Non-ferrous metal prices rose 3.0% in July. This component also reported the highest year-over-year increase at 28.6%. Metals within this area have risen steadily since January, most notably copper concentrates and aluminum materials. Ferrous material prices also edged up in July (+1.8%), the result of price increases in iron and steel scrap (+4.4%) which reversed the downward movement of

the past two months. Prices for iron and steel scrap appear to be rising as a result of a very tight market. In addition, the larger integrated and smaller non-integrated steel producers, as well as offshore purchasers, are competing for available material.

Prices for vegetable products in July fell 5.7%, the first decline since September 1993. Canola, wheat, corn and barley were the main contributors to this decline, although other grains and unrefined sugar also reported price decreases. Canola prices plummeted 21.0% after increasing some 60.0% since last October. The July decline in grain prices (-9.0%) was mostly attributable to favourable growing conditions which eased concern over tight grain supplies.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2009.

The July 1994 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011, \$20/\$200) will be available at the end of September. See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Prices Division.

Raw materials price index

(1986 = 100)

	Relative Importance ¹	July 1993	June 1994 ^r	July 1994 ^p	July 1993 to July 1994	June 1994 to July 1994
					% change	
Raw materials total	100	113.1	124.0	125.2	10.7	1.0
Mineral fuels	32	96.8	112.7	116.0	19.8	2.9
Vegetable products	10	97.7	117.0	110.3	12.9	-5.7
Animals and animal products	26	109.1	107.8	108.1	-0.9	0.3
Wood	13	195.4	200.6	202.6	3.7	1.0
Ferrous materials	4	104.3	110.9	112.9	8.2	1.8
Non-ferrous metals	13	95.8	119.6	123.2	28.6	3.0
Non-metallic minerals	3	99.3	103.9	103.9	4.6	0.0
Total excluding mineral fuels	68	120.7	129.3	129.5	7.3	0.2

¹ Rounded figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Restaurants, caterers and taverns

June 1994

Restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts totalled \$1,816 million for June 1994, an increase of 4.7% over the \$1,735 million reported for the same period last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 52.

The June 1994 issue of *Restaurants, caterers and taverns* (63-011, \$7/\$70), will be available in about three weeks. See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact William Birbeck (613-951-3506), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Stocks of frozen meat products

August 1, 1994

Total frozen meat in cold storage as of August 1 amounted to 45 000 tonnes as compared with 48 000 tonnes the previous month and 43 000 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

For further information, contact Bob Freeman (613-951-2508), Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

National income and expenditure accounts—
quarterly estimates, first quarter 1994.

Catalogue number 13-001

(Canada: \$35/\$140; United States: US\$42/US\$168;
other countries: US\$49/US\$196).

Farm cash receipts, January-June 1994.

Catalogue number 21-001

(Canada: \$13/\$50; United States: US\$15/US\$60;
other countries: US\$18/US\$70).

Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation,
July 1994.

Catalogue number 44-004

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other
countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Farm product price index, June 1994.

Catalogue number 62-003

(Canada: \$8/\$76; United States: US\$10/US\$92; other
countries: US\$11/US\$107).

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Week of August 29 to September 2

(Release dates are subject to change)

Release date	Title	Reference period
August		
29	Employment, earnings and hours	June 1994
30	Unemployment insurance statistics	June 1994
31	Income and expenditure accounts	April-June 1994
	Balance of international payments	April-June 1994
	Financial flow accounts	April-June 1994
	Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry	June 1994
	Major release dates	September 1994
September		
1	Seniors	1992
	Crude oil and natural gas	June 1994
2	Industrial capacity utilization rates	April-June 1994

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: \$175; United States: US\$210; other countries: US\$245.)

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Friday, September 16, 1994

For release at 9:50 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- Labour Force Survey, August 1993 2
The unemployment rate fell 0.3 to 11.3 in August 1993.
- Export-Import Price Index, July 1993 4
The Export-Import Price Index rose 0.2% in July. The index index remained its highest level since July 1990. The import and export price index showed a slight rise in July 1993.
- Advance Statistics of Education, 1993-94 6
Since 1983-84, spending on education in Canada has risen from \$50.3 billion to an estimated \$66.8 billion in 1993-94. The 0.1% increase from 1992-93 was the smallest increase in 6 years.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area, Jan. 1993
Steel Prices by Form, Year, Ending September 6, 1993
Rural and Urban Employment, 1993 (Final) (Revised August 27, 1993)
Labour Market Statistics, July 1993
Money and Currency Statistics, July 1993
Oil and Gas, July 1993
New Housing Price Index, Jan. 1994
Canadian Price Production, Second, 1993

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 13-17

11

Canada



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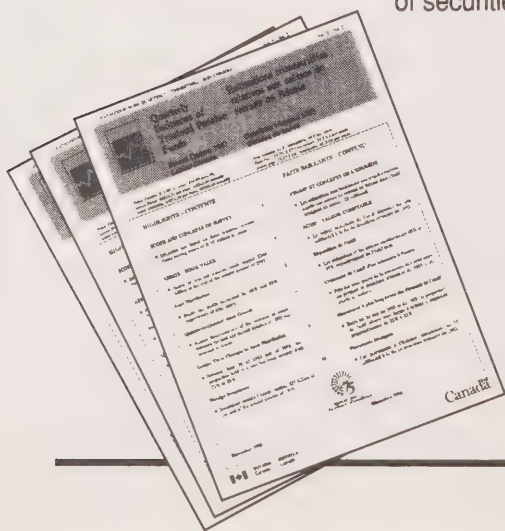
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, August 29, 1994

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

- **Employment, earnings and hours, June 1994** 2
Payroll employment rose in June, continuing the gradual but steady growth since January 1994.
-

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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| Sales of refined petroleum products, July 1994 | 6 |
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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED



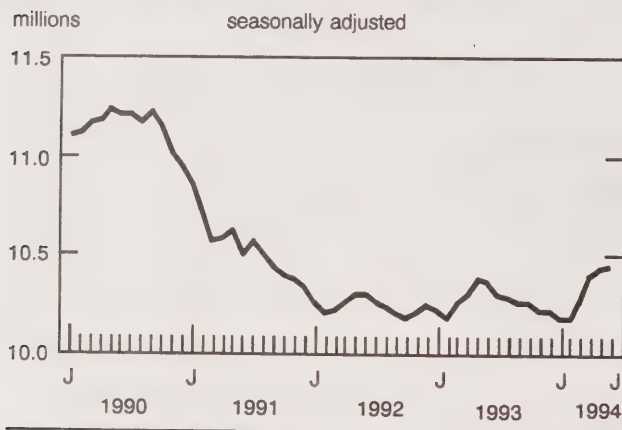
MAJOR RELEASE

Employment, earnings and hours

June 1994 (preliminary)

Payroll employment rose 0.2% to 10,448,000 in June, continuing the gradual but steady growth since January 1994 (+264,000). This upward trend in employment occurred in all provinces and territories, with the largest gains in Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia. Leading indicators such as the help-wanted index and the composite leading indicator suggest this trend will continue.

Employment (industrial aggregate) from the survey of employment, payrolls and hours



Manufacturers, wholesalers, general and special trade construction contractors, and mining operators continued to boost weekly payrolls and employment in June. Retailers, hoteliers and restaurateurs reduced employment for the second consecutive month. The sizeable employment gain in education and related services (+24,000) was due mainly to the extended school year in Ontario and the end of a strike in June by elementary and secondary school teachers in Newfoundland.

The growth of weekly payrolls in June (+1.1%) was traced to the gain in average weekly earnings (+1.2%) and, to a lesser extent, in payroll employment. The average monthly increase in weekly payrolls for the first five months of this year was 0.4%. Public administration was the only major industry group to record a decline in payrolls in June.

Note to users

Employment, earnings and hours is based on a sample survey of establishments and a sample of administrative records. The administrative records representing small firms are obtained from Revenue Canada monthly payroll deduction remittance forms.

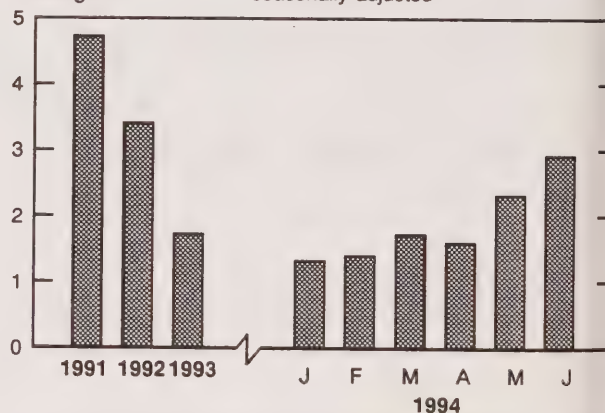
Unless otherwise stated, all data contained in this release are seasonally adjusted.

Detailed industrial series (seasonally adjusted) on employment and average weekly earnings for the provinces and territories are now available.

The growth in average weekly earnings occurred in those industries with a high concentration of hourly paid employees. The bulk of these increases was in construction, retail trade, and accommodation, food and beverage services. Employees paid by the hour in Quebec and Ontario had the highest earning increases in June. Growth in average weekly hours was especially strong in all western provinces.

Average weekly earnings

year-over-year
% change seasonally adjusted



Average weekly earnings increased 2.9% to \$571.94 from June 1993. More pronounced gains were recorded in British Columbia and Ontario, where building, development, general and trade contractors and real estate operators and insurance agents had substantial earnings increases in both provinces. Manufacturers also boosted earnings in Ontario.

Industry summaries

Construction employment continues to climb

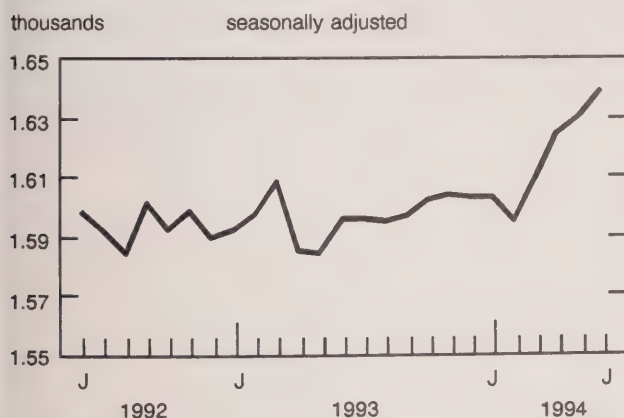
Employment in construction rose for the fourth consecutive month (+0.5%) with Ontario, Quebec and Saskatchewan registering increases higher than the national average. Gains were greatest in highway and heavy construction, non-residential building construction and trade contractors—industries in which the recently-implemented federal government infrastructure program are concentrated.

Both average hourly earnings (+2.1%) and average weekly hours (+2.9%) increased for hourly-paid workers. This contributed to the robust growth in average weekly earnings (+4.7%).

Manufacturers boost employment

Manufacturers increased employment levels by 9,000 in June, led by gains in the wood products and furniture and fixtures industries. Manufacturers of transportation equipment continued to increase employment from the previous month despite a strike in the aircraft and aircraft parts industry.

Manufacturers are increasing employment



Most of the employment gain in manufacturing was reported by manufacturers in Ontario and British Columbia. While employment levels continued to

increase, the average weekly hours for employees paid by the hour declined for the second consecutive month to 38.5 hours. The drop in average weekly hours was due in part to reduced overtime hours in June.

Mining operators boost weekly payrolls

Weekly payrolls for mining, quarries and oil well operators rose for the fourth consecutive month (+2.3%). The increase in payrolls was due to rising average weekly earnings (+1.9%) and employment (+1.1%). The employment gains, which were concentrated in services incidental to mineral extraction, occurred largely in British Columbia, Alberta and Quebec. Services incidental to mineral extraction represent about 28% of the mining industry. The strength in average weekly earnings was partly due to increases in both average weekly hours (+1.6%) and average hourly earnings (+1.1%) for the 78,000 employees paid by the hour.

Earnings for retail employees continue to surge

Retailers continued to increase average weekly earnings in June (+1.4%) after substantial gains in two of the last three months. Average hourly earnings for employees paid by the hour have risen 3.1% to \$10.39 since January. The gains in earnings were widespread across most retailing industries and provinces. The earnings growth mirrored the strong retail sales increases registered in June, especially in the automotive and clothing sectors. The increase in average weekly earnings reflected increases in average hourly earnings and average weekly hours for employees paid by the hour.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4285-4466, 9438-9452, 9639-9664 and 9899-9911.

Detailed industry data and other labour market indicators are available from *Employment, earnings and hours* (72-002, \$29/\$285) and by special tabulation.

For further information, contact Stephen Johnson (613-951-4090, fax: 613-951-4087), Labour Division. □

Average weekly earnings*

Industry group (1980 S.I.C.)	June 1993	May 1994 ^r	June 1994 ^p	May 1994 to June 1994	June 1993 to June 1994
	dollars			% change	
	seasonally adjusted				
Industrial aggregate	555.92	565.25	571.94	1.2	2.9
Logging and forestry	718.51	717.36	716.96	-0.1	-0.2
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	950.66	961.66	979.96	1.9	3.1
Manufacturing	669.45	681.75	689.04	1.1	2.9
Construction	632.00	637.61	667.40	4.7	5.6
Transportation, communication and other utilities	704.10	706.10	713.79	1.1	1.4
Trade	410.00	419.68	430.51	2.6	5.0
Wholesale trade	590.27	602.20	617.73	2.6	4.7
Retail trade	331.78	339.63	344.44	1.4	3.8
Finance, insurance and real estate	622.54	641.03	647.48	1.0	4.0
Business services	588.13	597.86	618.12	3.4	5.1
Education-related services	668.42	675.94	671.10	-0.7	0.4
Health and social services	499.40	503.21	507.83	0.9	1.7
Accommodation, food and beverage services	219.24	224.22	227.63	1.5	3.8
Public administration	743.69	746.00	739.00	-0.9	-0.6
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland	520.84	516.79	536.07	3.7	2.9
Prince Edward Island	453.59	454.08	455.77	0.4	0.5
Nova Scotia	494.77	491.19	499.89	1.8	1.0
New Brunswick	496.77	491.01	498.96	1.6	0.4
Quebec	538.48	536.64	550.91	2.7	2.3
Ontario	588.54	604.10	609.85	1.0	3.6
Manitoba	489.99	496.47	503.85	1.5	2.8
Saskatchewan	471.02	480.81	485.61	1.0	3.1
Alberta	550.79	552.31	556.31	0.7	1.0
British Columbia	557.39	576.17	581.12	0.9	4.3
Yukon	660.49	680.46	670.28	-1.5	1.5
Northwest Territories	701.16	709.39	710.53	0.2	1.3

^p Preliminary estimates.

^r Revised estimates.

* For all employees.

Number of employees

Industry group (1980 S.I.C.)	April 1994	May 1994 ^r	June 1994 ^p	April 1994 to May 1994	May 1994 to June 1994
	thousands			% change	
	seasonally adjusted				
Industrial aggregate	10,399	10,430	10,448	0.3	0.2
Logging and forestry	62	60	61	-3.2	1.7
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	130	131	132	0.8	0.8
Manufacturing	1,625	1,631	1,640	0.4	0.6
Construction	425	429	431	0.9	0.5
Transportation, communication and other utilities	857	847	849	-1.2	0.2
Trade	1,955	1,949	1,944	-0.3	-0.3
Wholesale trade	602	605	607	0.5	0.3
Retail trade	1,356	1,354	1,345	-0.1	-0.7
Finance, insurance and real estate	647	640	640	-1.1	0.0
Business services	554	558	556	0.7	-0.4
Education-related services	925	933	957	0.9	2.6
Health and social services	1,148	1,137	1,139	-1.0	0.2
Accommodation, food and beverage services	729	725	716	-0.5	-1.2
Public administration	707	709	704	0.3	-0.7
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland	146	139	146	-4.8	5.0
Prince Edward Island	40	41	40	2.5	-2.4
Nova Scotia	292	291	292	-0.3	0.3
New Brunswick	235	235	234	0.0	-0.4
Quebec	2,525	2,526	2,514	0.0	-0.5
Ontario	4,061	4,072	4,088	0.3	0.4
Manitoba	393	391	393	-0.5	0.5
Saskatchewan	304	303	305	-0.3	0.7
Alberta	1,052	1,042	1,039	-1.0	-0.3
British Columbia	1,319	1,332	1,340	1.0	0.6
Yukon	12	12	12	0.0	0.0
Northwest Territories	22	22	22	0.0	0.0

^p Preliminary estimates.

^r Revised estimates.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Sales of refined petroleum products

July 1994 (preliminary)

Sales of refined petroleum products totalled 6 968 100 cubic metres in July, up 0.9% from July 1993. The advance was largely due to higher demand for diesel fuel oil (+97 500 cubic metres or +6.9%) and motor gasoline (+69 600 cubic metres or +2.2%). Partly offsetting these gains were declines in the sales of heavy fuel oil (-54 200 cubic metres or -11.0%) and light fuel oil (-40 500 cubic metres or -22.4%).

Sales of refined petroleum products

	July 1994	July 1993 to July 1994
	thousands of cubic metres	% change
Total, all products	6 968.1	0.9
Motor gasoline	3 182.8	2.2
Diesel fuel oil	1 499.8	6.9
Light fuel oil	140.4	-22.4
Heavy fuel oil	439.3	-11.0
Aviation turbo fuels	452.6	-0.2
Petrochemical feedstocks ¹	345.7	4.0
All other refined products	907.5	-2.4

	January to July 1994	Jan.-July 1993 to Jan.-July 1994
	thousands of cubic metres	% change
Total, all products	47 145.0	3.0
Motor gasoline	19 960.0	3.7
Diesel fuel oil	10 090.9	10.4
Light fuel oil	3 758.7	1.9
Heavy fuel oil	3 840.0	-11.3
Aviation turbo fuels	2 689.7	4.9
Petrochemical feedstocks ¹	2 134.1	-2.3
All other refined products	4 671.6	1.0

¹ Materials produced by refineries that are used by the petrochemical industry to produce petroleum based chemicals.

Year-to-date sales for all refined products were up 3.0% from the same period in 1993. The advance was broadly based. Five of the seven major

product groups, accounting for 87% of total sales volume, increased sales. Higher demand by the transport sector (railways and the truck transport industry) and increased usage by the crude petroleum and natural gas industry, due to expanded drilling activity, led to a strong 10.4% gain in diesel fuel sales. Heavy fuel oil sales declined 11.3% from the same period in 1993, reflecting decreased use of the product by electric utilities and the pulp and paper industry.

Available on CANSIM, matrices 628-642 and 643-647.

The July 1994 issue of *Refined petroleum products* (45-004, \$20/\$200) will be available the third week of October. See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Industrial research and development 1994 intentions

Canadian firms will spend nearly twice the amount they did on research and development (R&D) in 1994 if they achieve their spending intentions for 1994. Canadian firms plan to spend \$6 billion on R&D, an increase of 4.3% over 1993. This increase is higher than that of 1993 (+3.3%), and 1992 (+2.5%).

At 0.8% of gross domestic product in 1993, business enterprise expenditures on R&D were similar to those of "middle rank" OECD member countries but less than those of other member countries such as Sweden (2.2%), Japan (2.1%), the United States (1.8%), and Germany (1.7%).

This bulletin presents R&D spending intentions for 1994, estimates for 1993, and actual expenditures for 1992. Additional information is provided on the top 100 R&D performers and on provincial distribution.

Science statistics, vol. 18, no. 2 (88-001, \$8/\$76) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact Michel Bouche (613-951-7683), Services, Science and Technology Division.

**General social survey microdata file:
cycle 8, personal risk
1993**

The 1993 General social survey (GSS) is now available. The survey, which collected data monthly from February to December 1993, interviewed more than 10,000 Canadians concerning criminal victimization and accidents.

This cycle repeats the content of the 1988 survey, allowing analysis of change over the five-year period. The 1993 survey includes new information on drug and alcohol use.

Analysis of the 1988 survey is published in *Patterns of criminal victimization* (11-612, no. 2, \$40) and *Accidents in Canada* (11-612, no. 3, \$40).

The microdata file for 1993, stored on the medium of the purchaser's choice, is supported by a comprehensive user's guide and costs \$1,500.

For further information or to obtain a copy of the file, contact the General Social Survey Project (613-951-2098), Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Refined petroleum products, May 1994.

Catalogue number 45-004

(Canada: \$20/\$200; United States: US\$24/US\$240;
other countries: US\$28/US\$280).

Gas utilities, May 1994.

Catalogue number 55-002

(Canada: \$14/\$140; United States: US\$17/US\$168;
other countries: US\$20/US\$196).

Service bulletin—Science statistics,
vol. 18, no. 2.

Catalogue number 88-001

(Canada: \$8/\$76; United States: US\$10/US\$92; other
countries: US\$12/US\$107).

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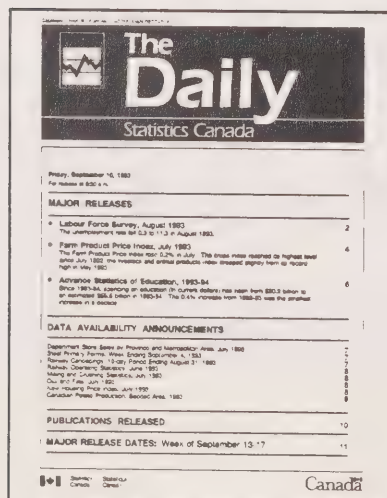
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, August 30, 1994

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

- **Unemployment insurance statistics, June 1994** 2
In June 1994, unemployment insurance (UI) claimants received \$1.2 billion in benefits, down 17.0% from June 1993. For the first half of 1994, UI disbursements amounted to \$9.2 billion, down 11.4% from the same period in 1993.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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MAJOR RELEASE

Unemployment insurance statistics

June 1994 (preliminary)

Benefit payments continue to decline

For the first half of 1994, unemployment insurance (UI) disbursements amounted to \$9.2 billion. This is 11.4% less than was paid over the same period in 1993. In June 1994, UI claimants received \$1.2 billion in benefits (including regular and special benefits), down 17.0% from June 1993.

In June 1994 the maximum weekly payment a beneficiary could receive was \$445. For regular benefits, the Canada average was \$247.05 ranging from \$223.63 in Nova Scotia to \$290.82 in the Northwest Territories.

Average weekly payment for beneficiaries receiving regular benefits

	June 1994
	\$
	unadjusted
Canada	247.05
Newfoundland	225.42
Prince Edward Island	224.08
Nova Scotia	223.63
New Brunswick	241.06
Quebec	239.91
Ontario	259.45
Manitoba	227.77
Saskatchewan	228.00
Alberta	259.22
British Columbia	261.79
Yukon	285.79
Northwest Territories	290.82

Universal coverage for unemployment insurance was introduced in 1971. In 1972, the first year the scheme was fully operational, total benefit payments were \$1.9 billion. For the next 20 years, with the exception of 1979, 1984 and 1987, benefits paid to UI claimants increased every year, reaching \$19.3 billion in 1992. In 1993, benefit payments decreased by \$1.0 billion to \$18.3 billion, a trend which has continued into 1994.

Number of claims lowest since August 1981

In June 1994, the number of UI claims received decreased slightly (-0.3%) to 243,000 (seasonally

Note to users

Unless noted in the text, all figures in this release are unadjusted.

The majority who collect unemployment insurance benefits receive "regular benefits" (83% in 1993). To qualify for regular benefits, a person must have experienced an interruption of earnings, be capable and available for work and be unable to find suitable employment.

In addition to regular benefits, claimants can qualify for special benefits (e.g., training, maternity, sickness and fishing).

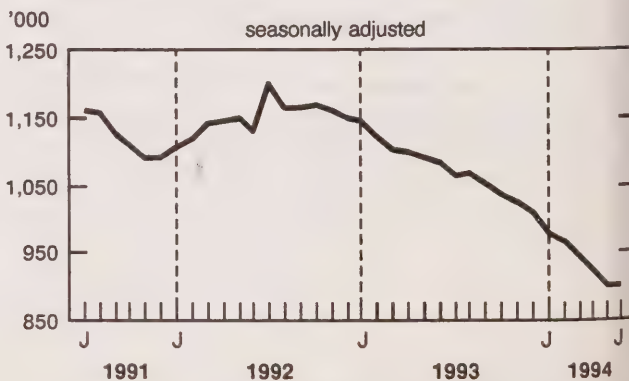
Data on the number of beneficiaries relate to a specific week of the reference month. Data on benefit payments, benefit weeks and claims refer to a complete calendar month.

adjusted), the lowest level since August 1981. This decrease contrasts with the previous month-to-month decline of 4.3%.

Number of beneficiaries practically unchanged

Between May and June, the number of Canadians receiving regular unemployment insurance benefits remained practically unchanged (-0.2%) at 896,000 (seasonally adjusted). This corresponds to employment estimates from the labour force survey which show little change in June.

The number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits



The overall decline in the number of beneficiaries since the beginning of 1994 agrees with gains in employment (+178,000). Another contributing factor to the decline in beneficiaries may be the rising level of long-term unemployment. There has been a large increase in the number of long-term unemployed since 1990 (those individuals looking for work for more than a year). This suggests that more people are not eligible to collect UI benefits.

Between May and June, the largest proportional increases in beneficiaries who received regular benefits (seasonally adjusted) occurred in Prince Edward Island (+5.1%) and the Yukon (+3.8%). The variations in the other provinces and territories were less than 2%.

Number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits

	June 1994	May 1994 to June 1994
	seasonally adjusted	% change
Canada	896,030	-0.2
Newfoundland	52,690	0.7
Prince Edward Island	12,270	5.1
Nova Scotia	49,350	-0.6
New Brunswick	51,860	-1.1
Quebec	298,730	-0.6
Ontario	227,420	-0.6
Manitoba	22,890	-0.4
Saskatchewan	19,670	1.6
Alberta	65,130	0.6
British Columbia	98,260	-0.4
Yukon	1,610	3.8
Northwest Territories	1,410	0.9

Number of beneficiaries (all types of benefits)

	June 1994	June 1993 to June 1994
	unadjusted	% change
Census metropolitan area		
St. John's	9,950	-28.7
Halifax	12,480	-13.8
Saint John	5,160	-4.8
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	8,280	-15.4
Québec	27,040	-11.1
Sherbrooke	5,380	-17.2
Trois-Rivières	6,280	-27.2
Montréal	124,500	-17.0
Hull	8,550	-14.7
Ottawa	15,170	-16.3
Oshawa	6,250	-21.6
Toronto	108,510	-22.5
Hamilton	14,990	-23.6
St. Catharines-Niagara	10,940	-23.1
Kitchener	8,850	-25.3
London	8,500	-21.2
Windsor	6,290	-24.0
Sudbury	4,740	-28.1
Thunder Bay	4,020	-30.8
Winnipeg	17,230	-24.5
Regina	3,510	-22.7
Saskatoon	5,100	-23.4
Calgary	22,280	-16.6
Edmonton	27,880	-8.5
Vancouver	50,200	-16.7
Victoria	6,900	-22.1

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717, 5735 and 5736.

The June 1994 issue of *Unemployment insurance statistics* (73-001, \$16/\$160), containing data for April, May and June 1994, will be available in September. See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact André Picard (613-951-4045), or Ruth Barnes (613-951-4046), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087). □

Unemployment Insurance statistics

		June 1993	April 1994	May 1994	June 1994	May 1994 to June 1994
		seasonally adjusted				% change
Regular benefits						
Beneficiaries	'000	1,083	919 ^r	898 ^P	896 ^P	-0.2
Amount paid	\$'000	1,210,000	1,055,277	1,017,556	1,007,997	-0.9
Weeks of benefits	'000	4,696	4,158	4,032	3,997	-0.9
Total						
Claims received	'000	276	255	244	243	-0.3
		June 1993	April 1994	May 1994	June 1994	June 1993 to June 1994
		unadjusted				% change
All beneficiaries*	'000	1,197	1,303 ^r	1,105 ^P	995 ^P	-16.9
Regular beneficiaries	'000	995	1,062 ^r	889 ^P	800 ^P	-19.6
Claims received	'000	248	198	192	211	-14.9
Amount paid	\$'000	1,423,836	1,487,312	1,411,843	1,181,395	-17.0
Weeks of benefits	'000	5,479	5,369	5,374	4,585	-16.3
Average weekly benefit	\$	255.42	261.78	258.75	251.96	-1.4
Year-to-date (January to June)						
		1993	1994		1993 to 1994	
						% change
Year-to-date						
Beneficiaries, average	'000	1,442		1,265 ^P		-12.3
Claims received	'000	1,527		1,387		-9.2
Amount paid	\$'000	10,374,924		9,187,582		-11.4
Weeks of benefits	'000	38,419		33,888		-11.8
Average weekly benefit	\$	263.18		261.35		-0.7

^P Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

^{*} "All beneficiaries" includes all claimants who receive regular benefits (e.g., because of lay-off) or special benefits (e.g., in case of sickness). ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Asphalt roofing

July 1994

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 4 907 258 metric bundles in July 1994, an increase of 34.5% from the 3 647 310^r (revised) metric bundles shipped a year earlier.

January to July 1994 shipments were 23 318 594 metric bundles, up 4.9% from 22 221 392^r metric bundles shipped during the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 and 28).

The July 1994 issue of *Asphalt roofing* (45-001, \$6/\$60) will be available at a later date.

For further information, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Coal and coke statistics

June 1994

Coal production totalled 5 862 kilotonnes in June 1994, up 5.8% from June 1993. Year-to-date production at the end of June 1994 stood at 35 535 kilotonnes, up 4.9% from the previous year.

Exports in June rose to 2 831 kilotonnes, up 6.1% from June 1993; imports decreased 20.0% to 1 183 kilotonnes. For January to June 1994, exports totalled 14 520 kilotonnes, 6.9% above last year.

Coke production in June 1994 decreased to 294 kilotonnes, down 3.0% from June 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

The June 1994 issue of *Coal and coke statistics* (45-002, \$11/\$110) will be available later this week. See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Electric power statistics

June 1994

Net generation of electricity for June 1994 increased to 39 145 gigawatt hours (GW.h), up 9.5% from June 1993. Exports increased 70.5% to 3 695 GW.h while imports decreased from 1 160 GW.h to 554 GW.h.

Generation by type was: hydro, 22 970 GW.h (+5.3%); nuclear, 7 979 GW.h (+19.6%); and thermal conventional, 8 196 GW.h (+8.8%).

Year-to-date net generation at the end of June 1994 totalled 275 164 GW.h, up 6.7% from the previous year. Year-to-date exports (22 935 GW.h) rose 61.6% from the previous year; year-to-date imports (2 413 GW.h) declined 53.1%.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

The June 1994 issue of *Electric power statistics* (57-001, \$11/\$110) will be available the first week of September. See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Rigid Insulating board

July 1994

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 3,431 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in July 1994, a 28.2% increase from 2,677^r (revised) thousand square metres in July 1993.

For January to July 1994, shipments totalled 21,615 thousand square metres, a 16.6% increase from 18,544^r thousand square metres in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 1) and 122 (series 4-7).

The July 1994 issue of *Rigid insulating board* (36-002, \$6/\$60) will be available at a later date.

For further information, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Railway operating statistics

January 1994

The seven selected railways in Canada reported a net loss of \$17.7 million in January 1994. Operating revenues totalled \$525.0 million, an increase of 0.7% from January 1993.

Revenue freight tonne-kilometres in January 1994 showed a decrease of 3.1% from the year-earlier period.

Data for 1993 and previous years have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

The January 1994 issue of *Railway operating statistics* (52-003, \$12/\$120) will be released later.


For further information, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Transportation Division. ■

Consulting engineering industry in Canada

1992 (preliminary)

Preliminary aggregate data are available from the annual survey of consulting engineers for 1992.

For further information, contact Michèle LeBel (613-951-3176), Business Services Section, Services, Science and Technology Division. ■



The Daily
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Friday, September 16, 1993
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
- **Labour Force Survey, August 1993** 2
The unemployment rate fell 0.2 to 11.3 in August 1993.
- **Farm Product Price Index, July 1993** 4
The farm product price index rose 0.2% in July. The index index registered its highest level since July 1992; the index and annual percentage index dropped slightly from its record high in July 1992.
- **Advance Statistics of Education, 1992-93** 6
Since 1982-83, spending on education in current dollars has risen from \$60.2 billion to an estimated \$85.8 billion in 1992-93. The 24% increase from 1982-83 was the largest increase in a decade.

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- **Real Estate Sales, House Sales, Single Detached, 1993** 7
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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production and disposition of tobacco products,
July 1994.

Catalogue number 32-022

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72;
other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

**Production, shipments and stocks on hand of
sawmills in British Columbia,** June 1994.

Catalogue number 35-003

(Canada: \$8/\$80; United States: US\$10/US\$96;
other countries: US\$12/US\$112).

Quarterly shipments of office furniture products,
quarter ended June 30, 1994.

Catalogue number 35-006

(Canada: \$8/\$32; United States: US\$10/US\$39;
other countries: US\$12/US\$45).

Aviation service bulletin, August 1994,
vol. 26, no. 8.

Catalogue number 51-004

(Canada: \$10/\$99; United States: US\$12/US\$119;
other countries: US\$14/US\$139).

Quarterly estimates of trustee pension funds,
first quarter 1994.

Catalogue number 74-001

(Canada: \$15/\$60; United States: US\$18/US\$72;
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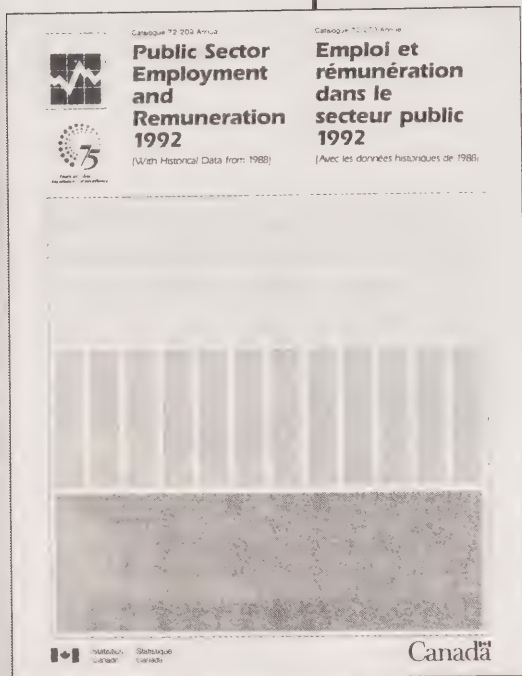
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, August 31, 1994

For release at 8:30 a.m.

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- Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry, June 1994** 8
The economy continued to strengthen in June, led by another solid gain in goods-producing industries. Gross domestic product at factor cost rose 0.5% in June, about equal to the pace in April and May when output grew 0.4%.
- Canada's balance of international payments, second quarter 1994** 12
The current account deficit edged up to \$7.5 billion on a seasonally adjusted basis, remaining well within the range observed over the five previous quarters.
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The demand for funds was strong in the second quarter of 1994.

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Chart 1

GDP at 1986 prices

quarterly percentage change

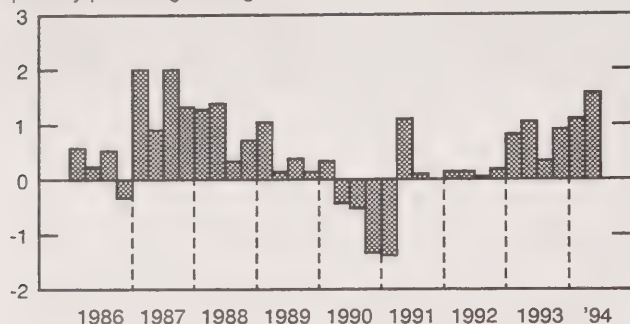
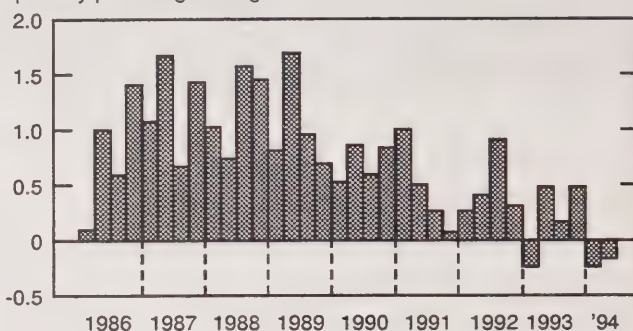


Chart 2

GDP implicit price index

quarterly percentage change



National income and expenditure accounts

Second quarter 1994

The economy grew very rapidly in the second quarter of 1994, significantly more so than at any time since the height of the expansion in 1987 and 1988. Led by a substantial rise in exports and business investment spending, real gross domestic product at market prices advanced 1.6% (see chart 1), equivalent to 6.4% at an annual rate.

Personal expenditure increased moderately after a large jump in the first quarter, while government spending on goods and services declined further in volume terms. Labour income grew at the strongest rate in the past four years and corporation profits continued to surge. The inflation rate, influenced by a cut in tobacco excise taxes, was slightly negative for the second consecutive quarter (see chart 2).

Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services

Consumers spent 0.7% more in the second quarter than in the first, after adjusting for inflation. The increase was lower than in the first quarter, when accelerated income tax refunds had boosted personal disposable income.

On a year-over-year basis, personal expenditure on goods rose 4.2% while spending on consumer services rose 1.6% (see chart 3). Outlays on furniture and appliances, clothing and footwear, and restaurant and hotel services all rose substantially in the quarter. The latter increase was partly a reflection of increased travel, both by Canadians and by non-residents, within Canada.

Chart 3

Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services at 1986 prices

year-over-year percentage change



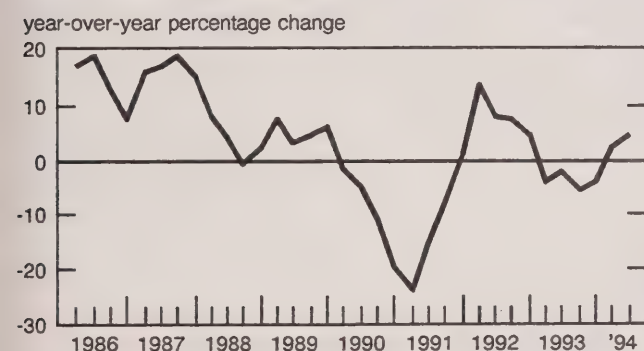
Expenditures on electricity, gas and other fuels fell, after a temporary rise due to unusually cold weather in the first quarter. The drop in net expenditure abroad, stimulated by the depreciation of the Canadian dollar over the past three years, continued apace.

Residential construction

Housing investment rose 4.3% in real terms during the second quarter and by a similar amount on a year-over-year basis (see chart 4). The quarterly increase was due to a sharp 8.1% rise in spending on new home-building and a 4.1% pickup in alterations and improvements to existing dwellings. The new construction activity was mainly in single unit dwellings and was concentrated in central and eastern Canada. Real estate commission outlays, which are normally quite volatile, fell 3.4% in the quarter, largely the result of declining activity in the British Columbia real estate market.

Chart 4

Business residential construction investment at 1986 prices

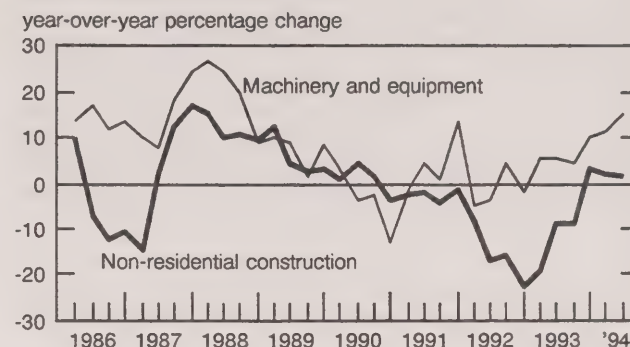


Business plant and equipment investment

Business plant and equipment spending surged 4.5% in the second quarter. Purchases of machinery and equipment, accounting for about 60% of total plant and equipment outlays, grew 5.2% due to higher spending on office equipment, industrial machinery and aircraft. Non-residential construction rose 2.7% reflecting increases in both industrial building construction and spending on oil and gas facilities. On a year-over-year basis, non-residential construction rose 1.3% and machinery and equipment investment rose 14.8% (see chart 5).

Chart 5

Business plant and equipment investment at 1986 prices



Expenditure components of GDP at constant 1986 prices

	First quarter to second quarter 1994	
	\$ change*	% change
Final domestic demand	7,168	1.2
Personal expenditure	2,588	0.7
Durable goods	780	1.5
Semi-durable goods	644	2.1
Non-durable goods	704	0.8
Services	460	0.3
Government expenditure	-160	-0.1
Current goods and services	-716	-0.6
Investment	556	3.2
Business investment	4,740	4.4
Residential construction	1,368	4.3
Plant and equipment	3,372	4.5
Non-residential construction	624	2.7
Machinery and equipment	2,748	5.2
Inventory change	928	...
Government	20	...
Business non-farm	2,072	...
Farm	-1,164	...
Balance of trade on goods and services	1,064	...
Exports of goods and services	8,848	4.3
Merchandise	8,416	4.6
Non-merchandise	432	1.9
Less: Imports of goods and services	7,784	3.6
Merchandise	8,504	4.6
Non-merchandise	-720	-2.2
Statistical discrepancy	-68	...
Gross domestic product at market prices	9,092	1.6

* Millions of constant 1986 dollars.

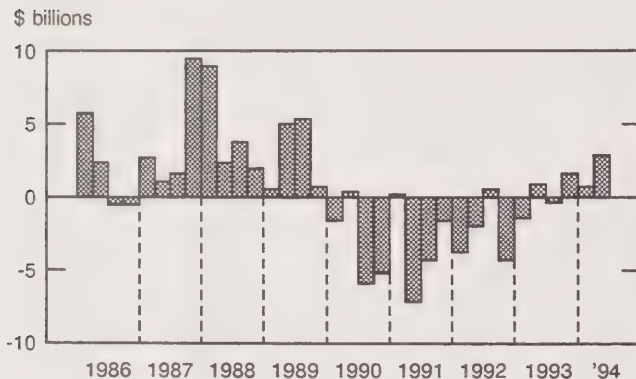
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Business inventories

Non-farm business inventory investment contributed substantially to growth in the second quarter as businesses rebuilt stocks in response to the upward trend in demand. It was the third consecutive quarter of significant inventory-building following a three-year period of sustained destocking (see chart 6). The second quarter accumulation was concentrated in retail and wholesale trade, notably machinery wholesalers, and in natural gas utilities. Farm inventories fell slightly as grain exports picked up.

Chart 6

Business non-farm investment in inventory at 1986 prices



Exports and imports

The strong upswing in merchandise exports, underway since 1991, resumed in the second quarter with growth of 4.6%. Plant shutdowns for retooling in the auto manufacturing industry and the dockworkers' strike in British Columbia had slowed export growth somewhat in the first quarter.

Increased exports of passenger cars, office machines and equipment, wheat, lumber, television and communications equipment, and natural gas were partially offset by reduced exports of precious metals, petroleum and coal products, crude petroleum, motor vehicle parts and tobacco products. Service exports rose less rapidly than merchandise trade and were led by higher travel and freight and shipping receipts.

Merchandise imports also surged in the second quarter by 4.6% in volume terms. There were higher imports of computer equipment, motor vehicle parts, and industrial, communications and other equipment. These and other increases were partly offset by lower imports of passenger cars and tobacco.

The balance of trade in goods and services, at current prices and at an annual rate, was a deficit of \$2.8 billion in the second quarter following a \$4.1 billion deficit in the first. The current account deficit on a balance of payments basis – which also includes net investment income flows, transfer payments and reinvested earnings of direct investment enterprises – edged up from \$29.6 billion in the first quarter to \$30.2 billion in the second.

Price indexes

The general level of prices on a national accounts basis, measured by the GDP implicit price index, decreased 0.2% in the second quarter, the second small quarterly decline in a row.

Export prices rose 2.9% and prices of domestically purchased goods and services edged down 0.1%. Import prices, the effects of which are netted out in the calculation of GDP, rose 2.9%.

One important factor accounting for the faster growth of export and import prices was the weak Canadian dollar, which depreciated a further 3.0% vis-à-vis the United States dollar in the second quarter. Consumer prices were held down by cuts in tobacco taxes in February. This was reflected in the 1.3% decrease in the implicit price index for non-durable goods.

Implicit price indexes

	First quarter to second quarter 1994
	% change
Final domestic demand	-0.1
Personal expenditure	0.0
Durable goods	0.2
Semi-durable goods	-0.2
Non-durable goods	-1.3
Services	0.7
Government expenditure	0.1
Current goods and services	0.2
Investment	-0.3
Business investment	0.2
Residential construction	0.1
Non-residential construction	1.0
Machinery and equipment	0.1
Exports of goods and services	2.9
Merchandise	3.1
Non-merchandise	1.4
Less: Imports of goods and services	2.9
Merchandise	3.0
Non-merchandise	3.3
Gross domestic product at market prices	-0.2

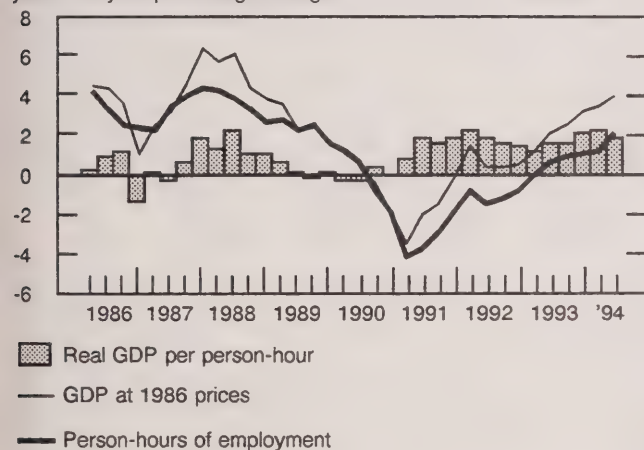
Personal income

Personal income advanced 1.2%, the most rapid growth rate in four years. Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income, up 1.4% on the strength of a 0.9% advance in paid hours worked, accounted for most of the increase. Person-hours worked continued to grow quite slowly in relation to output as they have since the spring of 1991 (see chart 7). Investment income of persons was essentially unchanged while unincorporated business income increased 0.9%.

Chart 7

Employment and output

year-over-year percentage change



Personal disposable (after-tax) income rose just 0.2%. This follows a sharp jump in the first quarter when Revenue Canada accelerated income tax refunds substantially in comparison with previous years. With moderate growth in consumer spending and very little growth in disposable income, the personal saving rate dipped from 8.9% in the first quarter to 8.4% in the second.

Corporate and interest income

Corporation profits before taxes surged 6.0% in the second quarter to \$52.4 billion, continuing the upward trend evident for several quarters. On a year-

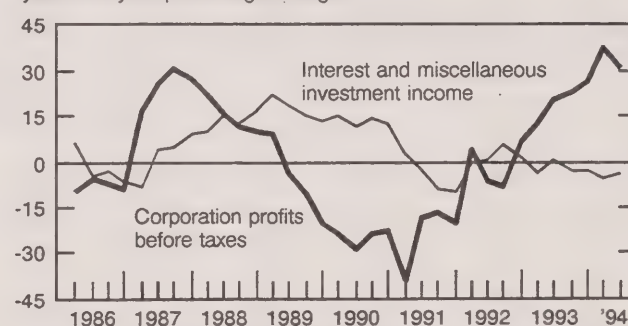
over-year basis the increase was 30.2% (see chart 8). The impressive gains in profits this year have been attributable to several factors: productivity improvements, low wage rate increases, the pickup in demand and capital gains on inventories as raw material and semi-finished goods prices have risen sharply.

Undistributed profits, after deduction of corporate income taxes and dividends, rose to \$14.9 billion, helping to finance the expansion of business capital spending. Undistributed profits were negative in late 1991 and in 1992, but they have risen steadily over the past year and a half. Interest and miscellaneous investment income also rose in the second quarter, by 2.0%, but remained marginally lower than the year-earlier level (also in chart 8).

Chart 8

Corporation profits before taxes and miscellaneous investment income

year-over-year percentage change



Output by industry

Goods production jumped 2.8% after edging ahead 0.4% in the first quarter. Manufacturers accounted for about half of the overall gain, with production rising in 20 of the 21 major industry groups. Mining production rebounded 5.6% after declining the previous two quarters. The advance was led by a surge in drilling and higher production of crude oil and natural gas. Construction rose 3.7% and the output of utilities slipped 0.2% following a 4.4% surge in the first quarter when the consumption of electricity and natural gas soared because of the exceptionally cold weather.

Output of services advanced 0.7% in the second quarter. Wholesalers enjoyed a 2.7% gain in sales while retailers' sales grew 1.3% after jumping 3.3% in the first quarter. Transportation services rose 2.2% led by increases in railway and truck transport.

The strength in manufacturing throughout the quarter contributed significantly to demand for transportation services. Higher carloadings of grain added to the strength in rail transport. Finance, insurance and real estate services fell 0.8% as brokerage, real estate and mutual fund activities declined each month of the quarter following the rise in interest rates at the end of March.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 6701-6702, 6704-6707, 6709-6716, 6718, 6720-6722, 6724-6727, 6729-6736, 6738, 6740, 6828-6839, 6846, 7404-7408 and 7420-7434.

For further information, contact an information officer (613-951-3640), National Accounts and Environment Division.

The second quarter 1994 issue of *National income and expenditure accounts, quarterly estimates* (13-001, \$35/\$140) will be released in September. See "How to order publications". A set of 64 printed tables of unadjusted and seasonally adjusted quarterly data plus supplementary analytical tables and charts is also available on release day (\$50/\$180).

On release day at 8:30 a.m., the complete quarterly national accounts data set is available on microcomputer diskette by modem transfer (\$125/\$500). The diskettes are also available by mail seven days after the official release date (\$25/\$100).

To purchase any of these products or to obtain more product information, contact a client services officer (613-951-3640), National Accounts and Environment Division. □

Gross domestic product, income-based

	Second quarter 1993	Third quarter 1993	Fourth quarter 1993	First quarter 1994	Second quarter 1994	Fourth quarter 1993 to first quarter 1994	First quarter 1994 to second quarter 1994
	\$ millions					% change at quarterly rates	
	seasonally adjusted at annual rates						
Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income ¹	399,172	401,052	403,476	406,076	411,732	0.6	1.4
Corporation profits before taxes	40,208	40,496	42,444	49,392	52,356	16.4	6.0
Interest and miscellaneous investment income	56,620	54,400	53,964	53,344	54,388	-1.1	2.0
Accrued net income of farm operators from farm production	2,236	2,516	2,372	3,064	3,340	29.2	9.0
Net income of non-farm unincorporated business, including rent	38,104	38,508	38,820	38,580	38,928	-0.6	0.9
Inventory valuation adjustment	-860	-3,408	-2,884	-4,924	-5,808	-2,040 ²	-884 ²
Net domestic income at factor cost	535,480	533,564	538,192	545,532	554,936	1.4	1.7
Indirect taxes less subsidies	86,524	89,624	93,228	92,004	91,512	-1.3	-0.5
Capital consumption allowances	86,092	87,884	88,336	90,184	91,600	2.1	1.6
Statistical discrepancy	2,228	2,452	3,608	1,488	1,568	-2,120 ²	80 ²
Gross domestic product at market prices	710,324	713,524	723,364	729,208	739,616	0.8	1.4

¹ Includes military pay and allowances.

² Actual change in millions of dollars.

Gross domestic product, expenditure-based

	Second quarter 1993	Third quarter 1993	Fourth quarter 1993	First quarter 1994	Second quarter 1994	Fourth quarter 1993 to first quarter 1994	First quarter 1994 to second quarter 1994
	\$ millions at current prices					% change at quarterly rates	
	seasonally adjusted at annual rates						
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	435,416	439,256	443,728	447,896	451,184	0.9	0.7
Durable goods	55,716	56,616	57,648	59,420	60,456	3.1	1.7
Semi-durable goods	39,148	39,552	39,712	40,412	41,136	1.8	1.8
Non-durable goods	115,708	115,880	116,556	116,788	116,212	0.2	-0.5
Services	224,844	227,208	229,812	231,276	233,380	0.6	0.9
Government current expenditure on goods and services	152,880	153,404	153,504	152,664	152,072	-0.5	-0.4
Government investment in fixed capital	16,188	16,448	16,768	16,624	17,096	-0.9	2.8
Government investment in inventories	-28	20	-4	24	44	28 ¹	20 ¹
Business investment in fixed capital	109,924	110,868	114,056	115,628	120,928	1.4	4.6
Residential construction	43,372	42,840	43,308	44,552	46,508	2.9	4.4
Non-residential construction	27,300	27,016	27,856	27,436	28,456	-1.5	3.7
Machinery and equipment	39,252	41,012	42,892	43,640	45,964	1.7	5.3
Business investment in inventories	2,436	744	2,972	2,004	2,624	-968 ¹	620 ¹
Non-farm	932	-160	2,504	1,344	2,980	-1,160 ¹	1,636 ¹
Farm and grain in commercial channels	1,504	904	468	660	-356	192 ¹	-1,016 ¹
Exports of goods and services	204,484	209,800	219,392	221,708	237,932	1.1	7.3
Merchandise	178,000	182,404	191,448	193,016	208,324	0.8	7.9
Non-merchandise	26,484	27,396	27,944	28,692	29,608	2.7	3.2
Deduct: imports of goods and services	208,748	214,568	223,444	225,856	240,696	1.1	6.6
Merchandise	168,952	173,308	182,000	185,020	199,428	1.7	7.8
Non-merchandise	39,796	41,260	41,444	40,836	41,268	-1.5	1.1
Statistical discrepancy	-2,228	-2,448	-3,608	-1,484	-1,568	2,124 ¹	-84 ¹
Gross domestic product at market prices	710,324	713,524	723,364	729,208	739,616	0.8	1.4
Final domestic demand	714,408	719,976	728,056	732,812	741,280	0.7	1.2
	\$ millions at 1986 prices						
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	342,964	344,444	346,496	350,260	352,848	1.1	0.7
Durable goods	49,132	49,588	50,120	51,200	51,980	2.2	1.5
Semi-durable goods	30,476	30,676	30,664	31,176	31,820	1.7	2.1
Non-durable goods	89,812	90,176	90,272	92,032	92,736	1.9	0.8
Services	173,544	174,004	175,440	175,852	176,312	0.2	0.3
Government current expenditure on goods and services	119,072	118,824	118,880	117,892	117,176	-0.8	-0.6
Government investment in fixed capital	16,480	16,760	17,348	17,344	17,900	-0.0	3.2
Government investment in inventories	-24	20	-4	20	40	24 ¹	20 ¹
Business investment in fixed capital	103,096	103,868	106,564	107,040	111,780	0.4	4.4
Residential construction	31,820	31,244	31,480	31,716	33,084	0.7	4.3
Non-residential construction	23,132	22,708	23,376	22,804	23,428	-2.4	2.7
Machinery and equipment	48,144	49,916	51,708	52,520	55,268	1.6	5.2
Business investment in inventories	1,936	584	2,216	1,636	2,544	-580 ¹	908 ¹
Non-farm	824	-376	1,596	784	2,856	-812 ¹	2,072 ¹
Farm and grain in commercial channels	1,112	960	620	852	-312	232 ¹	-1,164 ¹
Exports of goods and services	195,060	198,304	205,052	207,356	216,204	1.1	4.3
Merchandise	173,460	175,888	182,336	184,076	192,492	1.0	4.6
Non-merchandise	21,600	22,416	22,716	23,280	23,712	2.5	1.9
Deduct: imports of goods and services	206,936	209,164	216,888	217,344	225,128	0.2	3.6
Merchandise	171,856	173,944	182,356	183,976	192,480	0.9	4.6
Non-merchandise	35,080	35,220	34,532	33,368	32,648	-3.4	-2.2
Statistical discrepancy	-1,784	-1,956	-2,872	-1,188	-1,256	1,684 ¹	-68 ¹
Gross domestic product at market prices	569,864	571,684	576,792	583,016	592,108	1.1	1.6
Final domestic demand	581,612	583,896	589,288	592,536	599,704	0.6	1.2
	implicit price indexes, 1986 = 100						
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	127.0	127.5	128.1	127.9	127.9	-0.2	0.0
Government current expenditure on goods and services	128.4	129.1	129.1	129.5	129.8	0.3	0.2
Government investment in fixed capital	98.2	98.1	96.7	95.8	95.5	-0.9	-0.3
Business investment in fixed capital	106.6	106.7	107.0	108.0	108.2	0.9	0.2
Exports of goods and services	104.8	105.8	107.0	106.9	110.0	-0.1	2.9
Deduct: imports of goods and services	100.9	102.6	103.0	103.9	106.9	0.9	2.9
Gross domestic product at market prices	124.6	124.8	125.4	125.1	124.9	-0.2	-0.2
Final domestic demand	122.8	123.3	123.5	123.7	123.6	0.2	-0.1

¹ Actual change in millions of dollars.

Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry

June 1994

The economy continued to strengthen in June, led by another solid gain in goods-producing industries. Gross domestic product at factor cost rose 0.5% in June, about equal to the pace in April and May when output grew 0.4%.

Goods producers raised output a further 1.0%, after increasing output 1.1% a month on average the previous three months. Output of services rose 0.2% in June following a similar increase in May.

Goods-producing industries

While manufacturers continued to buoy the goods sector, by June an awakening construction industry contributed slightly more to the monthly growth than did manufacturing. Together these industries were responsible for most of the advance in goods production, although increases in mining and utilities added to the strength. Output in agriculture, fishing and forestry declined slightly.

Construction output accelerated to 2.8% in June, from 1.7% in April and 1.9% in May. The solid gains mirrored a sizeable improvement in employment in the second quarter. Homebuilders raised production 2.5%, mainly single- and double-dwellings. Non-residential construction advanced 2.8% reflecting higher activity on industrial and commercial projects. Engineering construction rose 3.0% in June.

Manufacturers increased output 0.7%, which was still solid growth but down from rates above 0.9% in the preceding three months. Production of durable goods rose 0.8%, moderated only by a decline in transportation equipment.

Producers of electrical and electronic equipment raised output 1.3% as domestic and foreign demand for their products remained high. Exports of electronic equipment have increased for several months while investment in office machinery soared in the second quarter.

Manufacturers of wood products increased production 2.4%, helped not only by a gain in exports, but also by the strength in construction.

Production of transportation equipment fell 0.9% mainly because of a 3.9% decline in the production of aircraft and parts where output was curbed by a labour dispute. Producers of motor vehicles and parts also reduced output slightly after a strong gain in May. Despite the decline, shipments of motor vehicles

continued to increase as producers reduced their inventories.

Producers of non-durable goods raised output 0.6%, with paper and allied products accounting for about half the gain. Output of pulp, newsprint, and other paper increased, reflecting higher shipments abroad. Strong foreign demand, declining inventories, and concern about a potential strike by pulp workers in British Columbia have pushed up prices since the beginning of the year. Low inventories and stronger demand have also boosted the price of newsprint.

Output in **mining, quarrying and oil wells** advanced 1.0%, led by a 10.5% increase in drilling as rig-related activities remained strong for a third consecutive month. The rise in drilling activity is attributed to lower production costs for natural gas in Canada compared to the United States, and to a decline in the value of the Canadian dollar. Output in metal mines excluding gold grew 5.2% in June, reflecting mostly higher production of uranium and copper. Because of the sharp rise in the price of non-ferrous metals since the beginning of the year, several mines are scheduled to re-open later this year. Producers of crude oil reduced output 0.6% following six consecutive monthly increases.

Services-producing industries

Goods-handling services such as transportation and wholesale and retail trade accounted for most of the growth in services in the second quarter, but of these, only retail trade continued to grow robustly in June. Retail trade and communications accounted for most of the increase in services in June. Wholesale trade and transportation and storage services grew at a slower pace, while the financial group and community, business, and personal services declined slightly.

Retailers increased their sales 1.0% in each of the last two months following a 1.7% decline in April when motor vehicle sales fell sharply. After improving in May and June, sales by motor vehicle dealers were back to their March level. Clothing retailers and department stores also contributed to the overall gain. Sales increased in 11 of 18 trade groups in June, compared to 13 in May.

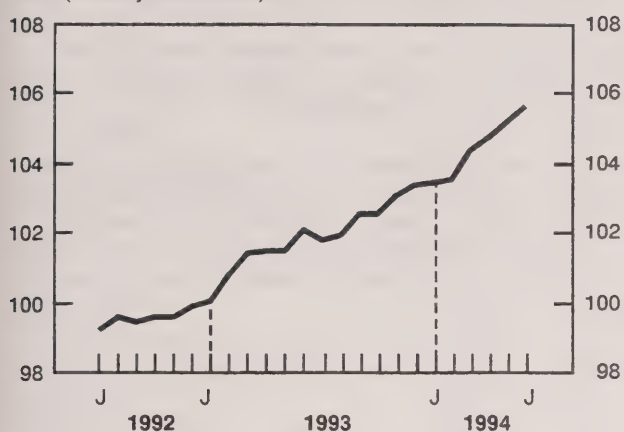
Sales by wholesalers increased 0.3% after gaining 1.2% the previous month. Sales of machinery and equipment declined slightly following a strong gain in May. Sales of grain also declined after remaining high between March and May. Higher sales of consumer oriented goods such as food, drugs, tobacco and alcoholic beverages, and household goods and apparel more than offset these declines.

Gross domestic product

Seasonally adjusted at 1986 prices

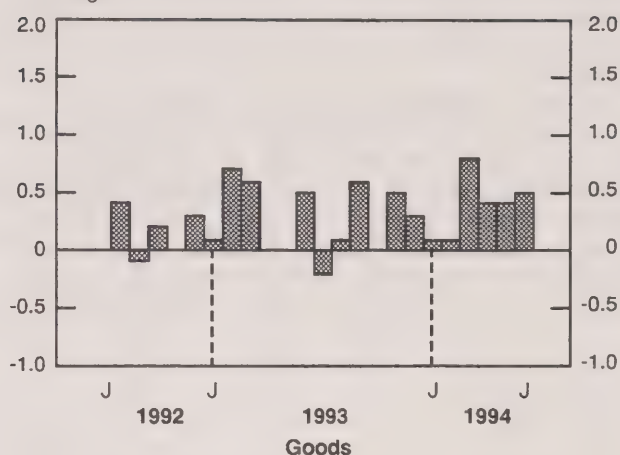
Total economy

Index (January 1993 = 100)



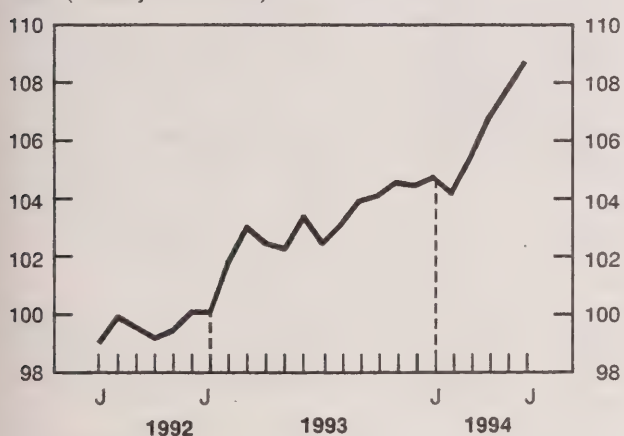
Total economy

% change

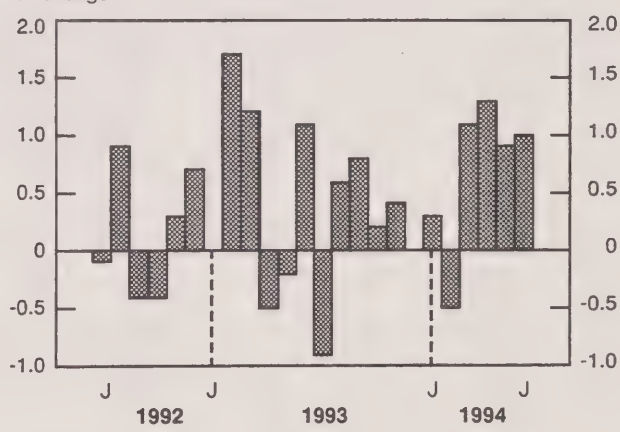


Goods

Index (January 1993 = 100)

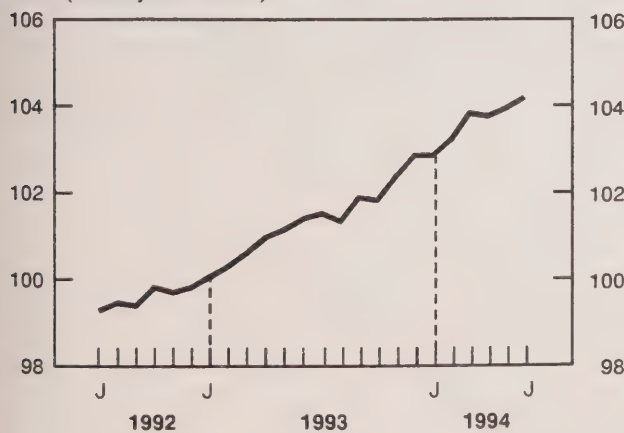


% change

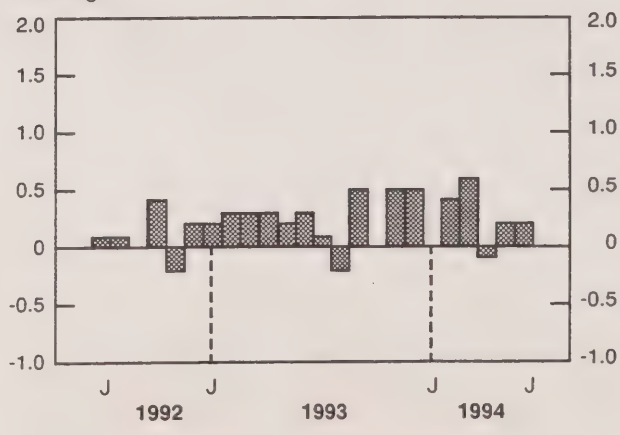


Services

Index (January 1993 = 100)



% change



Transportation and storage services advanced 0.3% after gaining 1.1% in May. Transportation services inched ahead 0.1% led by a 0.7% gain in truck transport. Trucking services have improved considerably along with the rise in manufacturing since March. Pipeline operators increased output 1.6%, led by a 1.8% advance in the throughput of natural gas.

Finance, insurance and real estate services declined 0.1%, a fourth consecutive monthly decline. Trust, other finance and real estate services fell 0.6% after dropping 2.3% in May. Housing resales continued to weaken with the rise in interest rates. The number of houses for sale remained low. Assets and sales of mutual funds declined again and output receded for a fourth consecutive month. Security

brokers' activities rebounded this month, helped by a number of new stock and bond issues by corporations and provincial administrations.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4670-4674.

Note: The data have been revised back to January 1989. The data incorporate revised benchmarks for 1990 and preliminary benchmarks for 1991.

The June 1994 issue of *Gross domestic product by industry* (15-001, \$14/\$140), will be available in September 1994. See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact Michel Girard (613-951-9145), Industry Measures and Analysis Division. □

Gross domestic product at factor cost by industry

	June 1993 ^r	April 1994 ^r	May 1994 ^r	June 1994 ^p	March 1994 to April 1994	April 1994 to May 1994	May 1994 to June 1994	June 1993 to June 1994
	\$ millions at 1986 prices				% change			
	seasonally adjusted at annual rates							
Total economy	511,804.3	525,486.7	527,610.4	530,176.0	0.4	0.4	0.5	3.6
Goods-producing industries	171,487.5	177,115.0	178,680.3	180,446.2	1.3	0.9	1.0	5.2
Services-producing industries	340,316.8	348,371.7	348,930.1	349,729.8	-0.1	0.2	0.2	2.8
Business sector	419,104.1	433,513.6	435,799.3	438,236.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	4.6
Goods	170,575.7	176,206.8	177,770.9	179,530.8	1.3	0.9	1.0	5.2
Agriculture	10,676.7	10,887.6	10,976.5	10,941.6	0.8	0.8	-0.3	2.5
Fishing and trapping	1,010.3	1,031.2	1,056.0	1,041.1	1.6	2.4	-1.4	3.0
Logging	2,975.2	3,020.4	2,900.6	2,891.0	3.0	-4.0	-0.3	-2.8
Mining	22,939.8	22,778.4	22,939.7	23,170.0	2.7	0.7	1.0	1.0
Manufacturing	90,824.5	95,211.9	96,052.2	96,741.8	1.0	0.9	0.7	6.5
Construction	25,975.7	26,478.0	26,979.5	27,735.1	1.7	1.9	2.8	6.8
Other utility industries	16,173.5	16,799.3	16,866.4	17,010.2	0.5	0.4	0.9	5.2
Services	248,528.4	257,306.8	258,028.4	258,705.7	-0.2	0.3	0.3	4.1
Transportation and storage	21,728.8	22,561.1	22,807.4	22,886.5	-0.3	1.1	0.3	5.3
Communications	19,475.2	20,659.1	20,708.3	20,982.0	0.4	0.2	1.3	7.7
Wholesale trade	31,083.6	33,470.2	33,882.2	33,967.4	0.5	1.2	0.3	9.3
Retail trade	30,967.3	32,691.8	33,004.5	33,341.3	-1.7	1.0	1.0	7.7
Finance, insurance and real estate	83,281.0	85,379.4	85,066.5	85,020.0	-0.4	-0.4	-0.1	2.1
Community, business and personal services	61,992.5	62,545.2	62,559.5	62,508.5	0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.8
Non-business sector	92,700.2	91,973.1	91,811.1	91,939.5	0.4	-0.2	0.1	-0.8
Goods	911.8	908.2	909.4	915.4	-0.4	0.1	0.7	0.4
Services	91,788.4	91,064.9	90,901.7	91,024.1	0.4	-0.2	0.1	-0.8
Government services	33,806.6	33,465.8	33,415.4	33,397.4	0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-1.2
Community and personal services	54,638.9	54,291.0	54,233.4	54,369.0	0.7	-0.1	0.3	-0.5
Other services	3,342.9	3,308.1	3,252.9	3,257.7	-0.1	-1.7	0.1	-2.5
Other aggregations								
Industrial production	130,849.6	135,697.8	136,767.7	137,837.4	1.2	0.8	0.8	5.3
Non-durable manufacturing	41,686.0	42,695.1	42,753.3	42,990.7	0.7	0.1	0.6	3.1
Durable manufacturing	49,138.5	52,516.8	53,298.9	53,751.1	1.4	1.5	0.8	9.4

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

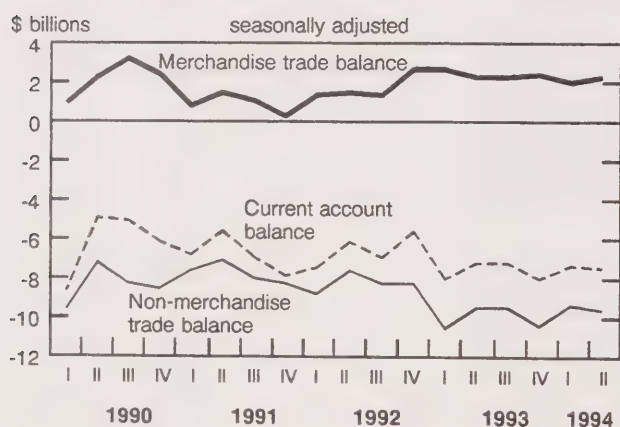
Canada's balance of international payments

Second quarter 1994

The current account deficit edged up to \$7.5 billion on a seasonally adjusted basis, remaining well within the range observed over the five previous quarters (chart 1). The increase reflected a higher deficit on non-merchandise transactions which outpaced a rise in the merchandise trade surplus. Profits in Canada of foreign-owned companies (foreign direct investment) and interest payments on Canadian short-term paper largely explained the \$0.4 billion increase in the non-merchandise deficit to \$9.8 billion.

Chart 1

Small increase in current account deficit



The merchandise trade surplus rose by only \$0.2 billion to \$2.2 billion as an unprecedented gain of \$3.8 billion in exports was paralleled by a similar surge of \$3.6 billion in imports. Canadian auto exporters led record sales abroad while Canadian businesses stepped up their purchases abroad of machinery and equipment.

The capital account (not adjusted for seasonality) indicates that non-residents continued to invest in Canada. However, they shifted some of their funds to shorter-term debt instruments. On a net basis, non-residents channelled an exceptionally large \$7.0 billion into Government of Canada treasury bills and an additional \$1.1 billion into other short-term paper. They also lent to Canada \$4.1 billion of very short-term loans (classified as "other liabilities").

Note to users

The balance of payments statement measures Canada's international transactions allocated either in the current account or in the capital account. Current account transactions cover goods, services, investment income and transfers. Receipts in the current account show the foreign use of Canadian resources while payments show the Canadian use of foreign resources. The capital account covers transactions arising from Canadian investments in foreign countries (assets) as well as from foreign investments in Canada (liabilities).

A deficit on Canada's current account arises when payments exceed receipts, indicating that Canadian residents purchased more from abroad than they sold there. A deficit in the current account involves a net inflow of capital in Canada. Such a net inflow occurs usually because non-residents invested more in Canada than Canadian residents invested abroad; it may also result from a net withdrawal of Canadian investment abroad, but this is less frequent. In other words, a current account deficit is balanced by a net inflow of savings from abroad.

Net foreign investment in Canadian bonds was moderate, at \$1.1 billion. These net inflows were encouraged by higher interest rate differentials in favour of Canada as Canadian rates rose more than their U.S. counterparts. There were, however, uncertainties concerning the future direction of interest rates following the sharp U.S.-led increase in the previous quarter. For the seventh consecutive quarter, non-residents added to their holdings of Canadian stocks, investing a further \$1.3 billion in the second quarter of 1994.

Canadian residents invested in foreign portfolio securities, but less than the substantial amounts of the previous two quarters. Similarly, Canadian direct investors moderated their investment abroad.

Following a sharp depreciation through the beginning of April, the Canadian dollar stabilized against the United States dollar, averaging US72.34 cents for the second quarter as a whole. It continued, however, to depreciate against other major currencies.

Current account, seasonally adjusted

Moderate rise in non-merchandise deficit

Canada's deficit on non-merchandise transactions increased to \$9.8 billion, after narrowing in the previous quarter. The rise in the second quarter reflected a higher deficit on investment income, which rose from \$6.6 billion to \$6.9 billion; higher profits in Canada accruing to foreign direct investors were accompanied by larger interest payments on Canadian short-term paper.

Profits of foreign direct investors rose mainly in the transportation equipment industry and, to a lesser extent, in chemical products and textiles as well as in wood and paper industries. An increase in foreign holdings of Canadian short-term paper, especially Government of Canada treasury bills, coupled with higher interest rates, boosted interest payments abroad. These payments were partly offset by higher receipts of investment income.

The deficit on service transactions edged down to \$2.9 billion. A slight increase in the deficits on travel and on transportation partly offset a lower deficit on business services. The travel deficit, at \$1.7 billion, was the second lowest since the first quarter of 1991. After reducing their expenditures abroad over the previous three quarters, Canadian travellers increased their foreign outlays in the second quarter of 1994. This was partly offset by the higher spending of foreign travellers to Canada who stepped up their spending for a seventh consecutive quarter.

Surge of merchandise exports and imports

After a slow-down in the previous quarter, merchandise exports and imports surged in the second quarter, advancing by almost 8%, a rate not seen since the fourth quarter of 1983 for exports and of 1987 for imports. However, this did not significantly increase the merchandise trade surplus which rose from \$2.0 billion to \$2.2 billion, as the increase in exports was almost completely offset by that in imports. For a fifth consecutive quarter, Canada increased its trade surplus with the United States, more than offsetting a higher deficit with other countries.

Merchandise exports advanced by \$3.8 billion to \$52.1 billion. At annual rates, this represented 28% of the GDP, the highest ratio recorded to date (chart 2). The increase was led by autos. Machinery and equipment, agricultural products as well as industrial materials also increased strongly. Exports of precious metals and auto parts declined slightly.

Chart 2

Merchandise trade jumps as share of economy



* Annualized rates.

Merchandise imports climbed by \$3.6 billion to \$49.9 billion. At annual rates, this represented a record 27% of GDP. The increase was led by machinery and equipment with strong advances also recorded in automotive parts and trucks as well as in industrial materials. Declines were minor.

More profits by foreign direct investors; interest payments keep rising

	1993				1994	
	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	First quarter	Second quarter
\$ millions seasonally adjusted						
Payments						
Interest	7,437	7,532	7,380	7,560	7,803	8,079
Portfolio dividends	174	201	218	229	240	240
Profits	1,342	1,413	881	1,748	587	884
Direct dividends	900	922	1,027	495	814	637
Reinvested earnings	442	490	-147	1,253	-227	247
Total investment income	8,953	9,145	8,479	9,537	8,630	9,204

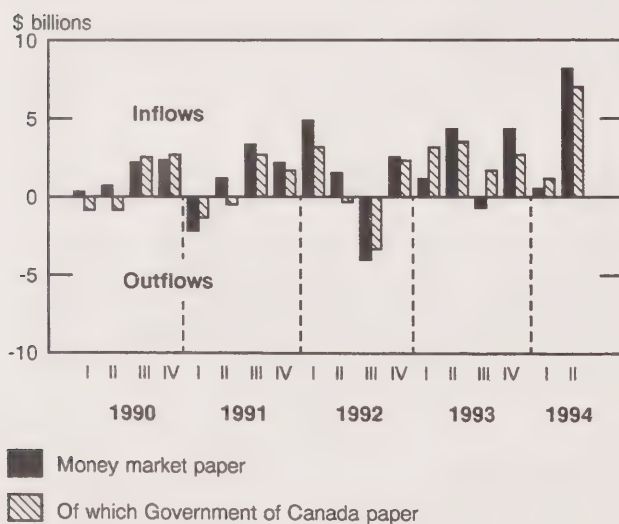
Capital account

Stronger foreign investment in Canadian short-term paper

Non-residents purchased a record \$8 billion of Canadian money market paper, largely Government of Canada treasury bills (chart 3). The net investment continued to originate from the United States and European Community countries. Trading volume reached a record \$164 billion made up of sales of \$86 billion and purchases of \$78 billion. At the end of the quarter, non-residents held a record \$55 billion of Canadian money market paper, \$41 billion of it in Government of Canada paper. This brought foreign holdings of federal government paper to over one-quarter of the total amount outstanding.

Chart 3

Foreign investment in Canadian money market paper

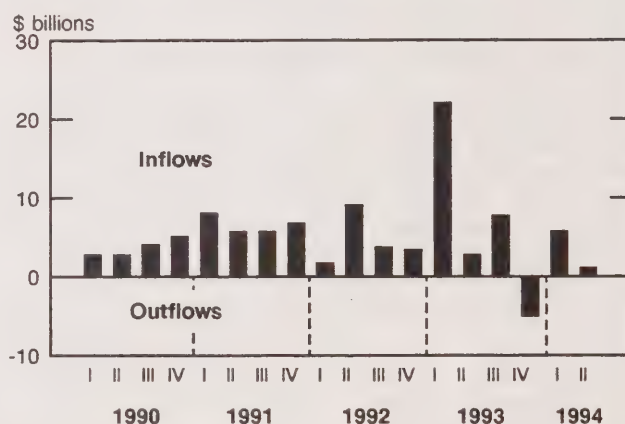


More moderate foreign demand for long-term Canadian securities

Foreign investors channelled \$1.1 billion into Canadian bonds, on a net basis (chart 4). They purchased \$7.9 billion of new issues and redeemed \$5.6 billion of matured issues. In the secondary market, however, they sold a net \$1.2 billion of existing bonds, their third consecutive quarterly sell-off in that market. On a net basis, non-residents were purchasers of provincial bonds, investing in new provincial issues denominated in U.S. dollars but selling existing provincials denominated in Canadian dollars.

Chart 4

Foreign investment in Canadian bonds



Non-residents acquired \$1.3 billion of Canadian stocks. While substantial, this was the lowest net quarterly foreign investment since the end of 1992. Compared to preceding quarters when the investment came largely from the United States, the second quarter investment was more widespread geographically.

Non-residents also lent Canadian residents a net \$4.1 billion in the form of very short-term advances under repurchase agreements; these arrangements entail lending money for a short period using existing securities as collateral. The volume of borrowing in this form has increased phenomenally in recent quarters and amounted to over \$300 billion in the second quarter of 1994.

More subdued Canadian demand for foreign securities

Canadian investors purchased \$1.4 billion of foreign securities, down from an average \$6.1 billion in the two preceding quarters (chart 5). Their investment in the second quarter went entirely into foreign stocks. Most of Canadian investment in stocks continued to go to overseas stocks, though the portion in U.S. stocks doubled to 40% in the second quarter of 1994.

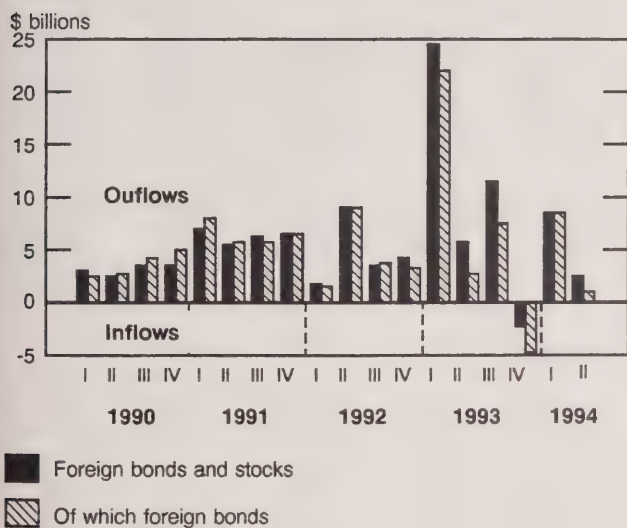
Available on CANSIM: matrices 1364, 1370, 2323-2329, 2331-2339, 2343-2349, 2353-2355 and 2357.

The second quarter issue of *Canada's balance of international payments* (67-001, \$30/\$120) will be available in October. See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact Lucie Laliberté (613-951-9055), Balance of Payments Division. □

Chart 5

Canadian investment in foreign bonds and stocks



Balance of international payments

	Second quarter 1993	Third quarter 1993	Fourth quarter 1993	First quarter 1994	Second quarter 1994	1992	1993
	\$ millions						
	unadjusted						
Current account							
Receipts							
Merchandise exports	46,736	43,469	48,482	47,551	55,023	155,794	181,342
Non-merchandise							
Services	6,857	8,615	6,055	5,877	7,712	24,611	26,880
Investment income ¹	2,745	2,361	2,242	1,977	2,274	9,938	9,449
Of which: reinvested earnings	308	-70	-226	-110	-17	497	-495
Transfers	1,076	1,158	1,190	1,107	1,043	4,212	4,392
Total non-merchandise receipts	10,678	12,135	9,488	8,961	11,030	38,761	40,721
Total receipts	57,414	55,604	57,970	56,513	66,054	194,555	222,063
Payments							
Merchandise imports	43,964	42,115	45,234	45,821	52,415	149,101	171,827
Non-merchandise							
Services	10,037	10,536	9,862	10,386	10,374	37,637	40,681
Investment income ¹	9,670	8,643	8,803	8,757	10,483	30,204	36,114
Of which: reinvested earnings	1,020	325	117	-89	916	-3,536	2,039
Transfers	916	951	950	1,017	916	4,095	4,145
Total non-merchandise payments	20,623	20,130	19,615	20,160	21,772	71,936	80,940
Total payments	64,587	62,245	64,849	65,981	74,187	221,037	252,767
Balances							
Merchandise	+ 2,772	+ 1,354	+ 3,249	+ 1,731	+ 2,609	+ 6,692	+ 9,515
Non-merchandise	-9,945	-7,995	-10,128	-11,199	-10,742	-33,175	-40,219
Total current account	-7,173	-6,641	-6,879	-9,468	-8,133	-26,483	-30,704
Capital account²							
Canadian claims on non-residents, net flows							
Canadian direct investment abroad ¹	-1,787	-3,451	-2,242	-1,351	-563	-4,459	-9,258
Of which: reinvested earnings	-308	+ 70	+ 226	+ 110	+ 17	-497	+ 495
Portfolio securities							
Foreign bonds	-1,058	-206	-2,462	-981	+ 128	-900	-4,062
Foreign stocks	-1,832	-870	-4,472	-4,319	-1,490	-7,387	-8,900
Government of Canada assets							
Official international reserves	+ 1,878	+ 1,766	-1,952	+ 2,430	-494	+ 6,987	+ 598
Loans and subscriptions	-132	+ 94	-5	-370	-581	-1,696	-11
Non-bank deposits abroad	+ 1,242	-2,368	+ 2,713	+ 591	-646	+ 1,636	-699
Other claims	+ 473	+ 737	+ 722	+ 384	-1,858	+ 2,953	+ 2,040
Total Canadian claims, net flow	-1,218	-4,298	-7,697	-3,616	-5,504	-2,866	-20,291
Canadian liabilities to non-residents, net flows							
Foreign direct investment in Canada ¹	+ 2,340	+ 806	+ 2,830	+ 2,754	+ 1,413	+ 5,531	+ 7,649
Of which: reinvested earnings	+ 1,020	+ 325	+ 117	-89	+ 916	-3,536	+ 2,039
Portfolio securities							
Canadian bonds	+ 2,823	+ 7,532	-4,945	+ 5,521	+ 1,121	+ 17,509	+ 27,497
Canadian stocks	+ 3,021	+ 3,857	+ 2,729	+ 3,043	+ 1,294	+ 1,036	+ 11,910
Canadian banks' net foreign currency transactions with non-residents ³	+ 665	-6,123	+ 10,885	-4,465	-1,279	-3,563	-650
Money market instruments:							
Government of Canada paper	+ 3,511	+ 1,688	+ 2,654	+ 1,192	+ 6,985	+ 1,915	+ 10,939
Other paper	+ 854	-2,304	+ 1,780	-689	+ 1,096	+ 2,983	-1,643
Allocation of special drawing rights	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other liabilities	-41	+ 1,436	+ 47	+ 1,342	+ 2,895	+ 2,441	+ 1,980
Total Canadian liabilities, net flow	+ 13,173	+ 6,891	+ 15,979	+ 8,699	+ 13,525	+ 27,853	+ 57,683
Total capital account, net flow	+ 11,955	+ 2,593	+ 8,283	+ 5,083	+ 8,020	+ 24,987	+ 37,392
Statistical discrepancy	-4,782	+ 4,048	-1,404	+ 4,386	+ 113	+ 1,495	-6,688

¹ From 1983, includes reinvested earnings accruing to direct investors.

² A minus sign denotes an outflow of capital resulting from an increase in claims on non-residents or a decrease in liabilities to non-residents.

³ When the banks' foreign currency position (booked in Canada) with non-residents is a net asset, series is classified as part of Canadian claims on non-residents.

- Nil or zero.

Current account

	Second quarter 1993	Third quarter 1993	Fourth quarter 1993	First quarter 1994	Second quarter 1994	1992	1993
	\$ millions						
	seasonally adjusted						
Receipts							
Merchandise exports	44,500	45,601	47,863	48,254	52,081	155,794	181,342
Non-merchandise							
Services							
Travel	2,154	2,282	2,331	2,368	2,498	8,059	8,804
Freight and shipping	1,476	1,480	1,502	1,574	1,642	5,481	5,891
Business services	2,507	2,565	2,657	2,744	2,758	9,196	10,198
Government transactions	200	196	204	194	205	771	809
Other services	284	325	290	293	299	1,104	1,179
Total services	6,621	6,849	6,984	7,172	7,403	24,611	26,880
Investment income ¹							
Interest	911	1,007	1,050	1,078	1,113	4,171	3,839
Dividends	1,576	1,348	1,378	1,090	1,239	5,271	6,105
Reinvested earnings	308	-70	-226	-110	-17	497	-495
Total investment income	2,795	2,285	2,202	2,057	2,334	9,938	9,449
Transfers							
Inheritances and immigrants' funds	368	386	484	442	378	1,551	1,558
Personal and institutional remittances	296	296	300	310	315	1,092	1,193
Canadian withholding tax	392	384	445	434	266	1,569	1,641
Total transfers	1,056	1,066	1,229	1,187	959	4,212	4,392
Total non-merchandise receipts	10,472	10,199	10,415	10,416	10,696	38,761	40,721
Total receipts	54,971	55,800	58,278	58,670	62,777	194,555	222,063
Payments							
Merchandise imports	42,238	43,327	45,500	46,255	49,857	149,101	171,827
Non-merchandise							
Services							
Travel	4,229	4,202	4,152	4,057	4,225	16,215	16,681
Freight and shipping	1,615	1,657	1,735	1,838	1,955	5,800	6,563
Business services	3,502	3,847	3,855	3,682	3,517	13,213	14,996
Government transactions	374	379	381	385	379	1,510	1,518
Other services	229	230	238	247	241	899	923
Total services	9,950	10,315	10,361	10,208	10,317	37,637	40,681
Investment income ¹							
Interest	7,532	7,380	7,560	7,803	8,079	28,992	29,908
Dividends	1,123	1,246	724	1,054	878	4,748	4,167
Reinvested earnings	490	-147	1,253	-227	247	-3,536	2,039
Total investment income	9,145	8,479	9,537	8,630	9,204	30,204	36,114
Transfers							
Inheritances and emigrants' funds	82	90	88	87	87	337	344
Personal and institutional remittances	330	333	333	347	337	1,270	1,325
Official contributions	467	466	497	492	451	2,263	2,229
Foreign withholding tax	62	60	55	58	65	225	246
Total transfers	940	949	972	984	940	4,095	4,145
Total non-merchandise payments	20,035	19,742	20,871	19,821	20,460	71,936	80,940
Total payments	62,273	63,069	66,371	66,076	70,317	221,037	252,767
Balances							
Merchandise	+ 2,262	+ 2,275	+ 2,363	+ 1,999	+ 2,224	+ 6,692	+ 9,515
Non-merchandise							
Services	-3,329	-3,466	-3,377	-3,035	-2,914	-13,026	-13,802
Investment income ¹	-6,350	-6,194	-7,335	-6,573	-6,870	-20,266	-26,665
Transfers	+ 116	+ 117	+ 256	+ 203	+ 19	+ 117	+ 248
Total non-merchandise	-9,564	-9,543	-10,456	-9,405	-9,764	-33,175	-40,219
Total current account	-7,302	-7,268	-8,092	-7,406	-7,540	-26,483	-30,704

¹ From 1983, includes reinvested earnings accruing to direct investors.

Note: Figures may not add due to rounding.

Financial flow accounts

Second quarter 1994

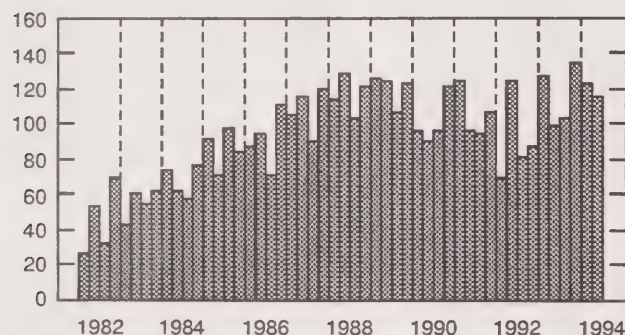
The demand for credit and equity funds remained firm in the second quarter, as total funds raised (seasonally adjusted at annual rates) amounted to \$116 billion (see chart 1). This level of financing activity was linked to stronger economic growth in the second quarter. Funds raised in the first half of the year stood above the annual average for 1993, a year in which such activity returned to levels last attained prior to the recession.

Chart 1

Upward momentum in financial activity sustained

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates

\$ billions



Note: Total funds raised on financial markets by domestic non-financial sectors.

Higher interest rates have little impact

Interest rates and the exchange rate were more stable in the April to June period than in the previous three months. However, rates remained at elevated levels in the quarter after having moved up sharply through March. Bond yields edged up slowly over the course of the quarter, and all market rates moved up abruptly in the latter part of June. Nevertheless, the overall demand for funds was strong and the impact of the interest rate movements was mostly on the composition of funds raised.

Considerably more short-term financing took place in most sectors than in recent periods. Anticipations of a return to lower interest rates partly accounted for reduced bond issues in the quarter, especially in the case of corporations.

Corporate sector leads recovery in financial activity

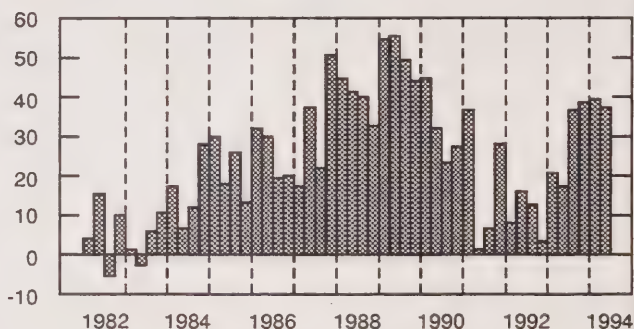
Corporations continued to borrow heavily in the second quarter (see chart 2), accounting for about 32% of all funds raised. The economy-wide recovery in the demand for funds has been led by the corporate sector, whose financing activity over the last year has returned to pre-recession levels. A pickup in all components of business capital investment in the quarter underlay the strength in borrowing.

Chart 2

Recovery in corporate demand for funds continued

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates

\$ billions



Note: Funds raised by non-financial private corporations.

Borrowed funds have gained relative to share issues, although equity financing remains an important source of funds. Increased lending by financial institutions and a rebound in short-term paper issues combined to provide approximately 60% of funds raised by corporations in the quarter. Higher interest rates may have discouraged bond issues. Issues of shares, while substantial, were down somewhat (see chart 3), reflecting the lacklustre performance of share prices.

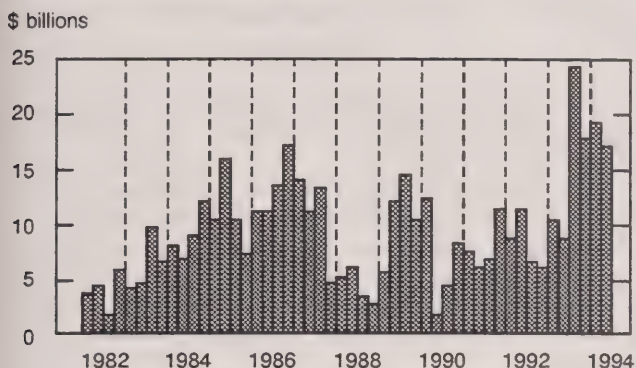
Weak demand by government enterprises

On the heels of heavy borrowing in the first quarter, the demand for funds by government enterprises dropped off sharply. Liquid assets, built up at a rapid rate in the first three months of the year, were reduced by public corporations.

Chart 3

Equity issues still a major source of corporate funds

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates

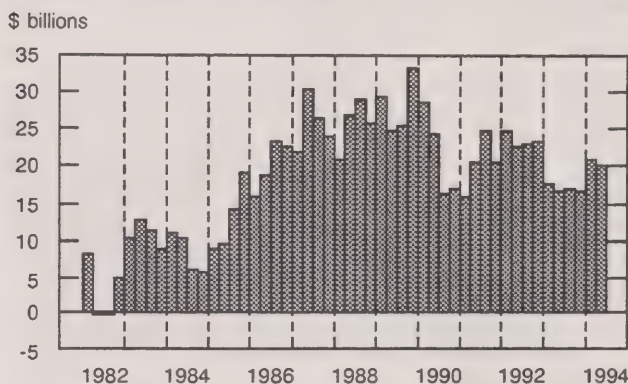


Note: Non-financial private corporations.

Chart 5

Strength in mortgage demand maintained

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates



Note: Mortgage borrowing in the personal sector.

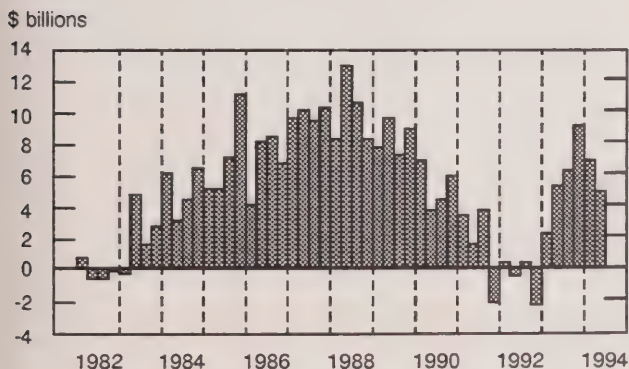
Household indebtedness rises

Consumer credit financing was lower in the second quarter (see chart 4), but remained strong, when compared to the 1991-92 period.

Chart 4

Consumer borrowing remained strong

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates



Note: Consumer credit borrowing in the personal sector.

The first half of the year marked a pickup in mortgage demand, although the level of activity in the second quarter was more or less unchanged from that of the first (see chart 5). While residential construction rose sharply, its impact on net new mortgage borrowing was offset by a lull in the resale market as buyers faced higher mortgage rates.

Household debt grew at a faster pace than after-tax income, with the result that the ratio of consumer credit and mortgage debt to personal disposable income rose to 89.6% at the end of June from 88.6% at the end of March. This marked a return to a fairly steady nine-year upward trend in this ratio, after slight interruption in the first quarter.

Federal borrowing rises while provincial borrowing falls

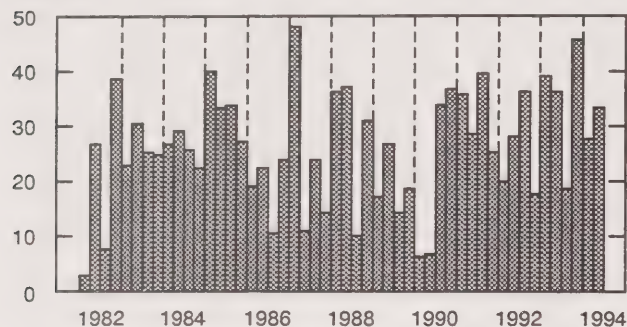
The demand for funds by the federal government firmed in the second quarter (see chart 6). Funds raised were up about 20% over the previous quarter, and were used to finance a slightly reduced deficit as well as to accumulate financial assets. The demand for funds was realized largely through issues of marketable bonds, with 66% of these in the five- to 10-year term-to-maturity range.

Chart 6

Federal government borrowing continued to fluctuate

Seasonally adjusted at annual rates

\$ billions



Note: Funds raised by the Federal Government.

Financing activity of provincial governments was still quite low in the second quarter, when compared to their borrowing in 1993. The drop in the demand for funds was in line with a reduction in the consolidated fiscal deficit of the provinces. In

contrast to the first quarter, there was a significantly smaller proportion of long-term debt issues. Nevertheless, these issues still accounted for most of the borrowing that took place.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 701-741, 743 and 750.

For further information, contact an information officer (613-951-3640), National Accounts and Environment Division.

The second quarter 1994 issue of *Financial flow accounts*, (13-014, \$35/\$140) will be released in September. See "How to order publications". A computer printout containing the detailed financial flows matrices is also available from the National Accounts and Environment Division on release day (\$50/\$200).

On release day at 8:30 a.m., the complete financial flows data set is available on microcomputer diskette by modem transfer (\$300/\$1,200). The diskettes are also available by mail, seven days after the official release date (\$60/\$240).

To purchase any of these products or for more product information, contact a client services officer (613-951-3640), National Accounts and Environment Division. □

Funds raised on financial markets by non-financial sectors

	1992				1993				1994	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Total funds raised (% of GDP)	10.2	18.1	11.8	12.6	18.2	14.0	14.6	18.6	16.9	15.7
Sectoral shares (% of total)										
Personal sector	33.1	18.4	28.0	30.6	14.4	19.8	20.6	23.6	23.2	25.0
Non-financial private corporations	11.7	12.9	15.3	3.9	16.0	17.3	35.4	29.0	31.9	32.3
Government business enterprises	14.8	3.9	4.0	-1.3	9.2	-4.0	-0.4	-4.6	9.4	0.9
Federal government	28.8	22.6	44.3	20.0	30.8	36.3	17.8	33.9	22.3	28.6
Other levels of government	11.6	42.1	8.4	46.8	29.5	30.7	26.6	18.1	13.2	13.2
Total(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: Figures may not add due to rounding.

Debt-to-income ratios

	1992				1993				1994	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
\$ billions										
Persons and unincorporated business*										
Debt										
Consumer credit	98.9	98.7	98.6	98.0	98.5	99.8	101.3	103.6	105.3	106.5
Mortgages	296.9	302.8	308.7	314.7	318.6	322.3	326.1	329.7	334.9	339.8
Total	395.9	401.5	407.3	412.7	417.1	422.1	427.4	433.3	440.1	446.3
Personal disposable income	465.8	476.9	479.7	480.3	485.1	490.3	489.9	485.3	497.0	497.9
Debt-to-income ratio (%)	85.0	84.2	84.9	85.9	86.0	86.1	87.2	89.3	88.6	89.6
Debt-to-GDP ratio (%)	58.1	58.6	58.9	59.4	59.6	59.4	59.9	59.9	60.4	60.3
Federal government**										
Debt	351.0	358.2	367.4	372.0	381.5	390.2	394.5	405.5	412.4	420.7
Debt-to-GDP ratio (%)	51.5	52.3	53.1	53.5	54.5	54.9	55.3	56.1	56.6	56.9
Other government										
Debt	190.8	204.2	206.2	216.8	225.7	232.8	239.3	244.9	249.0	252.8
Debt-to-GDP ratio (%)	28.0	29.8	29.8	31.2	32.3	32.8	33.5	33.9	34.1	34.2
Non-financial private corporations										
Debt	341.7	344.5	346.5	346.1	348.6	350.3	356.9	364.0	373.8	383.2
Debt-to-GDP ratio (%)	50.1	50.3	50.1	49.8	49.8	49.3	50.0	50.3	51.3	51.8
Gross domestic product (GDP)	681.7	685.2	691.6	695.1	699.4	710.3	713.5	723.4	729.2	739.6

* Consumer credit and mortgages only.

** National Accounts basis, excludes superannuation accounts of the Public Service.

Note: Figures may not add due to rounding.

Financial market summary

	Second quarter 1993	Third quarter 1993	Fourth quarter 1993	First quarter 1994	Second quarter 1994
\$ millions					
seasonally adjusted at annual rates					
Persons and unincorporated business	19,676	21,496	31,740	28,644	28,900
Funds raised					
Consumer credit	5,228	6,092	9,080	6,784	4,904
Bank loans	328	1,496	2,108	2,596	2,776
Other loans	-2,304	-2,936	4,452	-1,360	1,272
Mortgages	16,532	16,920	16,264	20,604	19,848
Bonds	-108	-76	-164	20	100
Non-financial private corporations	17,152	36,968	38,928	39,332	37,420
Funds raised					
Bank loans	-19,664	-5,260	4,272	5,164	9,928
Other loans	4,480	-660	3,740	1,912	6,868
Other short-term paper	9,700	4,120	3,548	-148	2,064
Mortgages	4,388	6,024	2,800	2,824	2,908
Bonds	9,736	8,788	6,916	10,580	-1,180
Shares	8,512	23,956	17,652	19,000	16,832
Non-financial government enterprises	-4,024	-424	-6,184	11,612	1,084
Funds raised					
Bank loans	164	872	1,212	1,512	2,504
Other loans	-5,228	564	-1,132	-644	404
Other short-term paper	2,572	-760	1,156	1,284	-3,264
Mortgages	-16	-16	-16	-16	-16
Bonds	-1,516	-1,084	-7,404	9,472	2,004
Shares	0	0	0	4	-548
Federal government	36,100	18,596	45,568	27,528	33,156
Funds raised					
Other loans	-4	-4	-4	0	-4
Canada short-term paper	11,440	24	22,920	-2,804	-128
Canada Saving Bonds	-400	-2,264	-9,128	-1,092	-3,860
Marketable bonds	25,064	20,840	31,780	31,424	37,148
Other levels of government	30,504	27,704	24,384	16,340	15,268
Funds raised					
Bank loans	-128	472	-128	316	-152
Other loans	752	5,044	1,448	936	2,892
Short-term paper	15,212	-12,148	10,180	-7,396	3,776
Provincial bonds	15,136	29,820	13,024	20,476	9,548
Municipal bonds	-468	4,520	-120	2,032	-792
Other bonds	0	-4	-20	-24	-4
Total funds raised by domestic non-financial sectors	99,408	104,340	134,436	123,456	115,828
Consumer credit	5,228	6,092	9,080	6,784	4,904
Bank loans	-19,300	-2,420	7,464	9,588	15,056
Other loans	-2,304	2,008	8,504	844	11,432
Canada short-term paper	11,440	24	22,920	-2,804	-128
Short-term paper	27,484	-8,788	14,884	-6,260	2,576
Mortgages	20,904	22,928	19,048	23,412	22,740
Bonds	47,444	60,540	34,884	72,888	42,964
Shares	8,512	23,956	17,652	19,004	16,284

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Government revenue and expenditure (SNA basis)

Second quarter 1994

Federal, provincial and local government detailed revenue and expenditure estimates on a national accounts basis for the quarter ended June 30, 1994 are now available. Revised detailed estimates for the quarter ended March 31, 1994 are also available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2711- 2713.

For further information, contact James Temple (613-951-1832) or Paul Blouin (613-951-8563), Public Administration Section, Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through custom and special tabulations. For more information or for general inquiries on Public Institutions Division products or services contact Jo-Anne Thibault (613-951-0767), Public Institutions Division. ■

Input-output tables and gross domestic product by industry

1990 and 1991

Final annual input-output tables for 1990 and preliminary tables for 1991 are now available in both current and constant prices. The 1990 and 1991 constant price tables are in 1986 prices.

Also released are estimates of GDP and gross output by industry derived from the input-output tables. The constant price series are also in 1986 prices.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2110-2189, 4663, 4670, 4675-4676 and 7711-7790.

The input-output tables will be published in *The input-output structure of the Canadian economy*, 1991 (15-201, \$66).

For further information, contact Yusuf Siddiqi (613-951-8909), Input-Output Division. ■

Livestock inventories

July 1, 1994

At July 1, the total number of cattle and calves on farms was estimated at 14.2 million head, the highest July 1 inventory since 1977. Pig inventories reached 11.0 million head, the highest July 1 inventory since 1988. The number of sheep and lambs, at 959.2 thousand head, was at its highest level since the mid 1960s.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1150, 1151, 1166, 5645 and 9500-9510.

The July 1, 1994 estimates of the inventories of cattle, hogs and sheep will be available in mid-September in *Livestock statistics update 2* (10-600E, \$144). See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact Conrad Ogradnik (613-951-2860), Agriculture Division. ■

Process cheese and instant skim milk powder

July 1994

Production of process cheese in July totalled 5 697 354 kilograms, down 27.9% from June 1994 and up 62.0% from July 1993. Year-to-date production at the end of July 1994 totalled 41 879 973 kilograms, down from 43 835 552 the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

The July 1994 issue of *Production and inventories of process cheese and instant skim milk powder* (32-024, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Tea, coffee and cocoa

June 1994

Data on tea, coffee and cocoa for the second quarter of 1994 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: Matrix 188.

The June 1994 issue of *Production and stocks of tea, coffee and cocoa* (32-025, \$8/\$32) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Gypsum products

July 1994

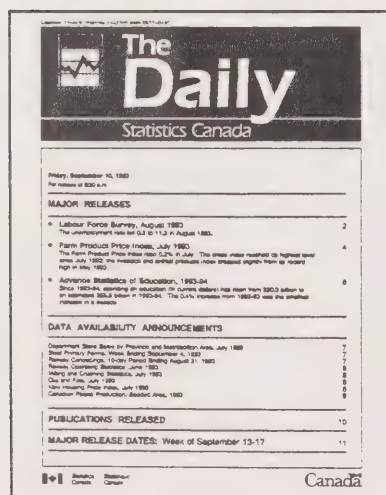
Manufacturers shipped 20 859 thousand square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in July 1994, up 11.1% from 18 771 thousand square metres in July 1993 and down 5.0% from 21 963^r (revised) thousand square metres in June 1994.

Year-to-date shipments at the end of July 1994 totalled 144 014^r thousand square metres, up 15.8% from a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11).

The July 1994 issue of *Gypsum products* (44-003, \$6/\$60) will be available at a later date.

For further information, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■



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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

The dairy review, June 1994.

Catalogue number 23-001

(Canada: \$14/\$138; United States: US\$17/US\$166;
other countries: US\$20/US\$194).

The sugar situation, July 1994.

Catalogue number 32-013

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other
countries: US\$9/US\$84).

**Production, shipments and stocks on hand of
sawmills east of the Rockies** (excluding
Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island), June 1994.

Catalogue number 35-002

(Canada: \$11/\$110; United States: US\$14/US\$132;
other countries: US\$16/US\$154).

Railway operating statistics, January 1994.

Catalogue number 52-003

(Canada: \$12/\$120; United States: US\$15/US\$144;
other countries: US\$17/US\$168).

Industry price indexes, June 1994.

Catalogue number 62-011

(Canada: \$20/\$200; United States: US\$24/US\$240;
other countries: US\$28/US\$280).

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(Release dates are subject to change)

Release date	Title	Reference period
1	Seniors	1992
	Crude oil and natural gas	June 1994
2	Industrial capacity utilization rates	April-June 1994
6	Building permits	July 1994
	Perspectives on labour and income	Autumn 1994
7	Field crop reporting series: July 31 grain stocks	
	Short-term expectations survey	
8	Help-wanted index	August 1994
	Estimates of labour income	June 1994
9	Labour force survey	August 1994
	New motor vehicle sales	July 1994
	New housing price index	July 1994
12	Farm product price index	July 1994
15	Consumer price index	August 1994
	Composite index	August 1994
	Department store sales	July 1994
16	Travel between Canada and other countries	July 1994
19	Monthly survey of manufacturing	July 1994
	Canadian social trends	Autumn 1994
20	Canadian international trade	July 1994
	Retail trade	July 1994
21	Wholesale trade	July 1994
22	Canadian economic observer	September 1994
23	Cigarette sales and production	August 1994
26	Canada's international transactions in securities	July 1994
27	Community profiles	1992
28	Unemployment insurance statistics	July 1994
	Industrial product price index	August 1994
	Raw materials price index	August 1994
29	Employment, earnings and hours	July 1994
	Crude oil and natural gas	July 1994
30	Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry	July 1994
	Major release dates	October 1994

Note: use the command DATES to retrieve this schedule from CANSIM.



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, September 1, 1994

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

- **Crude oil and natural gas, June 1994** 2
Continuing strong U.S. demand for Canadian natural gas led to a solid 8.4% gain in domestic production from June 1993. In contrast, crude oil production weakened in June 1994, declining 2.0% from June 1993.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel primary forms, week ending August 27, 1994	4
Crushing statistics, July 1994	4
Cement, July 1994	4

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MAJOR RELEASE

Crude oil and natural gas

June 1994 (preliminary)

Continuing strong U.S. demand for Canadian natural gas led to a solid 8.4% gain in domestic production over June 1993. Over 50% of Canada's annual natural gas production is now shipped to the United States.

In contrast, crude oil production weakened in June 1994, declining 2.0% from June 1993. The decrease was largely the result of maintenance shutdowns at several major refineries, temporarily curtailing domestic demand for crude oil.

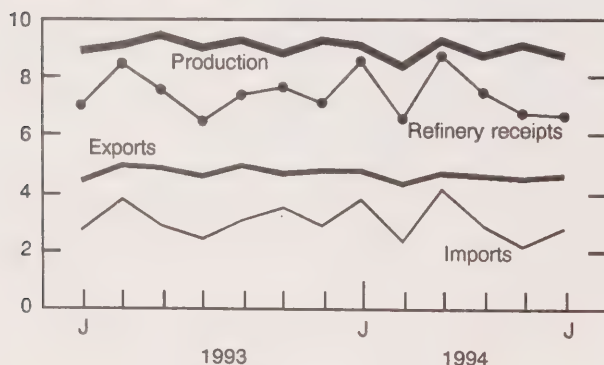
Crude oil production declines

Production of crude oil declined 2.0% in June 1994 from June 1993, to 8.7 million cubic metres. Production had been increasing briskly on a year-over-year basis since April 1993.

Crude oil exports rose 3.7% from June 1993, to 4.6 million cubic metres. Exports have generally been strong in the past 14 months, as declining U.S. production is being replaced with imported oil from countries such as Canada. The lower-valued Canadian dollar has made Canadian crude oil more competitive in the U.S. market.

Crude oil supply and disposition

millions of cubic metres



Refinery receipts of crude oil were down 5.7% from June 1993, reflecting maintenance shutdowns at several major refineries. Production of refined petroleum products fell 11.6% in June.

Note to users

The Crude petroleum and natural gas industry (SIC 071) is an important sector of the Canadian economy, especially in Western Canada. In 1993, the total value of crude oil and natural gas production amounted to \$21.2 billion, of which \$12.7 billion was exported. (Crude oil production was valued at \$11.2 and natural gas at \$10.0.) The industry employs 35,000 Canadians and has annual capital expenditures of \$8.1 billion.

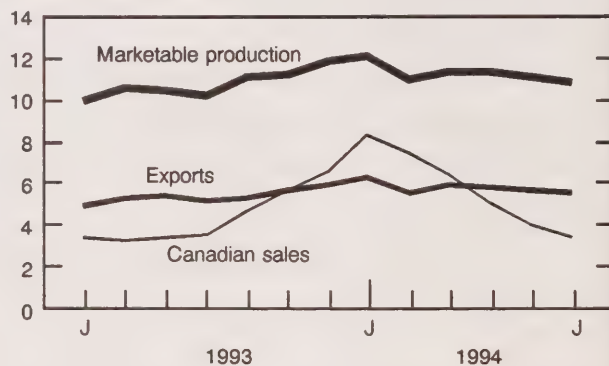
Natural gas production remains strong

Production of natural gas rose 8.4% from June 1993, to 10.8 billion cubic metres. This follows a strong 11.8% advance in May.

Natural gas exports increased 12.8% from June 1993, to 5.5 billion cubic metres. Exports have been rising strongly since early 1991, partly due to growing demand for Canadian natural gas by U.S. electric co-generation facilities. Over 50% of Canada's annual natural gas production is now exported to the United States.

Natural gas supply and disposition

billions of cubic metres



Higher demand by all three main sectors (residential, commercial and industrial) led to a 1.4% increase in total domestic sales of natural gas.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 530 and 539.

The June 1994 issue of *Crude petroleum and natural gas production* (26-006, \$11/\$110) will be available the last week of September. See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact Ron Rasia (613-951-3569), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Crude oil and natural gas

	June 1993	June 1994	June 1993 to June 1994	January 1993 to June 1993	January 1994 to June 1994	January- June 1993 to January- June 1994
	thousands of cubic metres		% change	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons¹						
Production	8 907.2	8 727.4	-2.0	50 875.3	53 351.2	4.9
Exports	4 408.1	4 570.5	3.7	24 701.1	27 271.3	10.4
Imports	2 648.1	2 686.0	1.4	16 256.1	17 729.1	9.1
Refinery receipts	6 993.6	6 602.6	-5.7	41 775.9	44 534.4	6.6
	millions of cubic metres		% change	millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas²						
Marketable production	9 959.0	10 795.8	8.4	63 561.7	67 679.0	6.5
Exports	4 879.2	5 504.1	12.8	30 581.2	34 423.7	12.6
Canadian sales ³	3 315.5	3 361.9	1.4	33 221.7	34 202.2	3.0

¹ Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, industry own use, etc.

² Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, usage as pipeline fuel, pipeline losses, line-pack fluctuations, etc.

³ Includes direct sales.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel primary forms

Week ending August 27, 1994 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending August 27, 1994 totalled 281 470 tonnes, up 6.1% from the week-earlier 265 324 tonnes and down 1.7% from the year-earlier 286 387 tonnes.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 8 980 931 tonnes, a 4.8% decrease from 9 434 154 tonnes for the same period in 1993.

For further information, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Crushing statistics

July 1994

Oilseed processors crushed 177 thousand tonnes of canola in July 1994, a minimal decrease from June 1994, but up 10% from July 1993 (162 thousand tonnes). Canola crushings for the current crop year (August 1, 1993 to July 31, 1994) continued at a record 2.2 million tonnes.

Canola oil output totalled 74 thousand tonnes in July, while canola meal production was 107 thousand tonnes. Oil stocks were 29 thousand tonnes. Canola meal stocks were 35 thousand tonnes in July.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5687.

The July 1994 issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007, \$15/\$144) is scheduled for release in September. See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact Alain Y. Bertrand (613-951-3859) or Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Grain Marketing Unit, Agriculture Division. ■

Cement

July 1994

Manufacturers shipped 1 137 422 tonnes of cement in July 1994, up 15.8% from 982 481^r (revised) tonnes in July 1993 but down 7.7% from 1 232 401^r tonnes in June 1994.

For January to July 1994, shipments totalled 5 298 790^r tonnes, up 13.5% from 4 668 691^r tonnes during the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 92 and 122 (series 35).

The July 1994 issue of *Cement* (44-001, \$6/\$60) will be available at a later date.

For further information, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Crude petroleum and natural gas production, May 1994.

Catalogue number 26-006

(Canada: \$11/\$110; United States: US\$14/US\$132; other countries: US\$16/US\$154).

Monthly production of soft drinks, July 1994.

Catalogue number 32-001

(Canada: \$3/\$30; United States: US\$4/US\$36; other countries: US\$5/US\$42).

Rigid insulating board (wood fibre products), July 1994.

Catalogue number 36-002

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Department store sales and stock, May 1994.

Catalogue number 63-002

(Canada: \$16/\$160; United States: US\$20/US\$192; other countries: US\$23/US\$224).

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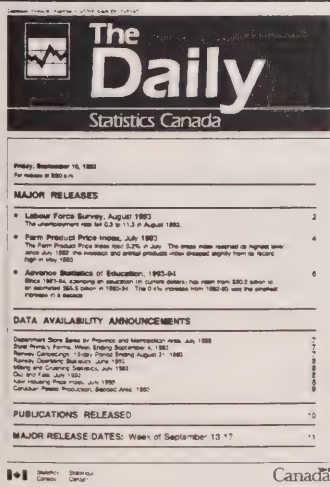
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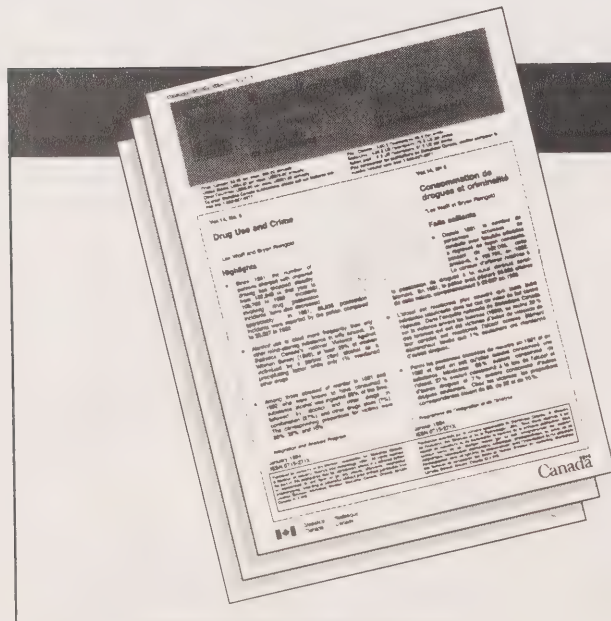
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, September 2, 1994

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

- **Industrial capacity utilization rates, second quarter 1994** 2
 Goods producers excluding farmers posted the largest increase in capacity use since the economic expansion of 1987 and 1988. Strong performances by manufacturing, construction and mining led to a 2.6% increase in capacity use, bringing the rate to 81.7%.

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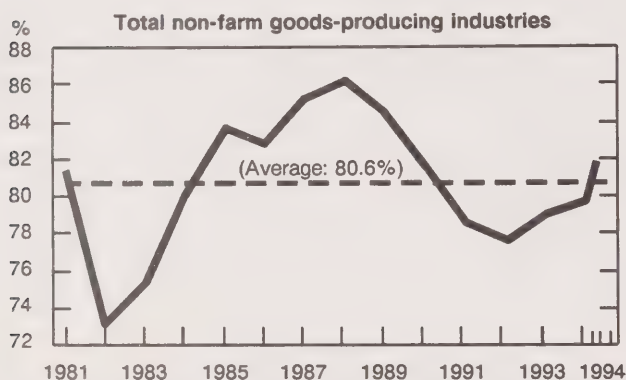
MAJOR RELEASE

Industrial capacity utilization rates

Second quarter 1994

Goods producers excluding farmers posted the largest increase in capacity use since the economic expansion of 1987 and 1988. Strong performances by manufacturing, construction and mining led to a 2.6% increase in capacity use, bringing the rate to 81.7%. This is the first time since the third quarter of 1990 that capacity use has been above its long-term average of 80.6%.

Industrial capacity utilization rates



Capacity use in manufacturing increased by 2.4% to 81.1%. Nineteen of the 22 manufacturing industry groups showed increases.

In durable goods manufacturing, export demand for office machinery raised the rate in electrical and electronic products industries by 6.3%. Strong export demand also fuelled a 2.4% advance in the rate for transportation equipment industries. Increased industrial and commercial construction activities led to a gain of 6.5% in capacity use in non-metallic mineral products industries. The overall strength in the economy, as evidenced by strong exports and increased business investment spending, also made for notable gains in capacity use in fabricated metal (+3.5%), furniture and fixtures (+3.5%) and machinery (+1.8%) industries.

Note to users

The capacity utilization rate for an industry is the ratio of its actual output to its estimated potential output. The level is only a statistical approximation and should be viewed as such. The degree of pressure exerted on the production facilities of an industry can be assessed by comparing the capacity utilization rate to its long-term average.

The measures of industrial production used in the calculation of the capacity utilization rates were revised back to the first quarter of 1989.

In non-durable goods manufacturing, export demand for pulp contributed to an increase of 1.9% in capacity use in paper and allied products industries. Following a strong performance in the first quarter, capacity use in rubber products industries fell 1.6%.

Among non-manufacturing industries, mining and quarrying accounted for the largest increase in capacity use. Increases in drilling activities and pronounced increase in production in metal mines other than gold led to an 11.1% surge in the rate, bringing it to 93.1.

The rate for construction industries rose 3.8% because of increases in residential and industrial construction, bringing the level to 76.4, still well below the peak recorded in the first quarter of 1989.

Reduced physical capacity in logging and forestry industries contributed to a rise of 2.4% in capacity use.

The rate of capacity use fell 1.2% in electricity and gas distribution industries, following a strong first quarter when severe winter temperatures gave rise to domestic demand.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 3140.

The second quarter 1994 issue of *Industrial capacity utilization rates in Canada* (31-003, \$12/\$4) will be available later this month. See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact Susanna Wood (613-951-0655) or Richard Landry (613-951-2579) Investment and Capital Stock Division.

Industrial capacity utilization rates

Industry	Second quarter 1993	First quarter 1994	Second quarter 1994	Second quarter 1993 to second quarter 1994	First quarter 1994 to second quarter 1994
	% change				
Total non-farm goods-producing industries	78.8	79.6	81.7	3.7	2.6
Logging and forestry	90.7	88.9	91.0	0.3	2.4
Mining (including milling), quarrying and oil wells	87.9	86.2	90.5	3.0	5.0
Mining (including milling) and quarrying	86.8	83.8	93.1	7.3	11.1
Crude petroleum and natural gas	88.7	87.7	88.9	0.2	1.4
Manufacturing	77.9	79.2	81.1	4.1	2.4
Durable goods	76.2	79.1	81.5	7.0	3.0
Wood	87.1	90.6	91.1	4.6	0.6
Furniture and fixture	64.1	71.1	73.6	14.8	3.5
Primary metal	88.3	88.4	89.6	1.5	1.4
Fabricated metal products	69.8	76.4	79.1	13.3	3.5
Machinery	73.6	73.7	75.0	1.9	1.8
Transportation equipment	73.5	73.9	75.7	3.0	2.4
Electrical and electronic products	76.7	84.4	89.7	16.9	6.3
Non-metallic mineral products	69.4	71.1	75.7	9.1	6.5
Other manufacturing	74.7	74.0	75.3	0.8	1.8
Non-durable goods	80.0	79.3	80.7	0.9	1.8
Food	76.3	75.0	77.3	1.3	3.1
Beverage	70.3	69.1	70.4	0.1	1.9
Tobacco products	67.8	71.2	74.1	9.3	4.1
Rubber products	89.2	92.1	90.6	1.6	-1.6
Plastic products	77.8	83.2	84.9	9.1	2.0
Leather and allied products	62.9	68.0	67.8	7.8	-0.3
Primary textile	81.6	84.1	85.5	4.8	1.7
Textile products	70.7	68.4	69.1	-2.3	1.0
Clothing	74.2	72.2	74.5	0.4	3.2
Paper and allied products	89.3	86.1	87.7	-1.8	1.9
Printing, publishing and allied	72.8	71.8	72.4	-0.5	0.8
Refined petroleum and coal products	91.8	93.4	92.1	0.3	-1.4
Chemical and chemical products	86.7	86.2	87.2	0.6	1.2
Construction	73.6	73.6	76.4	3.8	3.8
Electric power and gas distribution systems	80.2	82.5	81.5	1.6	-1.2
Electric power	80.2	82.8	82.2	2.5	-0.7
Gas distribution	80.5	80.4	77.1	-4.2	-4.1
Special aggregates					
Intermediate goods manufacturing ¹	82.9	84.3	85.8	3.5	1.8
Final goods manufacturing ²	74.0	75.3	77.6	4.9	3.1
Energy industries ³	83.4	84.5	83.4	0.0	-1.3
Total non-farm goods excluding energy	77.6	78.2	80.9	4.3	3.5

¹ Consists of the rubber products, plastic products, primary textiles, textile products, wood, paper and allied products, primary metals, fabricated metal products, non-metallic mineral products, petroleum and coal products, and chemicals and chemical products industries.

² These are the food, beverage, tobacco products, leather and allied products, clothing, furniture and fixtures, printing, publishing and allied products, machinery, transportation equipment, electrical and electronic products, and other manufacturing industries.

³ These are the crude petroleum and natural gas, refined petroleum and coal products, electric power and gas distribution systems and pipeline transport industries. Note that estimates of capacity utilization rates for the pipeline transport industries are not included in the calculation of the aggregate capacity utilization rate for the non-farm goods producing sector, since these industries belong to the services sector.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins

July 1994

Chemical firms produced 158 571 tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in July 1994, a 16.1% increase from 136 556^r (revised) produced in July 1993.

For January to July 1994, production totalled 1 048 045 tonnes, up 6.2% from 987 113^r tonnes a year earlier.

Data are also available on production of three other types of synthetic resins and 24 industrial chemicals for July 1993 and July 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 951.

The July 1994 issue of *Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins* (46-002, \$6/\$60) will be available at a later date.

For further information, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

Specified domestic electrical appliances

July 1994

Canadian electrical appliance manufacturers shipped 54,408 kitchen appliances in July 1994.

Year-to-date shipments of kitchen appliances amounted to 295,003 units.

The July 1994 issue of *Specified domestic electrical appliances* (43-003, \$6/\$60) will be available at a later date.

For further information, contact L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Railway operating statistics

February 1994

The seven selected railways in Canada reported a net gain of \$22.0 million in February 1994. Operating revenues totalled \$508.6 million, a decrease of 5.4% from February 1993.

Revenue-freight tonne-kilometres showed a decrease of 7.8% for the same period.

The year-to-date operating revenues decreased 2.4% from the same period of 1993.

Data for 1993 and for previous years have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

The February 1994 issue of *Railway operating statistics* (52-003, \$12/\$120) will be released later.

For further information, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Transportation Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Coal and coke statistics, June 1994.

Catalogue number 45-002

(Canada: \$11/\$110; United States: US\$14/US\$132;
other countries: US\$16/US\$154).

Electric power statistics, June 1994.

Catalogue number 57-001

(Canada: \$11/\$110; United States: US\$14/US\$132;
other countries: US\$16/US\$154).

Retail trade, June 1994.

Catalogue number 63-005

(Canada: \$20/\$200; United States: US\$24/US\$240;
other countries: US\$28/US\$280).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.



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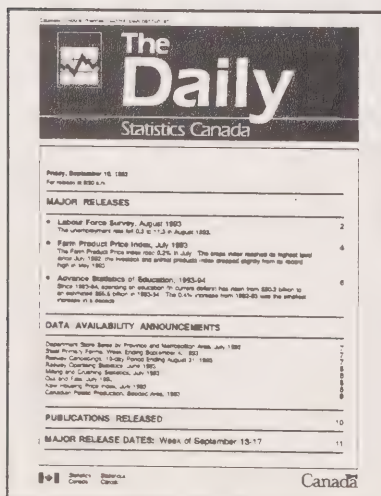
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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of September 6-9
(Release dates are subject to change)

Release date	Title	Reference period
September		
6	Building permits	July 1994
	Perspectives on labour and income	Autumn 1994
7	Field crop reporting series: July 31 grain stocks	
	Short-term expectations survey	
8	Help-wanted index	August 1994
	Estimates of labour income	June 1994
9	Labour force survey	August 1994
	New motor vehicle sales	July 1994
	New housing price index	July 1994



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Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: \$175; United States: US\$210; other countries: US\$245.)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Index to data releases August 1994

Subject	Reference period	Release date
Adventure travel operations	1993	August 2, 1994
Air carrier operations	July-September 1993	August 2, 1994
Annual estimates of employment, earnings and hours	1993	August 22, 1994
Apartment building construction price indexes	Second quarter 1994	August 4, 1994
Asphalt roofing	June 1994	August 2, 1994
	July 1994	August 30, 1994
Average prices of selected farm inputs	July 1994	August 4, 1994
Balance of international payments	April-June 1994	August 31, 1994
Biscuit production	June 1994	August 2, 1994
Building permits	June 1994	August 4, 1994
Canada's international transactions in securities	June 1994	August 25, 1994
Canadian economic observer	August 1994	August 18, 1994
Canadian international merchandise trade	June 1994	August 18, 1994
Canadians on the move	1992-93	August 4, 1994
Cement	June 1994	August 4, 1994
Characteristics of international travellers	First quarter 1994	August 5, 1994
Cigarette sales and production, errata	June 1994	August 4, 1994
Cigarette shipments and production	July 1994	August 24, 1994
Coal and coke statistics	June 1994	August 30, 1994
Composite index	July 1994	August 16, 1994
Construction type plywood	June 1994	August 22, 1994
Construction union wage rate index	July 1994	August 19, 1994
Consulting engineering industry in Canada	1992	August 30, 1994
Consumer price index	July 1994	August 19, 1994
Corrections key indicator report for adults and young offenders	1989-1990 to 1993-94	August 15, 1994
Corrugated boxes and wrappers	July 1994	August 19, 1994
Crime statistics	1993	August 23, 1994
Crushing statistics	June 1994	August 5, 1994

Index to data releases, August 1994

Subject	Reference period	Release date
Dairy review	June 1994	August 12, 1994
Deliveries of major grains	June 1994	August 5, 1994
Department store sales	June 1994	August 15, 1994
	July 1994	August 18, 1994
Domestic and international shipping	January-March 1994	August 2, 1994
Egg production	June 1994	August 12, 1994
Electric lamps	July 1994	August 16, 1994
Electric power statistics	June 1994	August 30, 1994
Electric storage batteries	June 1994	August 11, 1994
Employment, earnings and hours	June 1994	August 29, 1994
Estimates of labour income	May 1994	August 9, 1994
Export and import price indexes	June 1994	August 18, 1994
Fabricated structural steel price indexes	Second quarter 1994	August 10, 1994
Families	1992	August 17, 1994
Family and friends	1990 general social survey	August 10, 1994
Farm cash receipts	January to June 1994	August 18, 1994
Farm input price indexes	Second quarter 1994	August 3, 1994
Farm product price index	June 1994	August 10, 1994
Financial flow accounts	April-June 1994	August 31, 1994
Focus on Canada series	1991 Census	August 12, 1994
Focus on Canada series—Female baby boomers: a generation at work	1991 Census	August 16, 1994
Footwear statistics	Second quarter 1994	August 10, 1994
General social survey microdata file: cycle 8, personal risk	1993	August 29, 1994
Government revenue and expenditure (SNA basis)	Second quarter 1994	August 31, 1994
Gypsum products	July 1994	August 31, 1994
Help-wanted index	July 1994	August 4, 1994
Homicide statistics	1993	August 23, 1994
Hospital statistics, preliminary annual report	1992/93	August 24, 1994
Income and expenditure accounts	April-June 1994	August 31, 1994
Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins	June 1994	August 9, 1994
Industrial product price index	July 1994	August 26, 1994
Industrial research and development	1994	August 29, 1994
Input-output tables and gross domestic product by industry	1990 and 1991	August 31, 1994
International travel account	Second quarter 1994	August 26, 1994
July 31 estimates of production of principal field crops		August 24, 1994

Index to data releases, August 1994

Subject	Reference period	Release date
Labour force survey	July 1994	August 5, 1994
Labour market: mid-year review	1994	August 2, 1994
Livestock inventories	July 1, 1994	August 31, 1994
Local government long term debt	July 1994	August 25, 1994
Machinery and equipment price indexes	Second quarter 1994	August 12, 1994
Mergers and acquisitions	1991-1993	August 16, 1994
Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation	July 1994	August 23, 1994
Monthly survey of manufacturing	June 1994	August 17, 1994
New housing price index	June 1994	August 10, 1994
New motor vehicle sales	June 1994	August 9, 1994
Non-residential building construction price index	Second quarter 1994	August 2, 1994
Oil pipeline transport	May 1994	August 9, 1994
Oils and fats	June 1994	August 11, 1994
Particleboard, waferboard and fibreboard	June 1994	August 11, 1994
Passenger bus and urban transit statistics	June 1994	August 9, 1994
Plastic film and bags	Second quarter 1994	August 17, 1994
Precast concrete price indexes	First half 1994	August 12, 1994
Process cheese and instant skim milk powder	June 1994	August 5, 1994
	July 1994	August 31, 1994
Processed fruits and vegetables	June 1994	August 23, 1994
Production, shipments and stocks of sawmills east of the Rockies	June 1994	August 25, 1994
Production, shipments and stocks of sawmills in British Columbia	June 1994	August 23, 1994
Profiles of Census tracts—part b	1991 Census	August 3, 1994
Pulpwood and wood residue statistics	June 1994	August 10, 1994
Quarterly business conditions survey, manufacturing industries	July 1994	August 3, 1994
Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises	Second quarter 1994	August 25, 1994
Railway carloadings	Seven-day period ending July 21, 1994	August 10, 1994
	Ten-day period ending July 31, 1994	August 18, 1994
	Seven-day period ending August 7, 1994	August 24, 1994
Railway operating statistics	January 1994	August 30, 1994
Raw materials price index early estimate	July 1994	August 10, 1994
Raw materials price index	July 1994	August 26, 1994
Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry	June 1994	August 31, 1994
Restaurants, caterers and taverns	June 1994	August 26, 1994

Index to data releases, August 1994

Subject	Reference period	Release date
Retail chain and department stores	1992	August 18, 1994
Retail trade	June 1994	August 19, 1994
Rigid insulating board	July 1994	August 30, 1994
Sales of natural gas	June 1994	August 19, 1994
Sales of refined petroleum products	July 1994	August 29, 1994
Selected financial indexes	July 1994	August 19, 1994
Shipments of office furniture products	Second quarter 1994	August 25, 1994
Shipments of rolled steel	June 1994	August 17, 1994
Shipments of solid fuel-burning heating products	Second quarter 1994	August 8, 1994
Short-term debt of local governments	June 30, 1994	August 18, 1994
Short-term expectations survey		August 3, 1994
Soft drinks	July 1994	August 25, 1994
Statistics Canada catalogue	1994	August 5, 1994
Steel pipe and tubing	June 1994	August 10, 1994
Steel primary forms	June 1994	August 11, 1994
	Week ending July 30, 1994	August 4, 1994
	Week ending August 6, 1994	August 11, 1994
	Week ending August 13, 1994	August 18, 1994
	Week ending August 20, 1994	August 25, 1994
Steel wire and specified wire products	June 1994	August 4, 1994
Stocks of frozen meat products	August 1, 1994	August 26, 1994
Stocks of frozen poultry meat	August 1, 1994	August 18, 1994
Sugar sales	July 1994	August 8, 1994
Survey on smoking in Canada	Spring 1994	August 18, 1994
Tea, coffee and cocoa	June 1994	August 31, 1994
Telephone statistics	June 1994	August 16, 1994
<i>The Daily</i> on the Internet		August 17, 1994
Travel between Canada and other countries	June 1994	August 12, 1994
Trusteed pension funds	First quarter 1994	August 8, 1994
Unemployment insurance statistics	June 1994	August 30, 1994
Violence against women survey: public-use microdata file	1993	August 5, 1994
Wholesale trade	June 1994	August 22, 1994

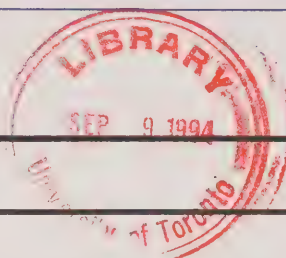


The Daily

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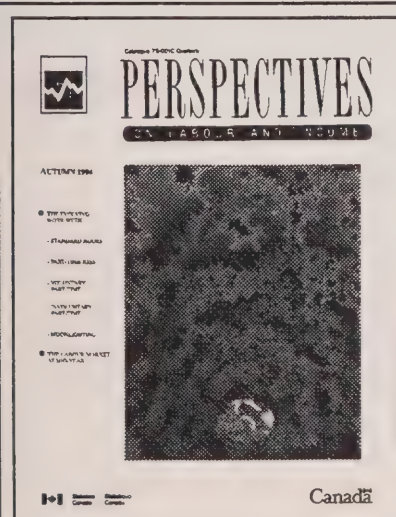
MAJOR RELEASES

- **Growth in part-time jobs** 2
Over the last two decades, part-time work has become an increasingly important feature of the Canadian labour market. Part-time jobs have more than doubled between 1975 and 1993.
- **Building permits, July 1994** 5
Municipalities issued building permits valued at \$2,476 million (seasonally adjusted) in July, up 1.4% from June. This was the sixth monthly increase this year.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

- Electric utility construction price indexes, 1993 and first half 1994 8

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 9



Perspectives on labour and income

Autumn 1994

The autumn 1994 issue of *Perspectives*, released today, features four studies on part-time work. The articles explore the number of part-time jobs (as opposed to the number of persons employed), the situation of part-time workers who prefer to work less than 30 hours a week, the characteristics of part-time workers who are unable to find full-time work, and the characteristics of workers holding a second job (a growing number hold two part-time jobs). Also included is an article on the evolution of the standard work week and a supplement that reviews labour market developments for the first six months of 1994.

Each quarter, *Perspectives* draws on many data sources for insights on emerging income issues and reviews recent developments in the labour market.

The autumn 1994 issue of *Perspectives on labour and income* (75-001E, \$14/\$56) is now available. See "How to order publications". For further information, contact Cécile Dumas (613-951-6894) or Henry Pold (613-951-4608), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.

MAJOR RELEASES

Growth in part-time jobs

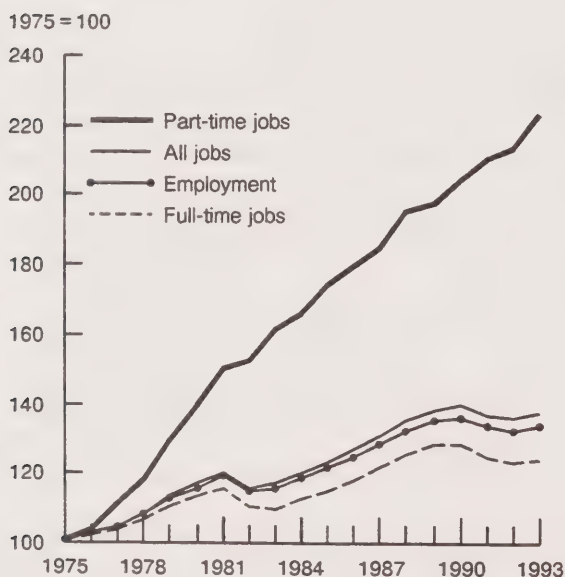
Over the last two decades, part-time work has become an increasingly important feature of the Canadian labour market.

Jobs! Jobs! Jobs!

Part-time jobs expanding more rapidly

Almost half (46%) of the 3.5 million increase in the number of jobs over the last 18 years have been part-time jobs. By 1993, these jobs accounted for almost one-quarter of all jobs.

Part-time jobs have more than doubled since 1975



Source: Labour force survey.

Since 1975, the number of part-time jobs has increased every year (at an average annual rate of 4.5%), reaching 2.9 million in 1993. The number of full-time jobs, while also generally increasing over the two decades (1.2% annually), fell sharply during the last two recessions.

Note to users

Jobs! Jobs! Jobs!

Each job can be classified as full- or part-time based on its usual weekly hours; full-time being those with 30 or more, part-time less than 30. This article looks at full- and part-time jobs rather than at conventional measures of full- and part-time workers. The difference between the two is accounted for by those who hold two or more jobs simultaneously (moonlighters), many of whom are classified as full-time workers because the usual hours in their part-time jobs add up to 30 or more per week.

Involuntary part-timers

While some people prefer to work part-time, others are forced to do so because they are unable to find full-time jobs, or to put two or more jobs together to create full-time work. Persons who want but are unable to find full-time work are referred to as "involuntary" part-time workers.

Ever more moonlighters

The discrepancy between the number of jobs (be they full-time or part-time) and the number of workers is explained by the presence of moonlighters, people who hold more than one job. The impact is greater in the case of part-time workers since, as noted, persons who manage to put together 30 or more hours for themselves are classified as employed full-time.

The growth in part-time jobs has considerably exceeded the growth in employment, partly a reflection of the growth in multiple job holding (see "Ever more moonlighters" on page 4).

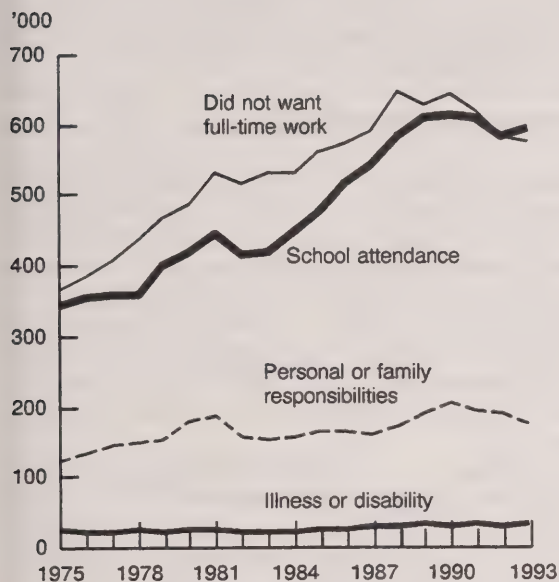
The increasing role of entrepreneurs

By 1993, almost 20% of part-time jobs belonged to self-employed individuals (versus less than 12% in 1975). The large majority of these jobs were one-person operations and more than half the part-time entrepreneurs were women.

Voluntary part-time workers

Most part-timers were not interested in full-time employment, or were prevented from taking full-time employment by their personal circumstances. In 1993, 43% of voluntary part-timers stated that they did not want full-time employment because they were attending school. An almost equal number (42%) said that they were simply not interested in a full-time job. Another 13% cited personal or family responsibilities, while 2% were constrained by illness or disability.

In 1992, school attendance became the leading reason for voluntary part-time work



Source: Labour force survey.

Trends in part-time employment

Since 1975, the number of voluntary part-time workers has increased by 57% (to 1.4 million), compared with a 33% increase in total employment. By 1993, voluntary part-time workers represented 11% of all employment versus 9% in 1975.

Three occupational groups—service, clerical, and sales—accounted for almost two-thirds of voluntary part-timers, but less than half of all workers.

Mostly women and young persons

Although women made up 45% of the total workforce in 1993, they constituted 71% of voluntary part-time workers. One in five women working part-time because of personal or family responsibilities was self-employed, double the proportion for all female workers in general.

Voluntary part-timers are also relatively young. In 1993, 15- to 24-year-olds made up 44% of that group, but just 16% of all workers.

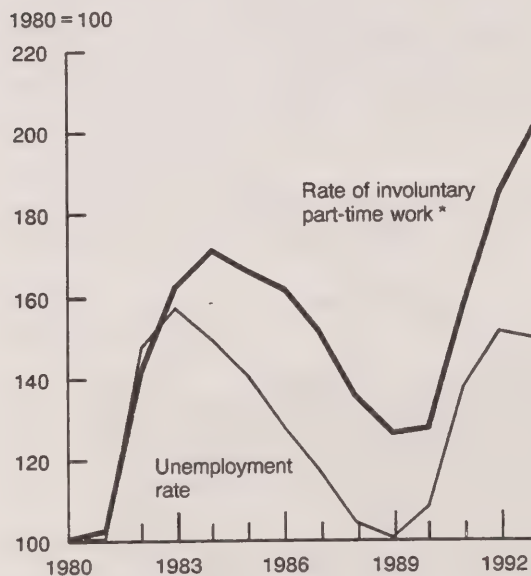
Involuntary part-timers

An average of 760,000 workers had to accept part-time work because they were unable to find full-time employment. In 1993, they represented 35% of all part-time workers in Canada. This proportion has more than tripled since the mid-1970s.

Effect of the business cycle

Involuntary part-time employment tends to follow the business cycle and moves in tandem with unemployment. Both these indicators declined during the expansion years between 1983 and 1989. But while the unemployment rate returned to its 1980 level, the involuntary part-time rate (involuntary part-time work as a proportion of total part-time work) remained well above what it had been in 1980.

Despite the "boom" of the mid-1980s, involuntary part-time work did not fall as much as unemployment



Source: Labour force survey.

* Involuntary part-time work as a proportion of total part-time work.

Mostly women

Women constitute the majority of involuntary part-timers. A total of 510,000 women were involuntary part-time workers in 1993, more than double the number of men (250,000). For both men and women, proportions peak at ages 25 to 44.

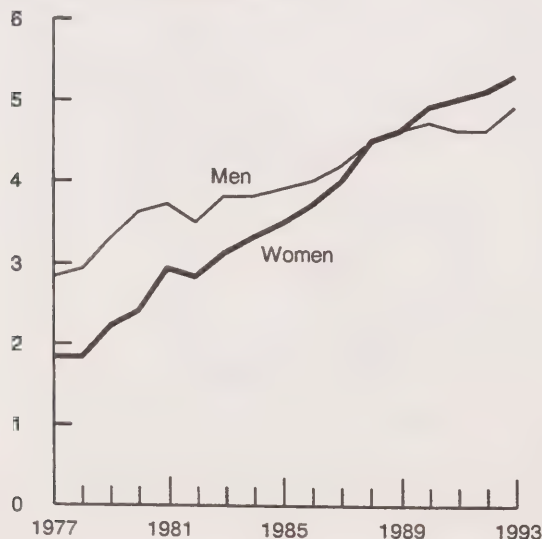
Involuntary part-time employment varies according to industry. In 1993, rates for men were higher in the goods-producing sector than in services, whereas in 1980 the rates had been virtually identical. By contrast, women in services continued to have a higher rate than those in goods throughout the period.

Ever more moonlighters

The incidence of moonlighting (moonlighters expressed as a percentage of all employed persons) has more than doubled between 1977 and 1993.

Since 1990, moonlighting has been more prevalent for women

Incidence of multiple jobholding (%)



Source: Labour force survey.

More women now hold a second job

In the 1970s, most moonlighters were men. Today, nearly as many women as men moonlight. The incidence of multiple jobholding has climbed much more sharply for women (from 1.8% in 1977 to 5.3% in 1993) than for men (2.8% to 4.9%).

Characteristics of moonlighters

Multiple jobholding is more prevalent among highly educated workers. In 1993, the rate among workers with an advanced education (either a post-secondary certificate/diploma or a university degree) was 5.7% compared with 4.5% for other workers.

Moonlighting is also more common among workers whose main job is part-time than among those whose main job is full-time. In 1993, the rate was 8.4% among "part-timers", but only 4.3% among "full-timers".

The incidence of multiple jobholding varies considerably by province, ranging from 10% to 3%. In 1993, Saskatchewan had the highest rate, followed by Manitoba and Alberta. Newfoundland had by far the lowest.

Higher incidence in the service sector

Classified by the industry in which they work the most hours, individuals holding more than one job in 1993 were more likely to work in the service sector (5.3%) than in the goods sector (4.4%). Agriculture recorded the highest industry rate (8.3%), followed by education services (7.2%) and health and social services (6.5%).

The Autumn 1994 issue of *Perspectives on labour and income* (75-001E, \$14/\$56) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on "Jobs! Jobs! Jobs!" or "Ever more moonlighters", contact Henry Pold (613-951-4608), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.

For further information on "Voluntary part-time workers", contact Ron Logan (613-951-6909), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division.

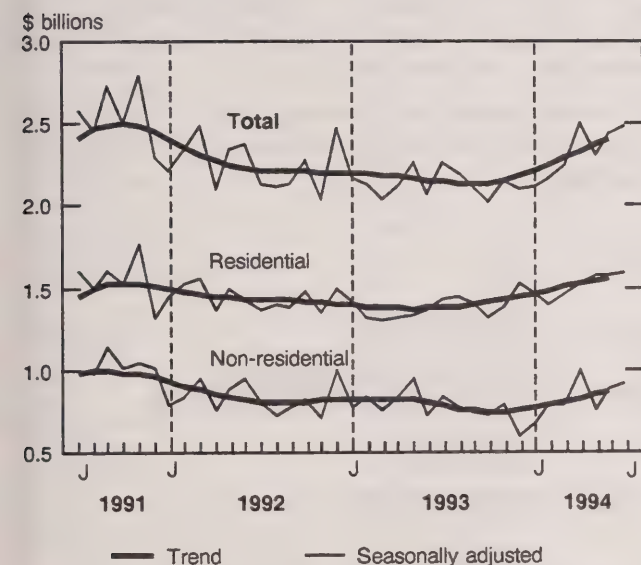
For further information on "Involuntary part-timers", contact Nathalie Noreau (613-951-0830), Business and Labour Market Analysis Division. ■

Building permits

July 1994

Municipalities issued building permits valued at \$2,476 million (seasonally adjusted) in July, up 1.4% over June. This was the sixth monthly increase this year.

The value of building permits continues its upward trends



July's increase was due to a 2.5% jump in non-residential construction plans—which came mostly from industrial projects—reflecting an overall improvement in business conditions. Permits issued for residential buildings rose 0.7%, mainly because of a jump in single-dwelling project intentions in Ontario.

For the first seven months of 1994, the strong performance in the housing sector—up 11.6% from the same period last year—has been the backbone of an 8.0% advance in the total value of building permits.

While industrial construction activity appears to be catching up, its performance remains substantially below that of the residential sector. From January to July 1994, the value of non-residential building permits grew 2.0% over the year-earlier period.

Note to users

Unless otherwise stated, this release presents seasonally adjusted data which facilitate comparisons by removing the effects of seasonal variations.

The Building and demolitions permits monthly survey covers 2,400 municipalities representing 93% of the population. It provides an early indication of building activity. The communities representing the other 7% of the population are very small, and their levels of building activity have little impact on the total.

The value of planned construction activities shown in this release excludes engineering projects (e.g., waterworks, sewers, culverts, etc.), and land.

The number of units authorized refers to the number of dwellings on which municipalities have permitted construction to start.

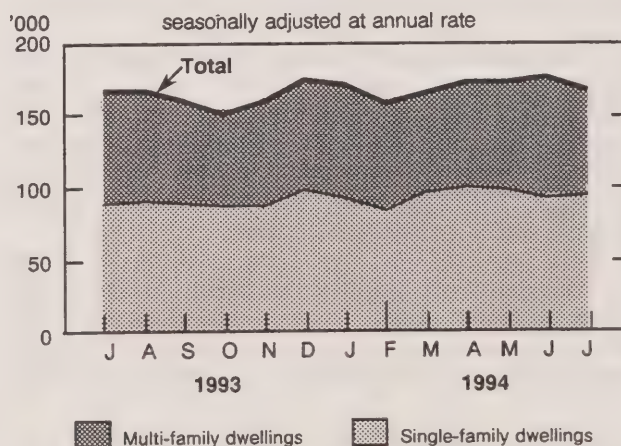
The annual rate is a monthly figure that has been seasonally adjusted and multiplied by 12 to reflect annual levels.

Housing construction intentions still rising

The value of residential permits rose 0.7% in July to \$1,576 million, due entirely to a 3.5% increase in single-family dwelling construction intentions.

Year-to-date progress in the value of planned residential building construction was up 11.6% compared to the same period last year. The renewed strength in the value of residential building permits was equally shared between multi-family (+12.9%) and single-family (+11.1%) dwellings.

Dwelling units authorized totalled 167,100 in July



The rise in single-family dwellings was particularly evident in Ontario (+13.5%), while multi-family dwellings flourished in British Columbia (+27.7%)—the two provinces with the highest net migration and lowest vacancy rates.

In terms of authorized dwelling units, the annualized number issued in July reached 167,100 units, down 4.8% from June. Despite July's decline, the year-to-date total number of dwelling intentions jumped 8.1% from the same period in 1993.

Industrial construction intentions strengthening

The value of non-residential intentions was \$900 million in July, up 2.5% from the previous month. July's increase was the sixth since the beginning of 1994, reflecting overall improved conditions in the business community. The rise was attributable to an 11.8% climb in planned industrial projects.

The growth of 2.0% in the first seven months of 1994 compared to the same period in 1993 was attributable to substantial increases in industrial (+12.0%) and commercial (+11.4%) construction intentions. Growth in those two components helped offset a significant 16.0% drop in institutional construction intentions, reflected in all regions except Quebec. Gains in construction and renovation of factories were the principal causes of increased industrial building intentions in the Atlantic region (+83.3%) and in Ontario (+28.9%). Planned development of trade and office buildings contributed largely to British Columbia's 26.5% rise in commercial construction.

Total value of building permits up in Ontario only

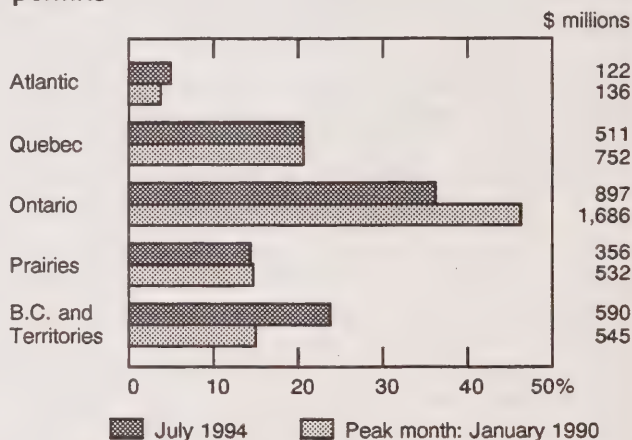
The month-to-month increase in the total value of building permits came entirely from Ontario (+12.0%). Ontario's performance in both the residential and non-residential components offset the declines recorded in all other regions. Ontario is picking up momentum in 1994 after four years of relatively weak construction activities.

From January to July 1994, the value of all permits rose in all regions compared to the same period in 1993. Gains in the residential sector in British Columbia (+17.6%) and Ontario (+14.2%) contributed most to the increase. Stimulated by major

projects such as Hibernia and the construction of the bridge between Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, the Atlantic region (+8.8%) showed construction intentions proportionately higher than the Canadian average (+8.0%).

Looking at regional shares of the total value of building permits in comparison with the peak month, January 1990, British Columbia and the Atlantic regions were the only two regions to have made significant gains in regional shares. In July 1994, their relative share grew 24.1% and 4.9% from 14.9% and 3.7%, respectively. Ontario's share, which declined to 36.1% from 46.2%, was nevertheless an improvement over last month's 32.8%.

Regional shares of the total value of building permits



Available on CANSIM: matrices 80 (levels 3-7, 16-22), 129, 137, 443, 989-992, 994, 995 and 4073.

The July 1994 issue of *Building permits* (64-001, \$24/\$240) will be released on September 13th. The August building permits estimate will be released on October 4th.

For further information on statistics, contact Joanne Bureau (613-951-2583). For analytical information, contact Michel Labonté (613-951-9690), Current Investment Indicators Section, Investment and Capital Stock Division. □

Value of building permits

Regions and types of construction	July 1993	April 1994	May 1994	June 1994	July 1994	July 1993 to July 1994	June 1994 to July 1994
	\$ millions				% change		
	seasonally adjusted						
Canada	2,252	2,493	2,310	2,442	2,476	9.9	1.4
Residential	1,422	1,509	1,561	1,565	1,576	10.8	0.7
Non-residential	830	984	749	878	900	8.4	2.5
Atlantic	127	137	128	123	122	-4.3	-0.7
Residential	77	93	81	81	83	8.5	3.1
Non-residential	51	43	46	42	39	-23.7	-8.1
Quebec	508	588	477	526	511	0.8	-2.9
Residential	268	308	289	290	297	11.1	2.6
Non-residential	240	280	188	237	214	-10.7	-9.5
Ontario	756	912	782	801	897	18.6	12.0
Residential	462	515	544	539	564	22.1	4.7
Non-residential	294	397	237	262	333	13.0	26.9
Prairies	297	311	364	364	356	19.7	-2.3
Residential	186	202	205	206	189	1.8	-8.2
Non-residential	112	109	159	158	167	49.4	5.4
British Columbia¹	563	545	560	628	590	4.7	-6.1
Residential	430	390	441	450	442	2.9	-1.7
Non-residential	133	154	118	179	148	10.7	-17.3

¹ Building permits issued for the Yukon and the Northwest Territories are included in the British Columbia region.

Note: Data may not add to totals due to rounding.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENT

Electric utility construction price indexes

1993 (revised) and first half 1994 (preliminary)

The revised 1993 and the first half of 1994 preliminary figures are now available for the electric utility construction price indexes (1986 = 100).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2022.

The second quarter 1994 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, \$19/\$76) will be available in September 1994. See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Information and Current Analysis Unit, Prices Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Cement, July 1994.

Catalogue number 44-001

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Gypsum products, July 1994.

Catalogue number 44-003

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Perspectives on labour and income, autumn 1994.

Catalogue number 75-001E

(Canada: \$14/\$56; United States: US\$17/US\$68; other countries: US\$20/US\$79).

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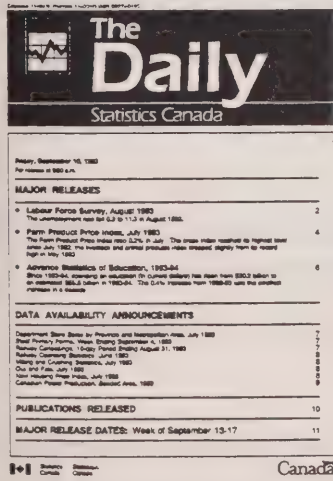
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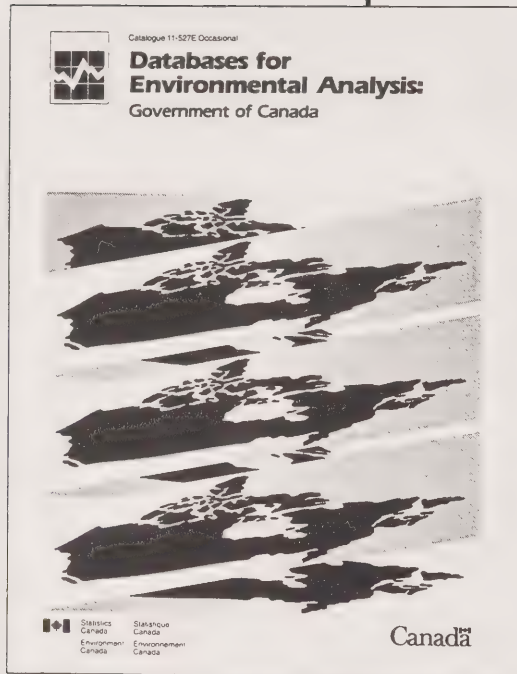
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Editor: Mary Beth Lozinski (613-951-1092)

Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

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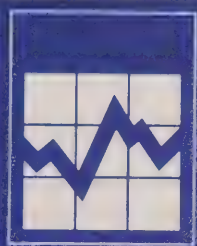
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, September 7, 1994

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Stocks of Canadian grain at July 31, 1994**

Farm stocks of oilseeds were very tight at the end of the 1993/94 crop year. Durum wheat stocks were down significantly from last July's level. In contrast, farm stocks of oats, barley and wheat excluding durum were well above normal levels.

2
- **Short-term expectations survey**

A new series of forecasts from a small group of economists is released today.

3

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

- Railway carloadings, seven-day period ending August 14, 1994

5
- Electric storage batteries, July 1994

5

PUBLICATION RELEASED 6



MAJOR RELEASES

Stocks of Canadian grain at July 31, 1994

Farm stocks of oilseeds were very tight at the end of the 1993/94 crop year. Durum wheat stocks were down significantly from last July's level. In contrast, farm stocks of oats, barley and wheat excluding durum were well above normal levels.

Canola and flaxseed

Despite a record canola production in 1993, record marketings in the 1993/94 crop year left only 45 thousand tonnes of canola on farms at July 31, 1994. This is the lowest level since July 1984, when farm stocks were 15 thousand tonnes. Total stocks in all positions were 309 thousand tonnes, down 55.3% from last year.

With the highest marketings since the 1987/88 crop year, farm stocks of flaxseed fell 65.4% from last year's level to 45 thousand tonnes. This is the lowest farm carry-over of flaxseed since 1990 when stocks were 15 thousand tonnes. Total stocks in all positions were 158 thousand tonnes, down 36.8% from last year.

Wheat

Durum wheat farm stocks at July 31 were 450 thousand tonnes, the lowest since 1990. Total stocks in all positions were 1.7 million tonnes, down 18.9% from last year.

Farm stocks of all wheat excluding durum were 3.3 million tonnes, down slightly (-6.3%) from last year's level of 3.5 million tonnes. With marketings down over 2 million tonnes from recent crop year

levels, the decrease in farm stocks can be attributed mainly to a sharp production decline in the 1993 spring wheat crop.

Oats and barley

Despite significantly higher oats marketings, a jump in 1993 production has resulted in July 31 farm stocks of 755 thousand tonnes of oats, up 36.0% from last year's level of 555 thousand tonnes.

The situation for barley is similar to oats. Barley marketings for the 1993/94 crop year were up significantly. But a jump in 1993 production, plus an above-average carry-over from the previous crop year, resulted in higher ending stocks this year than last year. Farm stocks were 2.0 million tonnes at July 31, 1994, up 11.1% from last year's level of 1.8 million tonnes.

Corn and soybeans

Farm stocks of corn for grain were 700 thousand tonnes, down 15.2% from last year's level of 825 thousand tonnes.

At July 31, farm stocks of soybeans were 30 thousand tonnes, a return to more normal levels after last year's tight ending stocks of 4 thousand tonnes.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 5628.

Field crop reporting series no. 6: Stocks of Canadian grain at July 31, 1994 (22-002, \$15/\$85) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For additional information, contact Tony Dupuis (613-951-0572) or Oliver Code (613-951-8719), Crops Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Short-term expectations survey

The increase in the consumer price index for August is forecast at 0.3%, with minimum and maximum values of +0.2% and +0.4%, respectively. For July, the mean forecast (+0.2%) slightly over-estimated the outcome by 0.1%.

The mean forecast of the unemployment rate for August was 10.1% (minimum 10.0%, maximum 10.5%). For July, the mean forecast was over-estimated at 10.4%, compared to an outcome of 10.2%.

Merchandise exports for July were forecast to be \$18.1 billion with a minimum and maximum of \$17.0 billion and \$18.8 billion, respectively. For June, the mean forecast (\$17.1 billion) under-estimated the outcome of \$18.2 billion. The forecast of imports for July was \$17.2 billion, with minimum and maximum, values of \$16.0 billion and \$18.0 billion, respectively. For June, the mean forecast (\$16.6 billion) under-estimated the outcome by \$0.5 billion.

Note to users

Every month since April 1990, Statistics Canada has canvassed a group of economic analysts (an average of 20), asking them to forecast key economic indicators for the coming month.

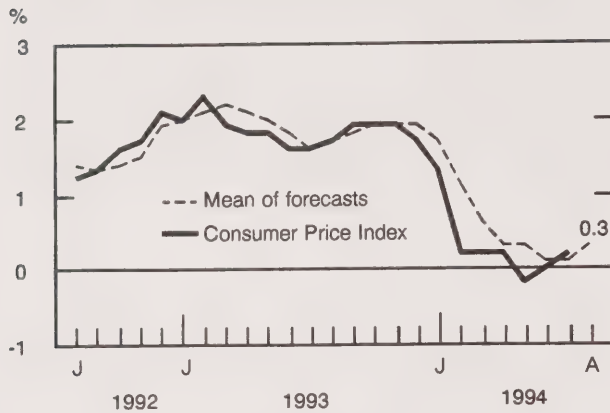
Participants forecast the year-over-year change in the consumer price index and in the unemployment rate for August 1994, the levels of merchandise exports and imports for July, 1994, as well as the month-to-month change in real gross domestic product at factor cost for July 1994. The next release is scheduled for October 5, 1994.

Real gross domestic product at factor cost is forecast to have changed by +0.4% between June and July 1994, (minimum +0.2% and maximum +0.5%). Between May and June, the mean forecast was under-estimated at +0.3% compared to an outcome of +0.5%.

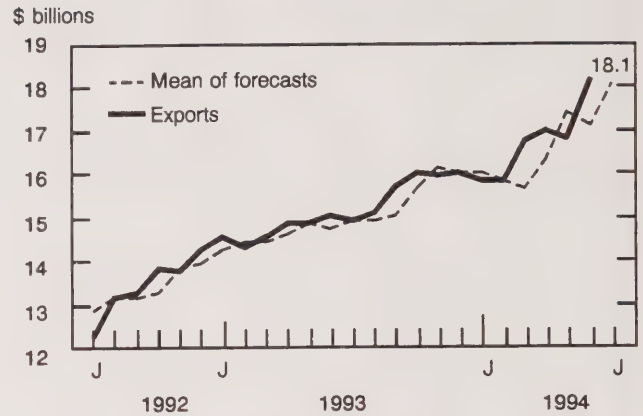
For a set of tables or further information, contact Diane Lachapelle (613-951-0568). □

Forecast vs actual

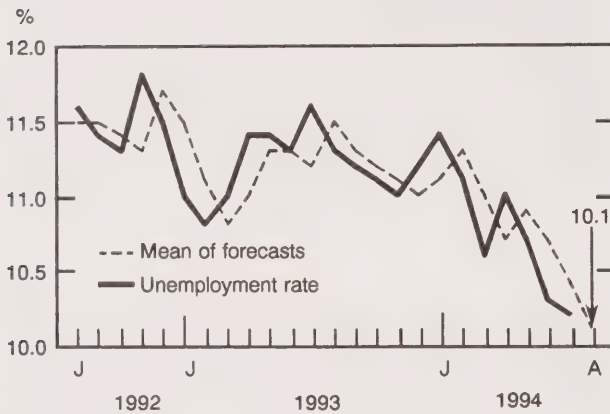
Consumer price index



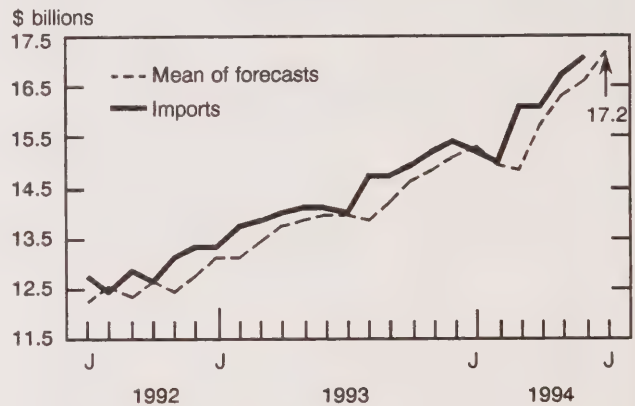
Merchandise exports



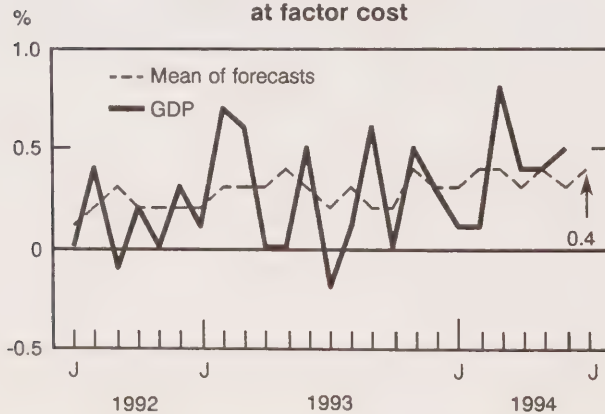
Unemployment rate



Merchandise imports



Gross domestic product at factor cost



DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Railway carloadings

Seven-day period ending August 14, 1994

The number of railway cars loaded in Canada during the seven-day period increased 18.7% from the year-earlier period. Revenue-freight loaded increased 23.1% to 4.6 million tonnes.

Piggyback traffic tonnage, which is included in total carload traffic, increased 18.7% during the same period.

Tonnage of revenue-freight loaded as of August 14, 1994 increased 6.3% from the previous year.

Cumulative data for 1993 and 1994 have been revised.

For further information, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Electric storage batteries

July 1994

Manufacturers of electric storage batteries sold 110,006 automotive and heavy-duty commercial replacement batteries in July 1994, up 19.4% from 92,127 batteries in July 1993.

For January to July 1994, shipments totalled 991,693 batteries, up 23.3% from 804,402 batteries the previous year.

Sales data for other types of storage batteries are also available.

The July 1994 issue of *Factory sales of electric storage batteries* (43-005, \$6/\$60) will be available at a later date.

For more information, contact L. Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATION RELEASED

Field crop reporting series no. 6: Stocks of Canadian grain at July 31, 1994.
Catalogue number 22-002
(Canada: \$15/\$85; United States: US\$18/US\$102;
other countries: US\$21/US\$119).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.



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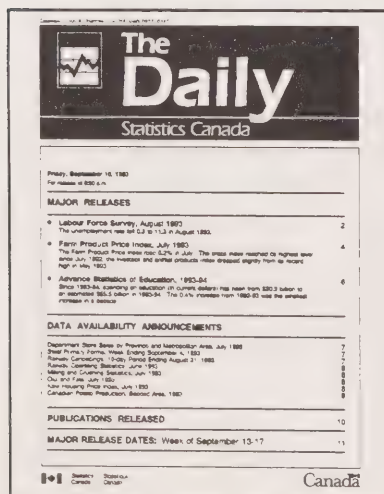
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Editor: Mary Beth Lozinski (613-951-1092)

Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, September 8, 1994

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Help-wanted index, August 1994** 2
The outlook for Canadians seeking jobs kept improving in August. The help-wanted index, an early indicator of changes in the demand for labour, reached 97, up 1% from July.
- **Estimates of labour income, mid-year review, June 1994** 4
Wages and salaries grew 1.2% in June 1994, contributing to the strongest quarterly growth in labour income since the onset of the recession in April 1990. June's monthly increase was the largest since June 1989.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel primary forms, week ending September 3, 1994	7
Pulpwood and wood residue statistics, July 1994	7
Canadian civil aviation statistics, June 1994	7
Canadian civil aviation statistics, second quarter 1994	7

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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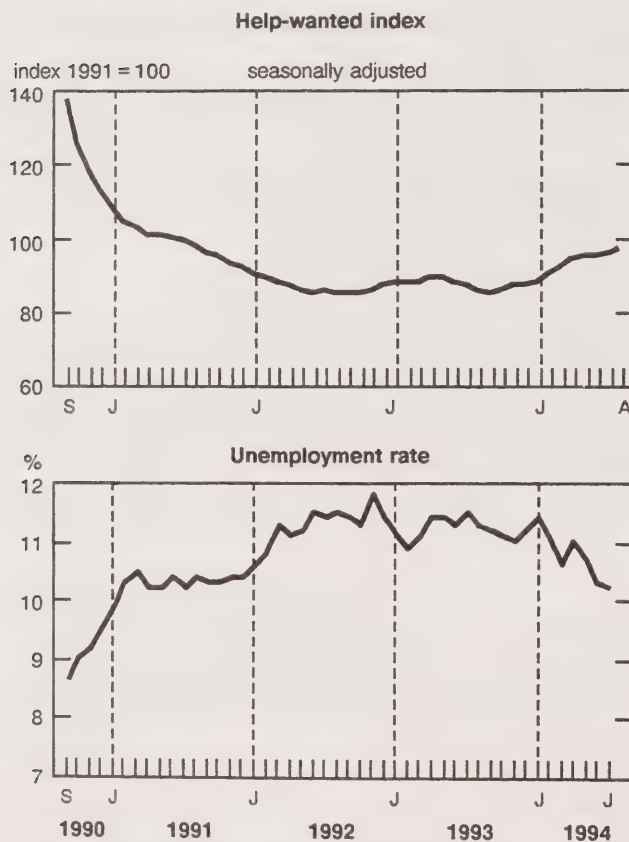
MAJOR RELEASES

Help-wanted index

August 1994

The outlook for Canadians seeking jobs kept improving in August. The help-wanted index, an early indicator of changes in the demand for labour, reached 97, up one point from July.

The demand for labour continues to improve



The seasonally adjusted help-wanted index for Canada (1991 = 100) has increased every month this year, except for June when it remained unchanged. Since October 1993, it has advanced 14%, indicating an improved job market.

Most gains in eastern and central Canada

The increased demand for workers between July and August occurred in eastern and central Canada, according to the index, which monitors employers' ads in newspapers in 20 cities.

The index rose 2% in both Ontario and the Atlantic provinces. In Quebec, it went up 1%, regaining some of the ground lost in May and June.

British Columbia suffered a decline for the third straight month, with the index falling 2% between July and August. It was unchanged in the Prairie provinces.

So far this year, the help-wanted index registered its best performance in Ontario where it advanced 15% since January, the strongest performance of any region.

The index reached a pre-recession peak of 215 in March 1989, then declined until August 1992 when it bottomed out at 85. It remained practically unchanged throughout most of 1993.

Increases in the index are usually followed by drops in the unemployment rate. In 1994, the index steadily improved while the unemployment rate declined from 11.4% in January to 10.2% in July.


Available on CANSIM: matrix 105 (levels 8, 9 and 10).

Help-wanted indices for metropolitan areas included in the survey and trend-cycle estimates are available on request.

For further information, contact André Picard (613-951-4045) or Horst Stiebert (613-951-4044), Labour Division, (fax: 613-951-4087). □

Help-wanted index
(1991 = 100)

	August 1993	June 1994	July 1994	August 1994	August 1993 to August 1994	July 1994 to August 1994
	seasonally adjusted				% change	
Canada	86	95	96	97	13	1
Atlantic Provinces	86	92	93	95	10	2
Quebec	92	96	98	99	8	1
Ontario	84	97	98	100	19	2
Prairies Provinces	83	92	94	94	13	0
British Columbia	83	88	87	85	2	-2



Friday, September 16, 1982
 For release at 9:00 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

<p>● Labour Force Survey, August 1982 The unemployment rate fell to 11.4 per cent in August 1982.</p> <p>● Price Precedent Price Indexes, July 1982 The Farm Product Price Index rose 5.2% in July. The price index reached its highest level since July 1970. The livestock and poultry products index jumped again from its lowest point in the year 1980.</p> <p>● Index of Education, 1982-84 Since 1982-84, according to education, 1982-84 has risen from 85.0 to a level of 85.5 in 1982-84. The 0.5% increase from 1980-81 was the smallest increase in a decade.</p>	<p>2</p> <p>3</p> <p>6</p>
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DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

<p>Department Store Sales by Region and Metropolitan Area, July 1982</p> <p>Steel Products, Bureau, Weekly Production, 1982</p> <p>Business, Consumer, Industry Prices (Spring April 21 - 1982)</p> <p>Alcohol and Tobacco, Bureau, Weekly Production, 1982</p> <p>Cheese and Milk, July 1982</p> <p>Motor Vehicle Production, July 1982</p> <p>Consumer Prices Production, Domestic Area, 1982</p>	<p>7</p> <p>7</p> <p>8</p> <p>9</p> <p>9</p> <p>9</p> <p>10</p>
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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

<p>MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 15-17</p>	<p>10</p> <p>11</p>
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Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: \$175; United States: US\$210; other countries: US\$245.)

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Editor: Mary Beth Lozinski (613-951-1092)
Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

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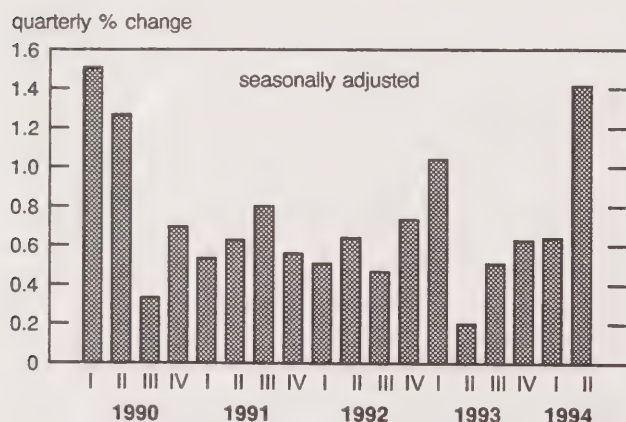
Estimates of labour income, mid-year review

June 1994 (preliminary)

Wages and salaries grew 1.2% in June 1994, contributing to the strongest quarterly growth in labour income since the onset of the recession in April 1990. June's monthly increase was the largest since June 1989.

The strong 1.4% increase in the second quarter of 1994 followed growth of 0.6% in the first quarter. Higher wages and salaries in Ontario and British Columbia contributed most to the second quarter growth. Manufacturing, mining, and construction also recorded significant growth in wages and salaries.

Second quarter growth in labour income strongest since onset of recession



Ontario, British Columbia lead growth in wages and salaries

Wages and salaries in Ontario grew 1.5% in the second quarter of 1994, breaking for the first time the quarterly growth pattern over the past 18 quarters of -0.3% to +0.7%. Employment gains in manufacturing over the last three months contributed most to Ontario's growth in wages and salaries.

British Columbia's wages and salaries continue to rise, registering a second quarter growth of 1.9% — the eighth quarter of continuous growth of 1.0% or more. Over the last three months, British Columbia

Note to users

Labour income consists of wages and salaries (88%) plus supplementary labour income (12%). Wages and salaries include items such as bonuses, gratuities, taxable allowances and retroactive wage payments. Supplementary labour income is employer contributions to employee welfare, pension, workers' compensation and unemployment insurance plans. Labour income accounts for 57% of gross domestic product.

Unless specifically noted in the text, all figures in this release have been adjusted for seasonal variations to facilitate month-to-month comparisons.

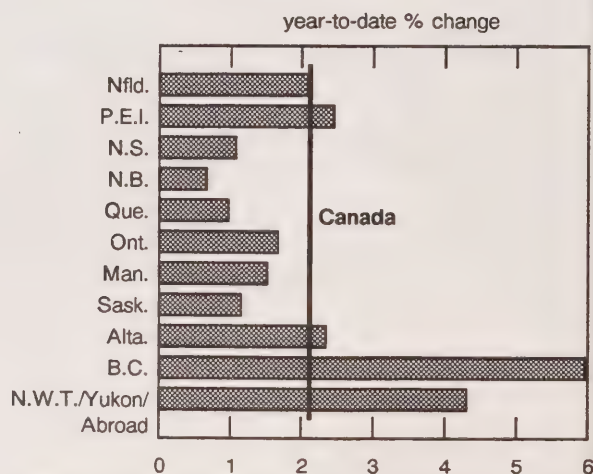
has reported employment growth in almost all industries.

Alberta posted a second quarter growth of 1.6%, following a strong first quarter increase (+1.7%). This is the second time Alberta has registered growth in wages and salaries since the beginning of 1993.

Similarly, Manitoba registered strong growth in the first two quarters of 1994 (+1.9% and +1.2%). This was the third consecutive quarter in which Manitoba posted growth in wages and salaries, turning around a pattern of declines experienced in mid-1993.

Slow growth continues in Quebec, which had a second quarter increase of 0.6% in wages and salaries. This is the second increase in wages and salaries since the last quarter of 1993, when Quebec posted no growth.

Growth in British Columbia wages and salaries exceeds the national average



Manufacturing sets pattern of growth

The upward trend in manufacturing continues as wages and salaries rose 2.1% in the second quarter of 1994, after a strong 1.4% growth in the first quarter. Employment in manufacturing has risen noticeably over the last three months, especially in Ontario and British Columbia. The year-to-date growth in unadjusted wages and salaries in manufacturing has already attained 3.8%, compared to the 1993 annual growth of 2.5%.

Mining and construction show strong second quarter growth

Wages and salaries increased a significant 6.6% in mining and 4.1% in construction in the second quarter of 1994.

Employment and average weekly earnings have grown recently in the mining industry, especially in services incidental to mining. Mining in Alberta posted the strongest year-to-date growth in unadjusted wages and salaries (+10.5%) compared to the 1993 annual growth of 1.3%, probably due to increased oil and gas exploration.

Similarly, increased employment and higher average weekly earnings contributed to rising wages and salaries in construction in the second quarter. Residential construction showed renewed strength in housing starts, and non-residential construction grew in part due to federal government infrastructure programs. As a result, construction posted a year-to-date decline of only -0.5%, up from the -4.1% annual decline recorded in 1993.

Wages and salaries also increased in trade (+2.9%), commercial services (+2.4%), and education and related services (+1.2%) in the second quarter.

In contrast, second quarter declines in wages and salaries were posted in logging and forestry (-4.5%); finance, insurance and real estate industries (-2.4%); federal administration (-1.9%); and local administration (-1.1%).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1791 and 1792.

The April-June 1994 issue of *Estimates of labour income* (72-005, \$24/\$96) will be available in October. See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact Adib Farhat (613-951-4090, fax: 613-951-4087), Labour Division. □

Wages and salaries and supplementary labour income

	June 1993	May 1994 ^r	June 1994 ^p	May 1994 to June 1994
	\$ millions			% change
	seasonally adjusted			
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	237.9	247.4	246.5	-0.4
Logging and Forestry	224.4	227.3	231.7	2.0
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	576.7	625.7	627.5	0.3
Manufacturing industries	5,059.3	5,292.7	5,321.8	0.6
Construction industry	1,578.1	1,618.2	1,642.3	1.5
Transportation, storage, communications and other utilities	2,777.3	2,801.7	2,851.5	1.8
Trade	4,118.7	4,189.1	4,266.6	1.9
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,531.9	2,527.7	2,574.7	1.9
Commercial and personal services	3,985.2	4,163.5	4,240.8	1.9
Educational and related services	2,784.7	2,742.7	2,794.6	1.9
Health and social services	2,756.0	2,744.8	2,768.9	0.9
Federal administration and other government offices	1,017.6	1,003.3	994.3	-0.9
Provincial administration	756.5	739.6	740.0	0.1
Local administration	676.0	696.4	691.4	-0.7
Total wages and salaries	29,038.9	29,650.9	30,015.6	1.2
Supplementary labour income	4,009.1	4,159.7	4,237.6	1.9
Labour income	33,048.0	33,810.6	34,253.2	1.3
	June 1993	May 1994 ^r	June 1994 ^p	June 1993 to June 1994
	\$ millions			% change
	unadjusted			
Agriculture, fishing and trapping	281.0	234.6	289.8	3.1
Logging and Forestry	263.7	212.9	272.4	3.3
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	600.6	618.3	653.5	8.8
Manufacturing industries	5,284.1	5,290.0	5,542.5	4.9
Construction industry	1,722.1	1,636.7	1,786.2	3.7
Transportation, storage, communications and other utilities	2,834.9	2,806.1	2,911.3	2.7
Trade	4,194.6	4,218.6	4,352.5	3.8
Finance, insurance and real estate	2,586.5	2,545.4	2,631.4	1.7
Commercial and personal services	4,078.7	4,147.8	4,334.0	6.3
Educational and related services	2,905.3	2,856.6	2,925.7	0.7
Health and social services	2,809.5	2,769.7	2,819.5	0.4
Federal administration and other government offices	1,046.5	1,017.0	1,022.0	-2.3
Provincial administration	784.9	739.6	768.4	-2.1
Local administration	698.2	696.2	713.9	2.2
Total wages and salaries	30,090.7	29,789.3	31,023.0	3.1
Supplementary labour income	4,139.7	4,199.0	4,375.7	5.7
Labour income	34,230.4	33,988.3	35,398.7	3.4

p Preliminary figures.

r Revised figures.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel primary forms

Week ending September 3, 1994 (Preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending September 3, 1994 totalled 244 190 tonnes, down 13.2% from the week-earlier 281 470 tonnes and down 11.5% from the year-earlier 275 968 tonnes.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 9 225 121 tonnes, a 5.0% decrease from 9 710 122 tonnes for the same period in 1993.

For further information, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Pulpwood and wood residue statistics

July 1994

In July 1994, pulpwood receipts totalled 2 784 176 cubic metres, down 5.0% from 2 930 352^r (revised) cubic metres in July 1993. Receipts of wood residue totalled 5 706 282 cubic metres, up 4.1% from 5 483 317 cubic metres in July 1993. Consumption of pulpwood and wood residue totalled 9 364 959 cubic metres, up 5.9% from 8 843 681^r cubic metres in July 1993. The closing inventory of pulpwood and wood residue decreased 17.8% to 8 424 079 cubic metres, from 10 247 293^r cubic metres a year earlier.

At the end of July 1994, year-to-date receipts of pulpwood totalled 19 157 384 cubic metres, up 2.9% from 18 624 073^r cubic metres a year earlier. Year-to-date receipts of wood residue increased 5.4% to 41 699 665 cubic metres, from the year-earlier 39 573 153 cubic metres. Year-to-date consumption of pulpwood and wood residue (62 599 345 cubic metres) was up 3.7% from 60 394 068^r cubic metres a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 54.

The July 1994 issue of *Pulpwood and wood residue statistics* (25-001, \$7/\$70) will be available at a later date.

For further information, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-9513516), Industry Division. ■

Canadian civil aviation statistics

June 1994

On a year-over-year basis, domestic scheduled passenger-kilometres flown by the Canadian Level IA air carriers increased for the second consecutive month, the third increase in four months. Except for five months in mid-1992, this was the first time since

1990 that these air carriers have reported any consistent increases in domestic operations. In mid-1992, Air Canada expanded its overall capacity by returning several parked planes to service. Since deregulation in 1988, the major carriers have decreased their domestic operations by shifting routes to their affiliate feeder carriers.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

Preliminary civil aviation data for June 1994 will be published in the September issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre service bulletin* (51-004, \$10/\$99). See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact Robert Lund (819-997-6188), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

Canadian civil aviation statistics

Second quarter 1994

Operating income for Air Canada and Canadian Airlines International Ltd. increased to \$65 million in the second quarter of 1994, compared to \$15 million for the same quarter of 1993. Combining the operating income with interest expenses (before miscellaneous items and tax, this is referred to as "basic" income or loss) gave a basic loss of \$8 million for the quarter. Since 1988, these carriers have never reported a basic income. The \$8 million loss was one of the better second quarter performances.

In 1993, the \$62 million basic loss in the second quarter was aided by a \$46 million fuel tax rebate. Without this rebate, the basic loss for the second quarter of 1993 would have exceeded \$100 million for the third consecutive year. The \$8 million loss in the second quarter of 1994 represented a substantial improvement compared to second-quarter losses in the last three years. This was the fifth consecutive quarter in which the basic performance has improved over the same quarter of the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

Preliminary civil aviation data for the second quarter of 1994 are published in the September issue of the *Aviation Statistics Centre service bulletin* (51-004, \$10/\$99). See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact Robert Lund (819-997-6188), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production and inventories of process cheese and instant skim milk powder, July 1994.

Catalogue number 32-024

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; Other Countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Stocks of food commodities in cold storage and other warehouses, 1993.

Catalogue number 32-217

(Canada: \$36; United States: US\$44; Other Countries: US\$51).

Asphalt roofing, July 1994.

Catalogue number 45-001

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; Other Countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins, July 1994.

Catalogue number 46-002

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; Other Countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Restaurant, caterer and tavern statistics, June 1994.

Catalogue number 63-011

(Canada: \$7/\$70; United States: US\$9/US\$84; Other Countries: US\$10/US\$98).

Labour force information, August 1994.

Catalogue number 71-001P

(Canada: \$10/\$100; United States: US\$12/US\$120; Other Countries: US\$14/US\$140).

Available at 7:00 a.m. on Friday, September 9th.

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.



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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, September 9, 1994

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Labour force survey, August 1994**

A jump of 51,000 in the number of adult women in the labour force edged the unemployment rate up 0.1 percentage points, to 10.3%.

2
- **New motor vehicle sales, July 1994**

New motor vehicle sales dropped sharply in July but year-to-date sales remained above levels of the previous two years.

6
- **New housing price index, July 1994**

The index was virtually unchanged in July (-0.1%). However, the index for Toronto rose 0.3% from July 1993, the first positive annual change in Canada's largest new residential construction market in more than four years.

8

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel primary forms, July 1994	10
Steel pipe and tubing, July 1994	10
Steel wire and specified wire products, July 1994	10
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Canadian telecommunications plant price indexes, 1992 and 1993	11
The tourism satellite account, 1988	11



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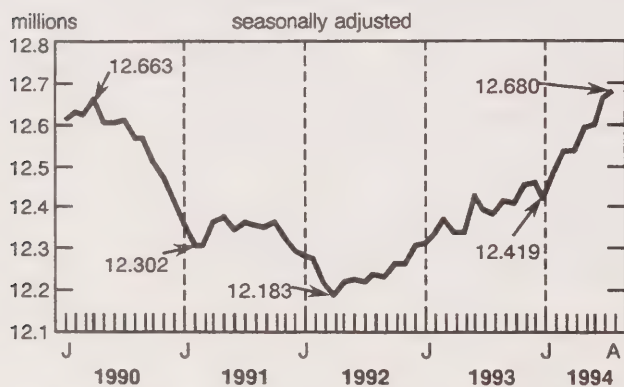
MAJOR RELEASES

Labour force survey

August 1994

Seasonally adjusted estimates from the labour force survey show employment rose 22,000 in August, sustaining accelerated employment gains since January which now total 261,000. This puts the level of employment in August at 12.68 million, just above the pre-recession peak of 12.66 million in April 1990. The gains in August were in part-time employment. A jump of 51,000 in the number of adult women in the labour force edged the unemployment rate up 0.1 percentage points, to 10.3%.

Employment



Seventh consecutive month of employment growth

In August, employment among adults (aged 25 and over) increased 40,000. Adult employment has grown every month since January, with gains now totalling 245,000 (+2.3%). Of the gain in August, 25,000 was among adult women, and 15,000 among adult men. Employment among youth (aged 15 to 24) fell 18,000. Despite monthly fluctuations, youth employment levels have changed little since the beginning of 1993.

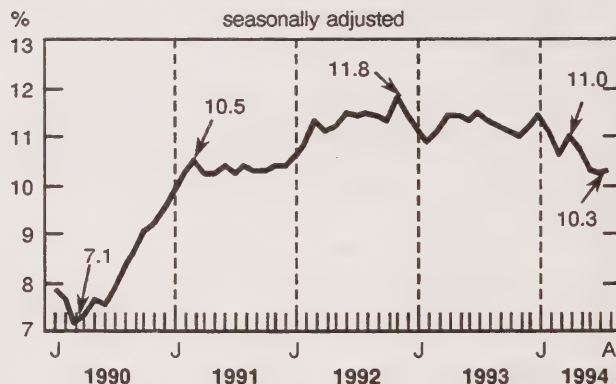
Gains in August were in part-time employment, which increased 30,000. Of this increase, 24,000 was accounted for by adult women. There was a small decrease in full-time employment (persons

working 30 hours or more a week), with losses among youths outnumbering gains among adult men. Full-time employment remains 237,000 above the level in January.

More adult women looking for jobs

In August, 51,000 adult women joined the labour force. This large increase in labour force participation was reflected in an increase of 26,000 in the number of unemployed adult women, raising their unemployment rate 0.4 percentage points, to 9.2%. The unemployment rate among adult men edged down to 9.0% as a result of small employment gains. Among youths, the unemployment rate edged up to 16.4%, as employment losses were coupled with a decrease in labour force participation.

Unemployment rate



August employment growth concentrated in Ontario and New Brunswick

An employment increase in Ontario of 31,000 brings the total gains since January to 121,000 (+2.5%). Over this period, employment growth has pushed the unemployment rate in Ontario down 1.5 percentage points, to 9.4%.

In New Brunswick, employment increased 4,000 in August. Employment is 11,000 higher than in January (+3.9%), and the unemployment rate has fallen 1.2 percentage points over this period, to 11.9% in August.

Employment in Quebec fell 20,000 in August, following an increase of 31,000 in July. Employment in Quebec remains 40,000 above its January level (+1.3%). The unemployment rate in Quebec, at 12.2%, is 0.7 percentage points lower than in January.

Employment fell by 5,000 in Manitoba, and the unemployment rate jumped to 9.7% after having fallen over the previous six months. The unemployment rate for August remains 0.9 percentage points below that of January.

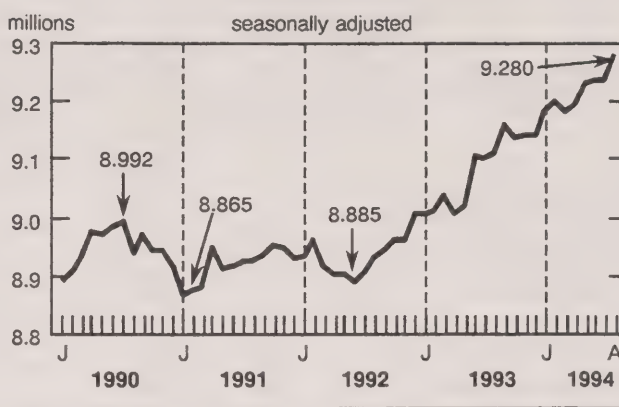
In British Columbia, employment has changed little since May, when it increased by 30,000. Employment in British Columbia was little affected by the recession, and gains this year continue a long-term upward trend. The unemployment rate, at 9.4%, is 0.7 percentage points lower than it was in January.

Growth in service-producing industries

Employment increases in August were in the service-producing industries (+45,000), and were concentrated in trade (+21,000), and public administration (+18,000). Employment in trade has fluctuated over the last few months and is now 54,000 above its January level. Despite August's increase, employment in public administration is below its level at the start of the year.

There was a small employment decline in the goods-producing industries, spread across manufacturing, construction, and agriculture. Employment in this sector remains 153,000 above its January level (+4.7%).

Employment in service-producing industries



Available on CANSIM at 7 a.m.: matrices 2074, 2075, 2078-2107 and table 00799999.

For summary information, *Labour force information* (71-001P, \$10/\$100) is available today, as is a fax version (71-001PF, annual \$300). The August 1994 issue of *The labour force* (71-001, \$20/\$200), will be available the third week of September. See "How to order publications".

The next release of the labour force survey is scheduled for October 7th.

For further information, contact Doug Drew (613-951-4720) or the LFS information line (613-951-9448), Household Surveys Division. □

Labour force characteristics

	August 1994	July 1994 to August 1994	August 1993 to August 1994
	seasonally adjusted	change	
Labour force ('000)	14,137	+ 48	+ 179
Employment ('000)	12,680	+ 22	+ 298
Full-time ('000)	10,491	-8	+ 286
Part-time ('000)	2,189	+ 30	+ 12
Unemployment ('000)	1,457	+ 26	-119
Unemployment rate (%)	10.3	+ 0.1	-1.0
Participation rate (%)	65.0	+ 0.1	-0.1
Employment/population ratio (%)	58.3	-	+ 0.5
	August 1994	August 1993	August 1993 to August 1994
	unadjusted	change	
Labour force ('000)	14,553	14,355	+ 198
Employment ('000)	13,093	12,780	+ 313
Full-time ('000)	11,199	10,912	+ 287
Part-time ('000)	1,894	1,867	+ 26
Unemployment ('000)	1,460	1,575	-115
Unemployment rate (%)	10.0	11.0	-1.0
Participation rate (%)	66.9	67.0	-0.1
Employment/population ratio (%)	60.2	59.6	+ 0.6

- Nil or zero.

Labour force characteristics, 15 years and over

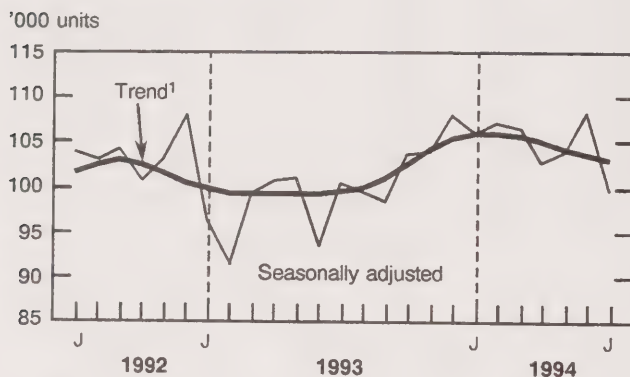
	Labour force '000					Participation rate %				
	August 1994	July 1994	August 1993	August 1994	August 1993	August 1994	July 1994	August 1993	August 1994	August 1993
	seasonally adjusted		unadjusted		seasonally adjusted		unadjusted		unadjusted	
Canada	14,137	14,089	13,958	14,553	14,355	65.0	64.9	65.1	66.9	67.0
Newfoundland	239	237	233	258	251	53.5	53.0	52.6	57.7	56.6
Prince Edward Island	65	66	65	70	70	64.3	65.3	65.2	69.0	70.0
Nova Scotia	426	428	421	450	443	60.3	60.7	60.1	63.7	63.2
New Brunswick	335	333	331	360	354	58.8	58.4	58.7	63.1	62.8
Quebec	3,456	3,448	3,377	3,549	3,471	62.4	62.3	61.6	64.1	63.3
Ontario	5,398	5,375	5,366	5,548	5,512	66.1	65.9	66.8	67.9	68.6
Manitoba	538	534	542	550	556	66.0	65.5	66.7	67.5	68.5
Saskatchewan	470	471	478	485	494	65.3	65.4	66.5	67.4	68.7
Alberta	1,401	1,407	1,394	1,439	1,427	71.4	71.7	71.9	73.3	73.6
British Columbia	1,807	1,791	1,742	1,843	1,778	66.3	65.9	66.0	67.6	67.4
	Employment '000					Employment/population ratio %				
	August 1994	July 1994	August 1993	August 1994	August 1993	August 1994	July 1994	August 1993	August 1994	August 1993
	seasonally adjusted		unadjusted		seasonally adjusted		unadjusted		unadjusted	
Canada	12,680	12,658	12,382	13,093	12,780	58.3	58.3	57.8	60.2	59.6
Newfoundland	189	187	185	207	202	42.3	41.8	41.8	46.3	45.7
Prince Edward Island	54	54	53	61	60	52.8	53.2	52.7	59.9	60.1
Nova Scotia	369	368	358	392	380	52.3	52.2	51.1	55.6	54.2
New Brunswick	295	291	288	321	312	51.8	51.1	51.1	56.3	55.3
Quebec	3,033	3,053	2,942	3,138	3,049	54.8	55.2	53.7	56.7	55.6
Ontario	4,890	4,859	4,787	5,025	4,913	59.9	59.6	59.6	61.5	61.1
Manitoba	486	491	491	496	503	59.6	60.2	60.5	60.9	62.0
Saskatchewan	438	439	440	455	457	60.8	61.0	61.2	63.1	63.5
Alberta	1,284	1,281	1,255	1,321	1,289	65.4	65.3	64.7	67.3	66.4
British Columbia	1,637	1,630	1,577	1,676	1,615	60.0	60.0	59.8	61.5	61.2
	Unemployment '000					Unemployment rate %				
	August 1994	July 1994	August 1993	August 1994	August 1993	August 1994	July 1994	August 1993	August 1994	August 1993
	seasonally adjusted		unadjusted		seasonally adjusted		unadjusted		unadjusted	
Canada	1,457	1,431	1,576	1,460	1,575	10.3	10.2	11.3	10.0	11.0
Newfoundland	50	50	48	51	48	20.9	21.1	20.6	19.8	19.2
Prince Edward Island	12	12	13	9	10	17.8	18.6	19.3	13.2	14.2
Nova Scotia	57	60	63	57	63	13.4	14.0	15.0	12.7	14.2
New Brunswick	40	42	43	39	43	11.9	12.6	13.0	10.7	12.0
Quebec	423	395	435	411	422	12.2	11.5	12.9	11.6	12.2
Ontario	508	516	579	523	599	9.4	9.6	10.8	9.4	10.9
Manitoba	52	43	51	54	52	9.7	8.1	9.4	9.8	9.4
Saskatchewan	32	32	38	31	37	6.8	6.8	7.9	6.3	7.6
Alberta	117	126	139	118	138	8.4	9.0	10.0	8.2	9.7
British Columbia	170	161	165	167	163	9.4	9.0	9.5	9.1	9.1

New motor vehicle sales

July 1994

New motor vehicle sales dropped sharply in July. Despite the decline, year-to-date sales remained above levels of the previous two years.

New motor vehicle sales



¹ The short-term trend represents a moving average of the data.

On a seasonally adjusted basis, new motor vehicle sales totalled 99,000 units in July, a decrease of 8.1% over June's revised sales. The decrease stemmed from an 8.5% drop in truck sales and a 7.8% decline in passenger car sales.

The decline in passenger car sales was attributable to an 11.8% drop in passenger cars manufactured in North America. Despite this decline, year-to-date sales of North American passenger cars continued to be ahead of the previous year's pace.

In contrast, sales of imported passenger cars increased 5.1% in July. However, the 1994 year-to-date sales of imported passenger cars continue to lag behind the 1993 level.

The penetration of North American built passenger cars in the Canadian market remains higher than one year ago. In July, the market share of North American built passenger cars sold in Canada was 73.4%, up from 66.5% a year earlier. The Japanese market share, on the other hand, dropped to 19.8% from 26.6% for the same period.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 64.

The July 1994 issue of *New motor vehicle sales* (63-007, \$16/\$160), will be available in October. See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact Tom Newton (613-951-3552), Industry Division. □

New motor vehicle sales

	April 1994 ^r	May 1994 ^r	June 1994 ^r	July 1994 ^p
	units % change	units % change	units % change	units % change
seasonally adjusted				
Total new motor vehicles	102,620 -3.5	103,872 +1.2	108,185 +4.2	99,449 -8.1
Passenger cars by origin				
North America ¹	46,363 -4.6	46,417 +0.1	48,627 +4.8	42,888 -11.8
Imported ²	16,144 +2.0	15,444 -4.3	15,114 -2.1	15,888 +5.1
Total	62,507 -3.0	61,861 -1.0	63,741 +3.0	58,776 -7.8
Trucks, vans and buses	40,113 -4.4	42,011 +4.7	44,444 +5.8	40,673 -8.5
	July 1994	July 1993 to July 1994	January to July 1994	Jan.-July 1993 to Jan.-July 1994
	units	% change	units	% change
unadjusted				
Total new motor vehicles	102,422	-5.1	780,601	+7.0
Passenger cars by origin				
North America ¹	45,333	+0.4	357,579	+17.8
Japan ²	12,238	-32.2	89,891	-27.2
Other Countries ²	4,192	-9.9	26,035	-21.0
Total	61,763	-9.0	473,505	+2.9
Trucks, vans and buses by origin				
North America ¹	37,269	+4.4	281,449	+18.1
Imported ²	3,390	-22.1	25,647	-18.5
Total	40,659	+1.5	307,096	+13.9

¹ North American vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled in North America. These vehicles may be built by domestic companies or may include transplants (vehicles built by foreign manufacturers in North America).

² Imported vehicles: motor vehicles manufactured or assembled overseas and marketed in Canada by domestic or foreign-owned companies.

^p Preliminary figures.

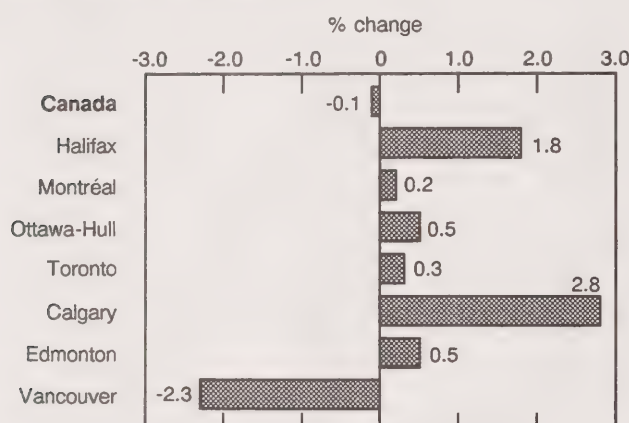
^r Revised figures.

New housing price index

July 1994

The new housing price index (1986=100) stood at 136.1 in July 1994, a slight 0.1% decrease from June.

New housing price indexes
July 1993 to July 1994



In eight of the of the 20 cities surveyed, contractors reported stable or offsetting new home selling

prices resulting in no monthly changes in their total city indexes. In the seven cities showing monthly price index increases, the largest were for London (+0.5%) and Halifax (+0.3%). Of the five cities registering monthly decreases, the largest were for St. Catharines-Niagara (-0.8%) and Vancouver (-0.5%).

The estimated house only index decreased 0.2% while the estimated land only index increased 0.1%.

The total index of housing contractors' selling prices was down 0.1% from a year earlier. The movement was influenced by decreases in St. Catharines-Niagara (-4.4%), Kitchener-Waterloo (-3.0%), Vancouver (-2.3%), Victoria (-0.9%) and Québec (-0.8%). Offsetting increases occurred in Regina (+4.6%), Winnipeg (+3.4%), Calgary (+2.8%), Sudbury-Thunder Bay (+1.9%), Halifax (+1.8%) and Saskatoon (+1.0%). Toronto registered a slight annual increase (+0.3%), the first time since March 1990 that prices reported by contractors in the city showed a positive annual change.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2032.

The third quarter 1994 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, \$19/\$76) will be available in December. See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Information and Current Analysis Unit, Prices Division. □

New housing price indexes
(1986 = 100)

	July 1993	June 1994	July 1994	July 1993 to July 1994	June 1994 to July 1994
	% change				
Canada total	136.3	136.2	136.1	-0.1	-0.1
House only	125.5	125.6	125.4	-0.1	-0.2
Land only	169.6	169.4	169.6	-	0.1
St. John's	126.8	127.4	127.1	0.2	-0.2
Halifax	114.2	115.9	116.3	1.8	0.3
Saint John-Moncton-Fredericton	115.2	115.5	115.5	0.3	-
Québec	135.6	134.5	134.5	-0.8	-
Montréal	135.9	136.2	136.2	0.2	-
Ottawa-Hull	122.5	123.1	123.1	0.5	-
Toronto	136.7	137.1	137.1	0.3	-
Hamilton	127.5	127.2	127.4	-0.1	0.2
St. Catharines-Niagara	127.0	122.4	121.4	-4.4	-0.8
Kitchener-Waterloo	126.7	123.0	122.9	-3.0	-0.1
London	146.1	146.3	147.1	0.7	0.5
Windsor	127.4	127.0	127.0	-0.3	-
Sudbury-Thunder Bay	135.1	137.7	137.7	1.9	-
Winnipeg	112.7	116.3	116.5	3.4	0.2
Regina	122.4	127.8	128.0	4.6	0.2
Saskatoon	111.3	112.4	112.4	1.0	-
Calgary	137.2	140.9	141.0	2.8	0.1
Edmonton	147.1	148.2	147.9	0.5	-0.2
Vancouver	148.4	145.7	145.0	-2.3	-0.5
Victoria	131.8	130.4	130.6	-0.9	0.2

- Nil or zero.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel primary forms

July 1994

Steel primary forms production for July 1994 totalled 1 068 688 tonnes, a decrease of 10.7% from 1 196 900 metric tonnes the previous year.

Year-to-date production reached 7 960 019 metric tonnes, down 4.5% from 8 335 062 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 58 (level 2, series 3).

The July 1994 issue of *Primary iron and steel* (41-001, \$6/\$60) will be available at a later date. See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Steel pipe and tubing

July 1994

Steel pipe and tubing production for July 1994 totalled 142 034 metric tonnes, an increase of 24.1% from 114 481 metric tonnes a year earlier.

Year-to-date production totalled 1 094 600 metric tonnes, up 8.0% from 1 013 061 metric tonnes in the same period of 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 35.

The July 1994 issue of *Steel pipe and tubing* (41-011, \$6/\$60) will be available at a later date. See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Steel wire and specified wire products

July 1994

Data on factory shipments of steel wire and specified wire products are now available for July 1994, as are production and export market data for selected commodities.

Shipments totalled 57 459 tonnes in July 1994, down 20.7% from 72 491^r (revised) tonnes the previous month.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (series 19).

The July 1994 issue of *Steel wire and specified wire products* (41-006, \$6/\$60) will be available at a later date. See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact Bruno Pépin (613-951-9837), Industry Division. ■

Oil pipeline transport

June 1994

In June, net receipts of crude oil and refined petroleum products into pipelines increased 0.1% to 15 637 501 cubic metres (m³) from June 1993. Year-to-date receipts, at 98 363 581 m³, were up 6.8% from 1993.

Pipeline exports of crude oil increased 5.9% from June 1993, to 4 468 240 m³. Pipeline imports rose to 1 007 763 m³, up 0.1% from June 1993. Year-to-date exports at the end of June 1994 (26 779 467 m³) were up 10.3% from 1993, while year-to-date imports (5 638 179 m³) were up 5.9%.

June deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries totalled 4 702 351 m³, a 9.5% decrease from 1993. June deliveries of liquid petroleum gases and refined petroleum products increased 26.6% to 340 279 m³.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 181.

The June 1994 issue of *Oil pipeline transport* (55-001, \$11/\$110) will be available the third week of September. See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact Gerard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Canadian telecommunications plant price indexes

1992 (final) and 1993 (preliminary)

The final 1992 and preliminary 1993 estimates are now available for the Canadian telecommunications plant price indexes (1986 = 100).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2021.

The second quarter 1994 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, \$19/\$76) will be available later this month. See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Information and Current Analysis Unit, Prices Division. ■

The tourism satellite account 1988

Preliminary estimates from the first tourism satellite account are now available. Canadian and foreign tourism activities generated direct value added of \$13.3 billion or 3% of gross domestic product at factor cost and 5% of employment in the business sector of the Canadian economy in 1988.

The complete results of this account will be published in the second quarter 1994 issue of *National income and expenditure accounts, quarterly estimates* (13-001 \$35/\$140). See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact the information officer (613-951-3640), National Accounts and Environment Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Cereals and oilseeds review, June 1994.

Catalogue number 22-007

(Canada: \$15/\$144; United States: US\$18/US\$173;
other countries: US\$21/US\$202).

**Production and stocks of tea, coffee and cocoa,
Quarter ended June 1994.**

Catalogue number 32-025

(Canada: \$8/\$32; United States: US\$10/US\$39;
other countries: US\$12/US\$45).

Imports by country, January-June 1994.

Catalogue number 65-006

(Canada: \$90/\$360; United States: US\$108/US\$432;
other countries: US\$126/US\$504).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.



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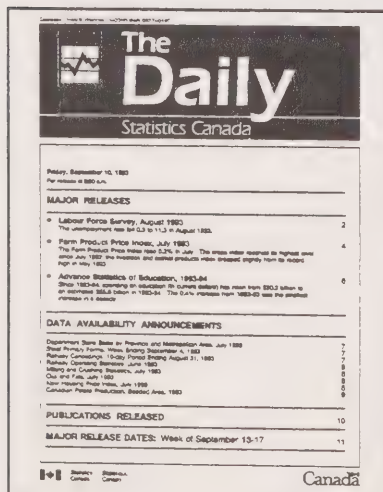
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Editor: Mary Beth Lozinski (613-951-1092)

Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of September 12-16
(Release dates are subject to change)

Release date	Title	Reference period
September		
12	Farm product price index	July 1994
15	Consumer price index	August 1994
	Composite index	August 1994
	Department store sales	July 1994
16	Travel between Canada and other countries	July 1994

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, September 12, 1994

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

● Farm product price index, July 1994

2

The index decreased 0.9% in July to 104.6. Decreases occurred in both the crops and the livestock and animal products indexes.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Raw materials price indexes—early estimate, August 1994

4

Passenger bus and urban transit statistics, July 1994

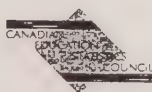
4

Public-use microdata file—adults in households, 1991 Health and activity limitation survey

4

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

5



Handbook
of Education
Terminology
Elementary and
Secondary
Level

Handbook of education terminology—elementary and secondary level

September 1994

Handbook of education terminology—elementary and secondary level is a new publication which provides definitions and explanatory notes for the variables and derived measures used in the publication *Statistical portrait of elementary and secondary education in Canada*. Both of these reports are published under the aegis of the Canadian Education Statistics Council, which represents Statistics Canada and the Council of Ministers of Education, Canada.

The handbook defines and explores principal concepts in elementary and secondary education statistics, as well as detailed variables and derived measures such as enrolment, language education, graduates, school leavers, educators and finance. Other related aspects are included for each variable or derived measure such as cautionary notes, data limitations, analytical applications, historical continuity and coverage. The handbook also contains appendices and an alphabetical index. In addition, data-related aspects such as editing and verification procedures, data sources, and precision of statistics are included.

Handbook of education terminology—elementary and secondary level (\$15) is now available. Contact the Education, Culture and Tourism Division, (613-951-8356).

MAJOR RELEASE

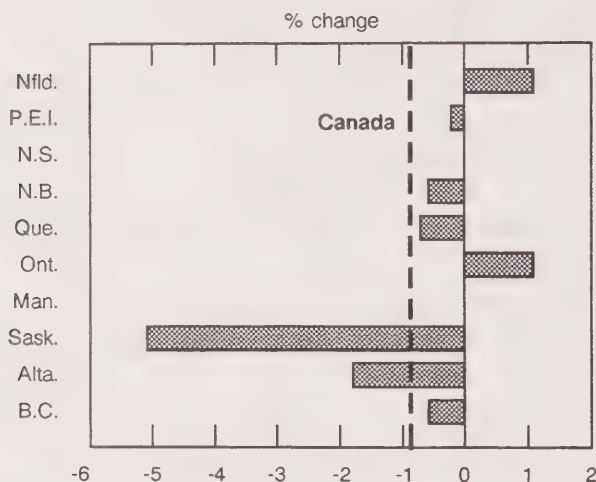
Farm product price index

July 1994

The farm product price index (1986=100) stood at 104.6 in July, down 0.9% from the June index of 105.6. This is the third consecutive month the index has declined. On a year-over-year basis the index fell 2.3% in July.

Farm product price index

June to July 1994



The crops index declined 1.5% in July to a level of 97.3 with decreases in cereal and oilseed prices more than offsetting an increase in potato prices. The livestock and animal products index fell 0.6% to 109.1 with decreases in both the hogs and the cattle and calves indexes.

Crops

The crops index dropped 1.5% in July to 97.3 with changes in cereals (-1.4%), oilseeds (-7.3%) and potatoes (+8.5%). The cereals index declined to 76.1 in July. Throughout 1993/94 the cereals index has been between 14% and 27% below year-earlier levels and in July, stood 20.7% below a year ago.

The oilseeds index fell 7.3% in July to 142.0. Prices of soybeans, flaxseed and canola fell in most provinces. This is the first time oilseed prices have

declined since October 1993. On a year-over-year basis, the index was up 20.2%. Oilseeds have shown year-over-year price increases since June 1992.

The potato index increased 8.5% to 197.4 in July. Potato prices have shown year-over-year price increases since June 1993. In July 1994 the potatoes index stood 6.6% above the previous year's level.

Livestock and animal products

The livestock and animal products index fell 0.6% to 109.1 in July. Despite month-to-month decreases in four of the last five months, the July index was 1.5% above year-earlier levels. Since the beginning of 1993 the livestock and animal products index has remained at or near record levels.

The cattle and calves index decreased 1.6% in July to 116.4. This is the lowest that cattle and calves prices have been since December 1992. In the United States, Omaha slaughter steer prices at US\$63.94 per hundred-weight in July, were up 1.3% from the June price of US\$63.15. Oklahoma feeder steer prices were up 3.9%.

While Canadian cattle and calves slaughter to the end of July was down 0.8% from 1993, the United States reported slaughter up 2.1%. In July the cattle and calves index was 2.0% below the year earlier level.

According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture the number of cattle and calves in the United States at July 1, 1994 is up 2% from a year ago. Beef cow numbers in the United States are up an estimated 3%. In Canada, total cattle and calves are up an estimated 6%, and beef cows up 5% from a year ago.

The hogs index decreased 0.2% to 90.1 in July. Hog prices have declined every month since February. For the first seven months of 1994, hog slaughter in Canada was up 1.0% from the same period last year, while U.S. slaughter was down 0.1%. In July the hog index stood 1.0% above a year ago.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 176.

The July issue of *Farm product price index* (62-003, \$8/\$76) will be available September 19th. See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact Bernie Rosier (613-951-2441), Farm Income and Prices Section, Agriculture Division.

Farm product price index
(1986 = 100)

	July 1993	June 1994	July 1994	July 1993 to July 1994	June 1994 to July 1994
				% change	
Total index	107.1	105.6	104.6	-2.3	-0.9
Crops	106.6	98.8	97.3	-8.7	-1.5
Cereals	96.0	77.2	76.1	-20.7	-1.4
Oilseeds	118.1	153.1	142.0	20.2	-7.3
Potatoes	185.2	182.0	197.4	6.6	8.5
Livestock and animal products	107.5	109.8	109.1	1.5	-0.6
Cattle and calves	118.8	118.3	116.4	-2.0	-1.6
Hogs	89.2	90.3	90.1	1.0	-0.2

■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Raw materials price indexes—early estimate

August 1994

The raw materials price index (RMPI) decreased an estimated 1.2% in August 1994 from July 1994. The downward pressure came from the mineral fuels index (-6.6%). This large decline was partially offset by increases in the animal and vegetable products index (+1.5%) followed by metals (+1.2%) and wood (+0.3%). The RMPI excluding mineral fuels increased an estimated 1.0% in August.

This is an early estimate of the August movement of the raw materials price index. These numbers are based on partial returns and other indicators. The regular index will be published at the end of this month.

For further information, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Information and Current Analysis Unit, Prices Division. ■

Passenger bus and urban transit statistics

July 1994

In July 1994, a total of 82 urban transit systems with annual operating revenues of \$1 million or more (subsidies included) carried 94.7 million fare passengers, down 0.9% from July 1993. Operating revenues in July totalled \$103.6 million, down 0.4% from July 1993.

During the same period, 29 passenger bus carriers that earn \$1 million or more annually from intercity and rural bus operations carried 1.1 million fare passengers, up 5.6% from July 1993. July's

operating revenues from the same services totalled \$24.1 million, a 3.6% increase from July 1993.

All 1993 figures and 1994 cumulative data have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 351 and 352.

The July 1994 issue of *Passenger bus and urban transit statistics* (53-003, \$8/\$80) will be available next week. See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact Réjean L'Heureux (613-951-4105), Transportation Division. ■

Public-use microdata file—adults in households

1991 Health and activity limitation survey

This public-use microdata file on adults residing in households originated from the 1991 Health and activity limitation survey (HALS). The file contains unaggregated anonymous records (91,000) on 26,000 persons with disabilities and 65,000 persons without disabilities. The file has been created in a manner which ensures the confidentiality of all records.

The file contains data for the provinces and territories and for selected census metropolitan areas. Each record for persons with disabilities contains over 900 variables from the HALS and 25 variables from the 1991 Census. Records for persons without disabilities contain data for the 25 census variables.

The 1991 HALS public-use microdata file program consists of two files. The second, scheduled for the spring of 1995 will cover adults living in institutions. The *Adults in households* file is now available (\$2,000).

For further information or to order, contact Janet Pantalone (613-951-2050), Post-Censal Surveys Program. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Specified domestic electrical appliances,
July 1994.

Catalogue number 43-003

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72;
other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Factory sales of electric storage batteries,
July 1994.

Catalogue number 43-005

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72;
other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Wholesale trade, June 1994.

Catalogue number 63-008

(Canada: \$16/\$160; United States: US\$20/US\$192;
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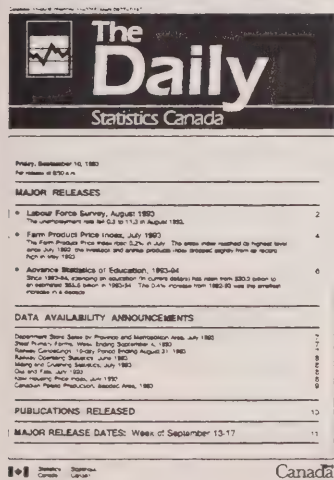
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ENVIRONMENTAL PERSPECTIVES

Every one is concerned about the depletion of the ozone layer, contamination of our environment with toxic wastes and the loss of species. But, how much do you really know about some of the major environmental interactions in Canada?

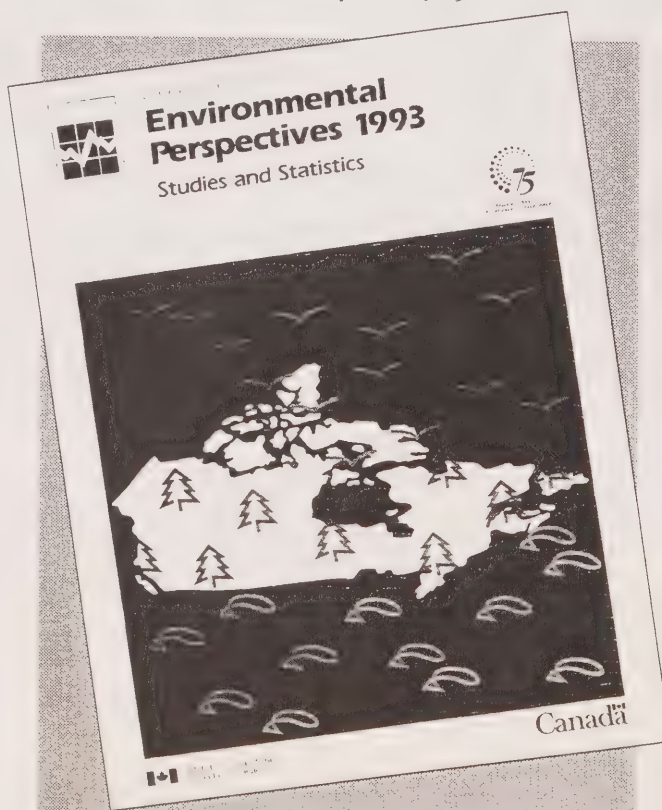
Statistics Canada has just released a new publication entitled *Environmental Perspectives 1993: Studies and Statistics*. Based on results of recently conducted surveys and studies, this new release is written to help you understand some of today's most topical environmental concerns. This 100-page publication explores five themes:

- industrial impacts on the environment
- agricultural land use
- household environmental behaviour
- waste management and recycling
- natural resource accounting

Its 13 chapters are filled with in-depth analysis which is augmented by explanatory tables and charts for easy understanding. Findings from a special land-use study conducted at Riding Mountain National Park in Manitoba are also included as an example of how socio-economic activities and natural ecosystems are in conflict.

In this one-of-a-kind report, you will discover such provoking facts as:

- 9% (by weight) of waste collected by municipalities with a population greater than 50,000 was recycled in 1990
- only 15% of Canadian households report that at least one member uses public transit to travel to and from work
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, September 13, 1994

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

● Senior families, 1992

2

In 1992, senior husband-wife families (one spouse 55 or older) felt the impact of declining investment income. Average investment income dropped from \$10,086 in 1991 to \$8,568 in 1992, a drop of 15.1%.

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

6

Senior families

1992

Data on senior families (one spouse 55 years of age or older) are now available. With close to 5.5 million Canadians aged 55 and over, this segment of the population continues to grow. Today's release contains demographic and financial data for researchers and social policy planners. For example, the data indicate that in 1992, senior husband-wife families saw decreases in average investment income.

Small area data on senior families are produced annually for many levels of postal geography, and are ideal for supporting market analyses and policy decisions. For more information, contact client services (613-951-9720), Small Area and Administrative Data Division.

MAJOR RELEASE

Senior families

1992

In 1992, senior husband-wife families (one spouse 55 or older) felt the impact of declining investment income. Average investment income dropped from \$10,086 in 1991 to \$8,568 in 1992, a drop of 15.1%.

Senior husband-wife families hit by declining investment income

In 1992, senior husband-wife families reported lower investment income, partly the result of falling interest rates.

The drop in average investment income was largest (-16.8%) for senior husband-wife families in the 75+ age group. Average investment income dropped 15.6% among husband-wife families in the 55 to 64 age bracket, while husband-wife families in the 65 to 74 age bracket saw the smallest decrease (-14.3%).

In 1992, almost two-thirds (66.4%) of investment income of husband-wife families was in senior husband-wife families.

Senior husband-wife families in the 55 to 64 bracket drew the majority of their income from employment (69.0%).

However, husband-wife families in the 65+ age group relied most heavily on pension income (50.0%). Pensions, including Old-Age Security, Canada Pension Plan and private pensions, accounted for more than half (52.2%) the income of the 75+ age group.

Median income for senior husband-wife families

For the first time, in 1992, the definition of "total family income", was expanded to include the income of non-filing spouses. Therefore, comparisons of median income to previous years cannot be made. The median is the middle point at which half the families have higher income, and half have lower income.

Senior husband-wife families with the older spouse aged 55 to 64 had a median income of \$48,800. Median total income was lower in the two

Note to users

The source of the data produced by the Small Area and Administrative Data Division is the T1 tax form from Revenue Canada. Income of a non-filing spouse is calculated based on information obtained from the filing spouse's T1.

A senior is a person 55 years of age or older.

A senior husband-wife family is a family headed by a married or common-law couple with at least one spouse aged 55 or older. Families are classified by the age of the older spouse.

Investment income is the sum of dividends received from taxable Canadian corporations, interest, and other investment income reported.

Average investment income is calculated by dividing the total amount of investment dollars by the total number of families reporting investment income.

Median total income is the middle amount at which half the families have higher total income and half have lower total income.

other age groups: husband-wife families in the 65 to 74 age bracket had median total income of \$34,600, and those in the 75+ age bracket had median total income of \$27,400.

The census metropolitan areas—urban areas with populations above 100,000—where senior husband-wife families in the 55 to 64 age bracket reported the highest median total incomes were: Ottawa-Hull (Ontario part) (\$68,600), Toronto, Ontario (\$59,800), and Thunder Bay, Ontario (\$59,400).

Over three in 10 Saskatchewan husband-wife families were headed by seniors

Nationally, 31.1% of families headed by a married or common-law couple in 1992 had at least one family member aged 55 or older.

Just over three in 10 (34.9%) families headed by a married or common-law couple in Saskatchewan were headed by a senior, the highest proportion in Canada. The Northwest Territories had the lowest proportion (14.0%).

Victoria had the highest concentration of senior husband-wife families of any census metropolitan area (38.7%), followed by St. Catharines-Niagara (37.4%) and Hamilton (34.8%).

Census metropolitan areas with highest concentrations of senior husband-wife families, 1992

	Senior husband-wife families (as a % of all husband-wife families)
	%
Victoria, B.C.	38.7
St. Catharines-Niagara, Ont.	37.4
Hamilton, Ont.	34.8
Windsor, Ont.	33.4
Thunder Bay, Ont.	33.2
Sudbury, Ont.	31.8
Winnipeg, Man.	31.3
London, Ont.	31.3
Vancouver, B.C.	31.1
Montréal, Que.	30.6

Metro Toronto had four of top six postal areas for seniors aged 55 to 64

Four of the top six postal areas (at least 500 taxfilers) with the highest median total income for senior husband-wife families with the older spouse aged 55 to 64 were located in Metro Toronto. A postal area is identified by the first three characters of the postal code.

Postal area	Location (city)	Median income in 1992
		\$
M4N	North York, Ontario	168,400
M5N	North York, Ontario	158,200
M4W	Toronto, Ontario	154,900
K1M	Rockcliffe, Ontario	144,100
H3Y	Westmount, Quebec	135,200
M4V	Toronto, Ontario	121,800

For further information, contact Client Services (613-951-9720), Small Area and Administrative Data Division.

Median total income for senior husband-wife families

	55 to 64 years	65 to 74 years	75 + years
	\$	\$	\$
Canada	48,800	34,600	27,400
Provinces and territories			
Newfoundland	35,900	23,700	19,500
Prince Edward Island	42,300	30,300	22,600
Nova Scotia	42,200	31,300	23,900
New Brunswick	41,500	29,800	22,800
Quebec	43,400	30,600	24,400
Ontario	54,700	38,200	30,600
Manitoba	45,600	33,400	25,900
Saskatchewan	41,700	32,400	25,000
Alberta	49,900	35,300	26,700
British Columbia	51,000	36,200	29,000
Northwest Territories	48,500	25,900	22,000
Yukon	60,300	43,100	27,700

Census metropolitan area (CMA)

St. John's	46,900	32,500	23,900
Halifax	52,500	39,700	31,600
Saint John	47,900	34,500	27,500
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	43,700	32,100	25,900
Québec	49,300	34,700	28,400
Sherbrooke	42,700	29,700	24,100
Trois-Rivières	42,400	30,100	23,500
Montréal	48,200	34,800	28,000
Ottawa-Hull (Québec part)	48,200	34,300	25,700
Ottawa-Hull (Ontario part)	68,600	52,900	44,200
Oshawa	57,300	37,500	30,500
Toronto	59,800	41,700	32,500
Hamilton	57,800	38,200	30,800
St. Catharines-Niagara	52,600	36,200	29,300
Kitchener	54,900	37,200	30,100
London	56,200	40,100	33,700
Windsor	58,300	37,900	31,000
Sudbury	54,500	34,700	28,900
Thunder Bay	59,400	39,500	29,000
Winnipeg	51,900	37,600	29,400
Regina	54,800	39,700	30,700
Saskatoon	51,900	37,400	28,400
Calgary	56,400	39,800	30,200
Edmonton	55,400	38,300	28,500
Vancouver	56,700	39,600	30,800
Victoria	55,800	43,300	35,900

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Sugar sales

August 1994

Refiners' sales totalled 105 780 tonnes for all types of sugar in August 1994, comprising 96 874 tonnes in domestic sales and 8 906 tonnes in export sales. At the end of August 1994, year-to-date sales for all types of sugar totalled 729 100 tonnes: 652 226 tonnes in domestic sales and 76 874 tonnes in export sales.

This compares to total sales of 85 673^r (revised) tonnes in August 1993, of which 81 725^r tonnes were domestic sales and 3 948^r tonnes were export sales. The 1993 year-to-date sales reported for all types of sugar totalled 698 332^r tonnes: 618 399^r tonnes in domestic sales and 79 933^r tonnes in export sales.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 141.

The August 1994 issue of *The sugar situation* (32-013, \$6/\$60) will be available at a later date. See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Railway carloadings

Seven-day period ending August 21, 1994

The number of railway cars loaded in Canada during the seven-day period increased 22.1% from the year-earlier period; revenue-freight loaded increased 27.3% to 4.8 million tonnes.

Piggyback traffic tonnage, which is included in total carload traffic, increased 18.9% during the same period.

Tonnage of revenue-freight loaded as of August 21, 1994 increased 6.8% from the previous year.

Cumulative data for 1993 and 1994 have been revised.

For further information, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Oils and fats

July 1994

Production of all types of deodorized oils in July 1994 totalled 63 511 tonnes, down 7.2% from 68 456 tonnes in June 1994. At the end of July 1994, year-

to-date production totalled 485 447 tonnes, an 8.6% increase from 447 030^r (revised) tonnes a year earlier.

Manufacturers' packaged sales of shortening totalled 11 443 tonnes in July 1994, down from 12 055 tonnes the previous month. At the end of July 1994, year-to-date sales totalled 75 486 tonnes, compared with 70 082 tonnes a year earlier.

Sales of packaged salad oil totalled 5 823 tonnes in July 1994, down from 6 257 tonnes the previous month. Year-to-date sales at the end of July 1994 totalled 42 896 tonnes, compared with 37 707 tonnes a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 184.

The July 1994 issue of *Oils and fats* (32-006, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

Particleboard, waferboard and fibreboard

July 1994

Waferboard production in July 1994 totalled 244 588 cubic metres, a 7.6% increase from 227 411^r (revised) cubic metres in July 1993. Particleboard production reached 114 863 cubic metres, down 5.9% from 122 107 cubic metres in July 1993. Fibreboard production in July was 9 683 thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, up 11.6% from 8 673^r thousand square metres, in July 1993.

For January to July 1994, year-to-date waferboard production totalled 1 743 695 cubic metres, up 12.9% from 1 544 673^r cubic metres a year earlier. Year-to-date particleboard production was 833 247 cubic metres, up 4.6% from 796 924 cubic metres a year earlier. Year-to-date production of fibreboard reached 63 570^r thousand square metres, basis 3.175mm, up 8.1% from 58 794^r thousand square metres in the same period of 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 2, 3 and 4) and 122 (series 8 and 34).

The July 1994 issue of *Particleboard, waferboard and fibreboard* (36-003, \$6/\$60) will be available at a later date.

For further information, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Shipments of rolled steel

July 1994

Rolled steel shipments for July 1994 totalled 984 857 tonnes, down 20.0% from 1 230 935 tonnes in June 1994 and up 4.8% from 939 558^r (revised) tonnes in July 1993.

Year-to-date shipments at the end of July 1994 totalled 7 753 686 tonnes, up 0.3% from 7 731 921^r tonnes the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 58 and 122 (series 22-25).

The July 1994 issue of *Primary iron and steel* (41-001, \$6/\$60) will be available at a later date.

For further information, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Egg production

July 1994

Egg production in July 1994 totalled 40.7 million dozens, a decrease of 0.2% compared to the same month a year earlier. The average number of layers increased by 0.2% while the number of eggs per 100 layers decreased to 2,224 from 2,234.

Available on CANSIM; matrices 1145, 1146 and 5689-5691.

To order *Production and stocks of eggs and poultry* (\$115/year), contact Julie Gordon (613-951-5039).

For further information, contact Conrad Ogrodnik (613-951-2860), Livestock and Animal Product Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Blow-moulded plastic bottles

Second quarter 1994

Figures for the second quarter of 1994 for blow-moulded plastic bottles are now available.

Production and shipments of blow-moulded plastic bottles (47-006, \$8/\$32) will be available at a later date.

For further information, contact Raj Sehdev (613-951-3513), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Production and shipments of steel pipe and tubing, July 1994.

Catalogue number 41-011

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72;
other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Unemployment insurance statistics, June 1994.

Catalogue number 73-001

(Canada: \$16/\$160; United States: US\$20/US\$192;
other countries: US\$23/US\$224).

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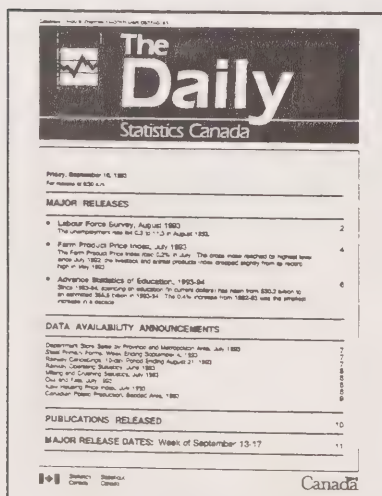
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, September 14, 1994

For release at 8:30 a.m.

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

4



DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Criminal justice processing of sexual assault cases

The report on *Criminal justice processing of sexual assault cases* is released today. This report expands upon the *Juristat service bulletin: criminal justice processing of sexual assault cases* (85-002, \$5/\$60, vol. 14, no. 7).

Criminal justice processing of sexual assault cases (85-538E, \$35) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact Information and Client Services (1-613-951-9023, or toll-free in Canada 1-800-387-2231), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

Deliveries of major grains

July 1994

Except for rye, flaxseed and canola, July deliveries of major grains by Prairie farmers increased from July 1993. Canola deliveries were heavy earlier in the 1993/94 crop year. Between August 1993 and July 1994, Prairie farmers delivered 5 151.7 thousand tonnes of canola, up 38.0% from the same time a year ago.

Deliveries of major grains

	July 1993	July 1994	July 1993 to July 1994
	thousand tonnes		% change
Total major grains	3 952.1	5 503.6	39.3
Wheat (excluding durum)	2 602.0	3 807.9	46.3
Durum wheat	240.0	594.6	147.8
Total wheat	2 842.0	4 402.5	54.9
Oats	97.6	110.2	12.9
Barley	696.9	854.0	22.5
Rye	14.1	12.6	-10.6
Flaxseed	41.0	39.4	-3.9
Canola	260.5	84.8	-67.4

Available on CANSIM: matrices 976-981.

The July 1994 issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007, \$15/\$144) is scheduled for release in October 1994. See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact Karen Gray (204-983-2856), Agriculture Division. ■

Telephone statistics

July 1994

Canada's 13 major telephone systems reported monthly revenues of \$1,150.3 million in July 1994, up 0.6% from July 1993.

Operating expenses were \$869.7 million, up 3.2% from July 1993. Net operating revenue totalled \$280.6 million, a decrease of 6.6% from July 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 355.

The July 1994 issue of *Telephone statistics* (56-002, \$9/\$90) will be released shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact J.R. Slattery (613-951-2205), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Provincial and territorial government finance—assets and liabilities—financial management system

March 31, 1993

At March 31, 1993, the provincial and territorial governments' net debt (the excess of liabilities over financial assets) reached \$138.9 billion, an increase of \$30.2 billion (+27.8%) over March 31, 1992. Financial assets stood at \$137.5 billion, while total liabilities reached \$276.3 billion.

Financial assets consist of investments in short and long term securities (63.8%), advances (16.4%), cash (11.3%), receivables (7.4%) and other (1.1%).

These statistics are based on the actual data released in the provincial and territorial governments' Public Accounts dated March 31, 1993 and converted to Statistics Canada's financial management system.

Note: The financial management system (FMS) provides a standardized presentation of government accounting for the federal, provincial and local governments in Canada. The individual governments' accounting systems are not directly comparable because the policies and structure of governments differ. The FMS adjusts data from governments' Public Accounts and other records to provide detailed data that permit inter-government comparisons as well as compatible national aggregates which are consistent over time. In other words, FMS statistics may not accord with the figures published in government financial statements.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 3201-3213.

For further information, contact A.J. Gareau (613-951-1826) or Robert Larocque (613-951-1836), Public Institutions Division.

Data are available through custom and special tabulation. For more information, or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division's products or services, contact Jo-Anne Thibault (613-951-0767). ■

Highway construction price index

1993/94

Highway construction price indexes (1986=100) for Canada and the provinces (except Prince Edward Island) for the fiscal year 1993/94 are now available. The Canada total index advanced to 104.8 from the previous year's level of 104.6, a marginal increase of 0.2%.

These indexes measure price changes for work-in-place of a fixed program of highway construction. Excluded from these indexes are prices for municipal road work, repair and maintenance.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2039.

The third quarter 1994 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, \$19/\$76) will be available in December. See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Information and Current Analysis Unit, Prices Division. ■

Railway operating statistics

March 1994

The seven selected railways in Canada reported a net gain of \$72.2 million in March 1994. Operating revenues totalled \$685.2 million, an increase of 14.0% from March 1993.

Revenue-freight tonne-kilometres showed an increase of 10.2% for the same period. Year-to-date operating revenues increased 3.5% from the same period of 1993.

Data for 1993 and previous years have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

The March 1994 issue of *Railway operating statistics* (52-003, \$12/\$120) will be released later.

For further information, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Transportation Division. ■

Average prices of selected farm inputs

August 1994

Average prices of selected farm inputs for August 1994 are now available by geographic region.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 550 to 582.

For further information, contact Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606), Information and Current Analysis Unit, Prices Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Steel wire and specified wire products, July 1994.

Catalogue number 41-006

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72;

Other Countries: US\$9/US\$84).

The consumer price index, August 1994.

Catalogue number 62-001

(Canada: \$10/\$100; United States: US\$12/US\$120;

Other Countries: US\$14/US\$140).

Available at 7:00 a.m., Thursday, September 15th, 1994.

Canada's balance of international payments, first quarter 1994.

Catalogue number 67-001

(Canada: \$30/\$120; United States: US\$36/US\$144;

Other Countries: US\$42/US\$168).

Hospital annual statistics, 1990-91.

Catalogue number 83-242, part 1-5

(Canada: \$70; United States: US\$84;

Other Countries: US\$98).

Criminal justice processing of sexual assault cases.

Catalogue number 85-538E

(Canada: \$35; United States: US\$42;

Other Countries: US\$49).

Science statistics service bulletin: federal government expenditures on scientific activities, 1994-95.

Catalogue number 88-001, vol. 18, no. 3

(Canada: \$8/\$76; United States: US\$10/US\$92;

Other Countries: US\$12/US\$107).

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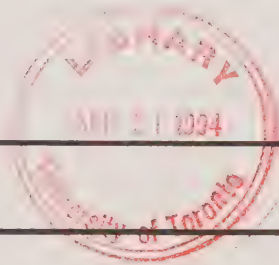
- **Consumer price index, August 1994** 2
In August 1994, the cost of the consumer price index (CPI) basket rose 0.2% from the same month last year. Compared with last month, the CPI was 0.1% higher. Between July and August, important increases were noted in gasoline prices, coffee prices and mortgage interest charges.
- **Composite index, August 1994** 10
The index rose 0.4% in August for the third straight month, sustained by vigorous spending by business firms.

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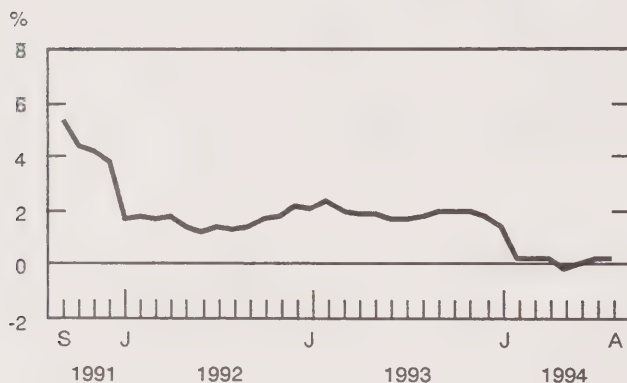
MAJOR RELEASES

Consumer price index

August 1994

In August 1994, the cost of the consumer basket of goods and services rose 0.2% from the same month last year. Since February, when the price of cigarettes started to decrease because of tax reductions, year-over-year changes in the consumer price index (CPI) have remained at +0.2%, except for May (-0.2%), and June (0.0%).

Percentage change in the consumer price index from the same month of the previous year



Prices increased over their August 1993 levels in all major expenditure categories except for tobacco products and alcoholic beverages. If tobacco products were excluded from the CPI basket, average consumer prices would have increased 1.6% over August last year.

For the seventh month in a row, transportation had the largest annual price increase (+5.7%) among the seven major components. Consumers paid more for new automobiles (+7.2%), auto insurance premiums (+7.7%), gasoline (+5.0%), and air fares (+15.3%) compared with August last year.

Higher transportation costs still lead monthly price changes

The CPI basket of goods and services cost 0.1% more in August than in July. Prices of five of the seven major expenditure categories increased while two declined.

For the third month in a row, transportation charges recorded the largest contribution to the monthly rate of inflation, increasing 0.4%.

Compared with July, car drivers faced higher operating costs in August as the price of gasoline and auto insurance premiums increased 1.9% and 0.4%, respectively. Lower airline fares (-0.5%) for certain destinations in the United States eased the overall advance in transportation costs.

For the seventh consecutive month gasoline prices moved up. This was partly a result of persistent price increases in crude oil, which rose 44% from January to July. Most of the increase was attributable to continued output restrictions by OPEC countries and production slowdowns in Nigeria due to labour strikes. Price increases were not uniform across the country. Above average increases in the price of gasoline were registered in many Canadian cities, most notably Montréal (+5.5%). In contrast, gasoline prices remained steady in St. John's and Yellowknife and declined by 3.4% in Victoria reflecting a price war in that area.

Increased premiums for auto insurance in Nova Scotia (+0.8%), New Brunswick (+2.6%) and Alberta (+3.1%) explained the largest monthly movement in the index since February.

Food prices declined 0.2% in August, following a 0.6% increase in July. Canadians paid 0.5% less for their groceries, the first decrease since March this year, but faced a 0.3% increase in the price of restaurant meals.

The arrival of local crops in August brought significant price reductions for many types of fresh vegetables, most notably potatoes, cucumbers and carrots. Consumers paid less for many other food items including beef (because of excess supplies),

pork, bakery products and low-fat milk (following specials in Alberta, British Columbia and Toronto). The soft-drink index continued to edge down as competition in the cola industry intensified.

Consumers paid more for some other food items. Most notable were higher prices for fresh fruit, the result of important increases, mainly in the price of bananas and oranges. The price of coffee jumped 18.6% in August, the largest monthly increase since Statistics Canada started recording this series in 1949. The rise mainly reflected the recent freeze in Brazil which reduced the coffee crop by more than 40%. Poultry and fish also cost more than last month.

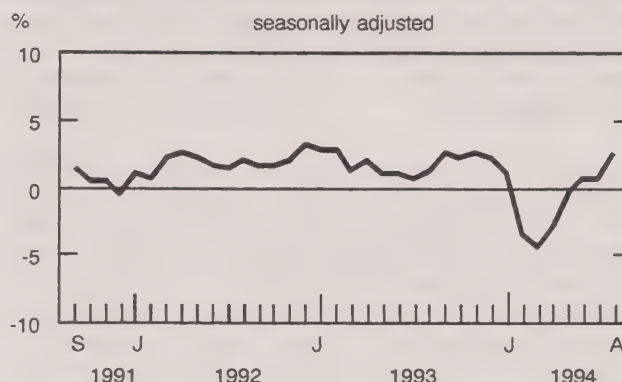
Higher restaurant meal prices were recorded in most Canadian cities, largely a result of the increase in the price of breakfasts, driven up by the higher coffee prices.

Housing costs increased 0.1% in August, following a 0.2% rise in July. Homeowners faced higher mortgage interest charges (+0.8%), the highest monthly rate of increase in four years. This marked the third consecutive monthly increase for this index. Tenants experienced higher accommodation charges as average rents edged up 0.3% in August. Most of the increases were in Québec (+0.6%) and Montréal (+0.5%) because of the traditionally large number of renewals in the province during summer.

Seasonally adjusted movements

The seasonally adjusted CPI rose 0.2% between July and August compared to +0.1% for the unadjusted CPI, indicating that seasonal factors, such as the decline in fresh vegetable prices, slowed inflation. The three-month (May to August) compound annual rate of change for the all-items index was 2.5%. This is consistent with the rates experienced in the last three years, except for recent months when they have been low because of the reduction in cigarette taxes.

Three month percentage changes in the CPI at annualized rates



Special aggregates

Energy

Energy prices rose 0.9% in August, the same rate of increase as July and the fourth increase in as many months. Most of the increase was the result of higher gasoline prices (+1.9%). Since last year, energy costs have increased 3.3% because of higher prices for gasoline (+5.0%) and piped gas (+7.5%).

All-items excluding food and energy

The all-items excluding food and energy index moved up 0.1% in August, following a 0.3% increase in July. The index was 0.2% lower compared with its level at this time last year. This was the largest annual drop since it was first calculated in 1972.

Provincial highlights

Between July and August, movements in the CPI for the provinces varied between a low of -0.1% in Manitoba to a high of +0.3% in both Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia.

Compared with last year at this time, the changes in consumer prices ranged from a drop of 1.4% in Quebec to a rise of 1.9% in British Columbia. Annual changes when tobacco products are excluded from the CPI varied between +0.9% in Quebec and +2.7% in Nova Scotia.

City highlights

Monthly changes in the CPI for published cities ranged from a drop of 0.1% in Winnipeg to a rise of 0.3% in Charlottetown/Summerside. Larger than average price decreases for groceries and housing, and smaller increases for gasoline were observed in Winnipeg. People living in Charlottetown/Summerside, however, experienced higher than average price increases for clothing and personal care supplies.

Year-over-year price changes varied between a decline of 1.3% in Montréal to a rise of 2.1% in both Victoria and Yellowknife.

St. John's

In August, consumers experienced higher food prices, most notably for beef, fresh fruit, coffee, pork and chicken. Cigarette prices were up slightly, and housing charges advanced, particularly for mortgage

interest costs, home owners' maintenance and repairs, and pet care. Price increases were recorded for women's and girls' wear, but were offset by declines in the cost of men's and boys' wear.

Lower prices for personal care supplies and for prescribed and non-prescribed medicines had a dampening effect.

Charlottetown/Summerside

Charlottetown/Summerside reported the highest monthly movement of all the index cities, largely due to a 3.2% rise in clothing prices.

Consumers saw higher prices for men's and women's wear in August, as well as price increases for gasoline and personal care supplies. Housing costs advanced overall, reflecting increased mortgage interest costs and higher prices for new houses, electricity and household textiles. Food prices remained unchanged on average, as higher prices for fresh fruit, coffee, cereal and bakery products and dairy products were offset by lower prices for fresh vegetables, chicken and beef. Dampening the overall rise were lower prices for alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises.

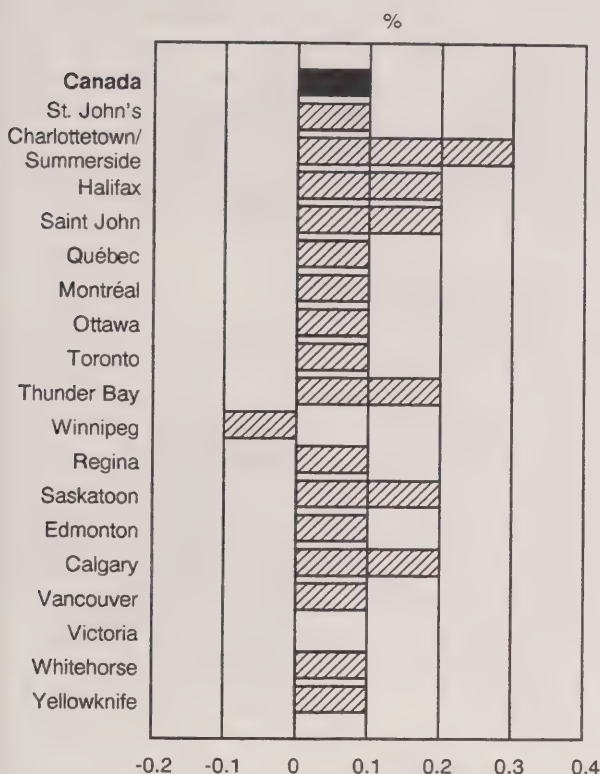
The year-over-year decline largely reflects the drop in tobacco taxes. Three other cities reported negative year-over-year movements.

Consumer price index and major components

(1986 = 100)

Indexes	August 1994	July 1994	August 1993	July 1994 to August 1994	August 1993 to August 1994
	unadjusted			% change	
All-items	130.8	130.7	130.6	0.1	0.2
Food	123.7	124.0	122.9	-0.2	0.7
Housing	128.5	128.4	128.1	0.1	0.3
Clothing	132.0	131.7	131.0	0.2	0.8
Transportation	132.9	132.4	125.7	0.4	5.7
Health and personal care	135.4	135.5	135.3	-0.1	0.1
Recreation, reading and education	139.0	138.9	135.2	0.1	2.8
Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages	140.4	140.3	172.4	0.1	-18.6
All-items excluding food	132.4	132.2	132.3	0.2	0.1
All-items excluding food and energy	132.9	132.8	133.1	0.1	-0.2
Goods	124.5	124.4	125.8	0.1	-1.0
Services	138.5	138.3	136.2	0.1	1.7
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared to 1986	76.5	76.5	76.6		
All-items (1981 = 100)	173.2				

**Percentage change in the all-items index
July 1994 to August 1994**



insurance premiums explained much of the overall rise in consumer prices in August. Housing costs also advanced, particularly for homeowners' maintenance and repairs, rent and mortgage interest. On average, lower food prices were recorded, most notably for fresh vegetables and beef, but this overall decline was moderated by higher prices for fresh fruit and coffee. Cigarette prices declined.

Québec

In August, increased housing charges were reported, most notably for rent, mortgage interest, homeowners' maintenance and repairs, and pet care. Higher prices for gasoline were noted, along with increased charges for personal care services, non-prescribed medicines and personal care supplies. Prices for alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises advanced as well. Dampening the overall rise were lower food prices (particularly for fresh vegetables, bakery products, dairy products and beef), and a drop in clothing prices (as lower prices for men's and women's wear more than offset higher prices for girls' and boys' wear).

The year-over-year decline was largely due to lower prices for tobacco products and changes in the Quebec provincial retail sales tax. Of the four cities registering declines in their annual movements, only Montréal showed a greater drop in consumer prices.

Montréal

Despite numerous price declines, an overall rise in consumer prices was reported in August. The greatest upward impact came from higher prices for gasoline, followed by increased housing costs. The rise in the latter reflected increased charges for rent, mortgage interest, household operation, and homeowners' maintenance and repairs. Food prices declined overall, particularly for fresh vegetables and beef. Lower prices for beer served in licensed premises were recorded, as were lower prices for women's and men's wear.

The year-over-year decline was mainly due to lower tobacco taxes and changes in the provincial retail sales tax. Montréal had the largest decline of any of the four cities registering negative annual movements.

Halifax

In August, consumers paid more for men's and women's clothing and food prices rose, particularly for fresh fruit and coffee. Motorists experienced higher prices for gasoline and a rise in vehicle insurance premiums. Housing costs advanced as well, most notably for mortgage interest, new houses and homeowners' maintenance and repairs.

Moderating these advances were lower prices for personal care supplies, cigarettes, and liquor purchased from stores.

Saint John

Higher prices for men's and women's wear, increased gasoline prices and a rise in vehicle

Ottawa

In August, consumers saw increased charges for personal care supplies and services, higher prices for beer and wine purchased from stores, and increased charges for alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises. In addition, price increases were recorded for gasoline and for cablevision services. Food prices remained stable on average, as higher prices for coffee, fresh fruit, beef, dairy products and chicken were offset by lower prices for fresh vegetables, bread, soft drinks and cereal products. Housing charges were unchanged overall, as advances in mortgage interest costs and rent were neutralized by price declines for homeowners' maintenance and repairs, household operation and household textiles.

Toronto

Housing charges rose in August, reflecting advances in mortgage interest costs, rent and homeowners' maintenance and repairs. Consumers paid more for beer and wine, cablevision charges advanced, and motorists saw a rise in gasoline prices. Moderating these advances were lower prices for men's and girls' wear. A slight drop in food prices was recorded, as lower prices for fresh vegetables, soft drinks, bakery products, low fat milk and pork more than offset price increases for fresh fruit, chicken, coffee and beef.

Thunder Bay

Higher prices for gasoline and food (fresh fruit, beef, coffee, chicken, and cereal and bakery products) explained most of the overall rise in consumer prices in August. Charges for personal care supplies advanced, as did prices for beer and wine. Clothing prices remained unchanged overall, as higher prices for women's and girls' wear were offset by lower prices for men's and boys' wear.

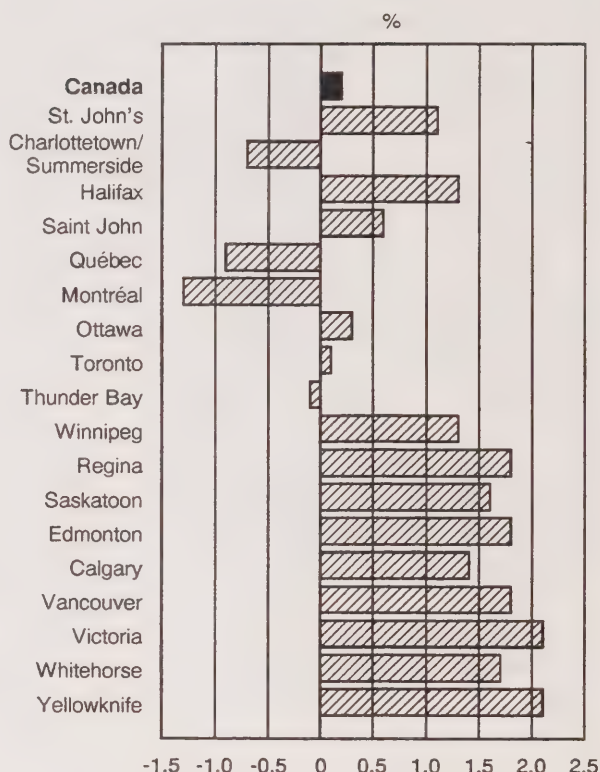
Thunder Bay was one of four cities to register a negative year-over-year movement. This decline was largely due to the drop in tobacco taxes.

Winnipeg

Winnipeg was the only city to register a monthly decline in consumer prices.

Consumers saw an overall drop in food prices in August, particularly for fresh vegetables and beef. This decline was partially offset by higher prices for cereal and bakery products, coffee and pork. In

Percentage change in the all-items index
August 1993 to August 1994



addition, lower prices were recorded for household textiles, men's wear and boys' wear. Consumers faced price increases for gasoline and alcoholic beverages, as well as for mortgage interest costs and rent.

Regina

In August, consumers paid more for gasoline, wine and liquor from stores, and women's and girls' wear. Dampening these advances were lower overall food prices, most notably for beef, fresh vegetables, bakery products and soft drinks. Housing charges fell slightly, as lower prices for homeowners' maintenance and repairs and for household textiles more than offset increased mortgage interest costs and higher prices for new homes. Price declines were also noted for personal care supplies and for prescribed and non-prescribed medicines.

Saskatoon

In August, higher prices were recorded for gasoline, wine and liquor from stores, women's and girls' wear, and food. The rise in food prices reflected higher charges for fresh fruit, cereal and bakery products, dairy products, prepared meats, pork, coffee and chicken. Consumers paid less for homeowners' repairs, carpeting prices fell, and lower prices were recorded for personal care supplies, as well as for prescribed and non-prescribed medicines.

Edmonton

In August, motorists experienced higher prices for gasoline and increased premiums for vehicle insurance. Clothing prices were up as well. Largely offsetting these advances were lower food prices, particularly for beef, fresh vegetables, cured and prepared meats, poultry, cereal products, soft drinks and pork. Housing charges declined, as lower household operating expenses and a drop in mortgage interest costs and higher rental charges. Additional downward pressure came from lower prices for personal care, movie admissions, and served liquor.

Calgary

In August, advances in gasoline prices and vehicle insurance premiums explained a large part of the overall rise in consumer prices. Clothing cost more, and higher charges were recorded for mortgage interest costs and for rent. Partially offsetting these advances were lower food prices, most notably for beef, soft drinks, prepared meats, fresh vegetables, bakery products and poultry. Additional downward pressure came from lower prices for liquor served in licensed premises, and decreased charges for prescribed medicines and personal care supplies.

Vancouver

Higher prices for gasoline and clothing were recorded in August. Consumers paid more for wine purchased from stores and for alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises. Further upward pressure came from increased charges for cablevision services and for personal care services. Food prices fell on average, as lower prices for fresh vegetables, beef, bakery products, pork and poultry more than offset higher prices for coffee, fresh fruit, cereal products

and soft drinks. A drop in housing charges reflected price declines for new houses, household textiles and household operating expenses. These declines, however, were partly offset by higher mortgage interest costs and increased rented accommodation charges.

Victoria

No overall change was recorded in consumer prices in August. Gasoline and food prices declined, as did recreation expenses. The drop in food prices reflected lower prices for beef, soft drinks, fresh vegetables, milk, prepared meats and pork. The fall was partly offset by higher prices for coffee, cereal products, fresh fruit and chicken.

Charges for clothing, housing and alcoholic beverages advanced. The rise in housing charges was mainly due to advances in mortgage interest costs, household operating expenses, new house prices, rented accommodation charges and homeowners' maintenance and repair costs. Consumers paid more for wine purchased from stores and for alcoholic beverages served in licensed premises.

Victoria and Yellowknife registered the largest year-over-year price movements of the 18 index cities.

Whitehorse

Higher prices for clothing, gasoline, household textiles and mortgage interest explained most of the advance in consumer prices in August. Moderating these increases were lower food prices, most notably for soft drinks, chicken, fresh vegetables, pork, bread and eggs. Charges for prescribed and non-prescribed medicines declined as well.

Yellowknife

Despite a large number of price declines, consumers saw a slight overall rise in prices in August. Higher food prices explained the overall advance, and reflected price increases for coffee, cured and prepared meats, fresh fruit, dairy products, fresh vegetables and fish. Largely offsetting these increases were lower prices for cigarettes and household textiles, decreased household operating expenses, and lower prices for personal care supplies. Clothing prices remained unchanged on average, as lower prices for men's wear offset price increases for women's, girls' and boys' wear.

Yellowknife and Victoria registered the largest year-over-year price movements of the 18 index cities.

The August 1994 issue of *The consumer price index* (62-001, \$10/\$100) is now available. See "How to order publications".

Available on CANSIM at 7 a.m.: matrices 2201-2230.

For further information, contact Sandra Shadlock (613-951-9606), Prices Division.

Consumer price indexes for urban centres

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.¹

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and personal care	Recreation reading and education	Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages
St. John's								
August 1994 index	126.4	122.3	118.1	134.0	130.2	125.5	138.3	145.5
% change from July 1994	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	-1.0	0.0	0.2
% change from August 1993	1.1	3.0	-0.6	-1.0	7.1	-2.4	4.4	-4.2
Charlottetown/Summerside								
August 1994 index	128.9	131.0	120.9	131.0	125.5	140.6	138.0	150.2
% change from July 1994	0.3	0.0	0.1	3.2	0.3	0.6	0.1	-0.7
% change from August 1993	-0.7	1.4	-0.4	2.3	5.1	0.1	2.2	-22.3
Halifax								
August 1994 index	129.2	135.9	120.6	130.6	129.2	131.4	135.7	145.1
% change from July 1994	0.2	0.4	0.1	1.7	0.3	-0.3	0.0	-0.4
% change from August 1993	1.3	5.3	0.3	0.9	7.0	-0.2	4.1	-16.0
Saint John								
August 1994 index	128.0	131.6	120.3	134.1	127.5	131.2	134.0	144.0
% change from July 1994	0.2	-0.3	0.1	1.5	0.5	-0.5	0.0	-0.3
% change from August 1993	0.6	3.9	-0.6	1.3	5.0	-1.6	4.0	-16.4
Québec								
August 1994 index	127.9	120.8	127.7	134.5	122.2	136.2	141.1	125.0
% change from July 1994	0.1	-0.2	0.2	-0.2	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.3
% change from August 1993	-0.9	2.1	-0.2	-0.8	3.1	-0.4	2.5	-25.9
Montréal								
August 1994 index	129.0	121.2	131.1	134.3	125.3	137.1	143.7	120.3
% change from July 1994	0.1	-0.8	0.2	-0.3	0.8	-0.1	0.1	-0.6
% change from August 1993	-1.3	1.3	0.4	-1.0	4.9	0.7	1.5	-31.1
Ottawa								
August 1994 index	131.1	125.4	128.7	132.1	132.7	143.2	138.6	135.7
% change from July 1994	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.6
% change from August 1993	0.3	0.0	0.2	1.2	5.4	1.3	3.0	-18.1
Toronto								
August 1994 index	132.1	122.9	131.1	130.7	136.6	137.3	140.0	132.9
% change from July 1994	0.1	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.2	0.3
% change from August 1993	0.1	-1.4	0.2	1.4	6.0	-0.9	2.7	-19.8
Thunder Bay								
August 1994 index	129.9	121.0	127.6	134.3	136.4	132.6	136.4	131.4
% change from July 1994	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.3
% change from August 1993	-0.1	0.5	0.0	0.5	6.9	2.2	1.4	-23.0

Consumer price indexes for urban centres – concluded

The indexes in this table measure within each city the percentage change in consumer prices from the base period to subsequent time periods. They cannot be used to compare levels of prices between cities.¹

	All-items	Food	Housing	Clothing	Transportation	Health and personal care	Recreation reading and education	Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages
Winnipeg								
August 1994 index	132.2	130.6	125.9	133.2	133.8	133.4	140.6	156.3
% change from July 1994	-0.1	-0.5	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.4
% change from August 1993	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.2	5.4	-1.3	1.7	-5.1
Regina								
August 1994 index	134.2	134.0	122.3	140.7	141.4	143.7	136.6	166.7
% change from July 1994	0.1	-0.4	-0.1	0.5	0.7	-0.7	0.1	0.8
% change from August 1993	1.8	2.1	1.2	0.3	6.7	-1.4	2.5	-5.6
Saskatoon								
August 1994 index	132.4	131.8	121.2	140.0	134.8	158.6	136.5	156.3
% change from July 1994	0.2	0.3	-0.2	0.7	0.7	-0.3	0.0	0.9
% change from August 1993	1.6	1.7	0.8	0.3	6.1	0.4	3.6	-4.8
Edmonton								
August 1994 index	130.3	114.1	126.1	129.2	134.4	132.5	139.3	175.1
% change from July 1994	0.1	-1.0	-0.2	1.2	1.1	-0.6	-0.3	-0.1
% change from August 1993	1.8	0.1	1.0	-0.3	6.4	0.9	4.3	-4.2
Calgary								
August 1994 index	130.2	118.4	124.3	130.2	130.9	131.4	139.3	178.3
% change from July 1994	0.2	-0.6	0.0	1.3	0.8	-0.7	-0.1	-0.8
% change from August 1993	1.4	0.1	0.2	-0.1	5.6	-0.5	4.0	-2.3
Vancouver								
August 1994 index	135.0	131.4	126.5	130.1	146.6	132.6	139.6	165.2
% change from July 1994	0.1	-0.5	-0.1	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4
% change from August 1993	1.8	0.2	0.1	3.0	6.9	2.3	4.6	-3.7
Victoria								
August 1994 index	133.2	131.2	124.0	131.1	142.0	131.4	137.7	167.7
% change from July 1994	0.0	-0.2	0.1	0.8	-0.5	0.0	-0.1	0.3
% change from August 1993	2.1	2.1	0.5	2.6	6.3	1.5	3.7	-1.8
Whitehorse								
August 1994 index	129.1	120.0	128.5	130.6	122.4	132.0	129.8	162.3
% change from July 1994	0.1	-0.8	0.1	2.1	0.4	-0.2	0.0	0.0
% change from August 1993	1.7	-0.8	2.2	-0.5	4.9	3.9	3.6	-1.9
Yellowknife								
August 1994 index	129.3	123.1	121.5	129.8	130.3	123.5	132.6	170.9
% change from July 1994	0.1	1.7	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.9	-0.2	-0.5
% change from August 1993	2.1	4.3	0.4	-3.0	7.1	0.1	1.8	2.5

¹ For inter city indexes of retail price differentials, refer to Table 23 of the July-September 1993 issue of Consumer prices and price indexes (62-010, \$20/\$80).

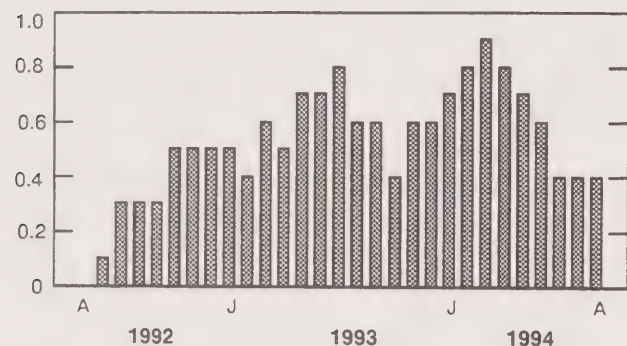
Composite index

August 1994

In August, the composite index rose 0.4% for the third month in a row. Six of the 10 components were up, the same as June and July. Spending by business firms remained vigorous. Three components mostly related to household demand continued to check the growth of the overall index compared to its peak rates set in February, while one was unchanged.

Composite index

% change, smoothed



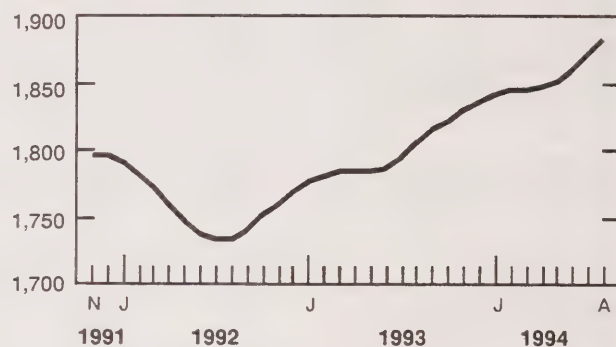
There are few signs of a reversal of the slowdown in household demand that followed higher interest rates. The drop in the housing index worsened to -2.3% in August, as the housing starts component tumbled again. Starts of single-family dwellings replaced multiple units as the source of weakness. Durable goods sales continued to soften in line with car sales. Furniture and appliance sales stayed slow.

New orders for manufactured durable goods recorded a tenth straight gain, up 1.1%. New orders continue to outstrip the level of shipments, especially for export and capital goods, implying that production will remain strong. Inventories rose from historically

low levels, especially in the auto industry, leaving the ratio of stocks to shipments stable for the fourth consecutive month. Manufacturers also rebuilt their stocks of consumer goods. The average workweek posted a second straight decline. Employment in business services, however, remained buoyant at a time of robust profit growth.

Employment in business and personal services

thousands of persons



Doubts about the sustainability of the June jump in Canada's exports are raised by the sluggishness of the United States' leading indicator in July. New orders fell sharply after a gain in June, and industrial production itself grew at a considerably slower pace. Subsequently, employment in August posted its smallest gain since the new year under the weight of continued weak household demand.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 191.

The September issue of *Canadian economic observer* (11-010, \$22/\$220) will be available next week. See "How to order publications".

For further information or release dates, contact Francine Roy (613-951-3627), Current Economic Analysis Division. □

Composite index

Data used in the composite index calculation for:	March 1994	April 1994	May 1994	June 1994	July 1994	August 1994	Last month of data available
							% change
Composite leading indicator (1981 = 100)	163.5	164.7	165.7	166.4	167.1	167.7	0.4
Housing index ¹	129.8	130.4	130.2	129.7	127.7	124.8	-2.3
Business and personal services employment (thousands)	1,845	1,847	1,850	1,859	1,871	1,883	0.6
TSE 300 stock price index (1975 = 1000)	4,386	4,393	4,388	4,337	4,286	4,264	-0.5
Money supply (M1) (millions of 1981 \$) ²	28,929	29,339	29,670	29,946	30,196	30,407	0.7
United States composite leading index (1967 = 100) ³	211.7	212.6	213.4	214.1	214.6	215.1	0.2
Manufacturing							
Average workweek	38.8	38.9	38.9	38.9	38.8	38.7	-0.3
New orders durables (millions of 1981 \$) ⁴	10,545.0	10,650.4	10,726.5	10,858.3	10,981.9	11,107.3	1.1
Shipments/inventories ratio ⁴	1.56	1.57	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.56	0.00*
Retail trade							
Furniture and appliance sales (millions of 1981 \$) ⁴	1,104.6	1,106.4	1,110.6	1,115.5	1,122.1	1,128.0	0.5
Other durable goods sales (millions of 1981 \$) ⁴	3,762.7	3,806.5	3,873.1	3,924.5	3,966.0	4,007.6	1.0
Unsmoothed composite	165.3	167.2	166.6	167.2	167.6	169.5	1.1

¹ Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (MLS).

² Deflated by the consumer price index for all items.

³ The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated but the figures themselves refer to data for the immediately preceding month.

⁴ The figures in this row reflect data published in the month indicated but the figures themselves refer to data for two months preceding.

* Difference from previous month.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Department store sales

July 1994

Seasonally adjusted department store sales declined in July following a 1.7% increase in June. Cumulative retail sales for the first seven months of 1994 amounted to \$7.7 million, up 2.5% from the corresponding period in 1993.

Department store sales and stocks

	May 1994 ^r	June 1994 ^r	July 1994 ^P	June 1994 to July 1994	July 1993 to July 1994
seasonally adjusted					
	\$ millions			% change	
Sales	1,081.1	1,099.0	1,080.2	-1.7	2.3
Stocks	5,237.6	5,139.9	5,018.6	-2.4	-0.6

^P Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

Sales totalled \$1,080.2 million in July, a decrease of 1.7% from the previous month's revised total of \$1,099.0 million. Inventories totalled \$5,018.6 million at the end of July, a decline of 2.4% from the June value of \$5,139.9 million.

Unadjusted

Department store sales totalled \$945.8 million in July, up 0.4% from the July 1993 level. Concession sales were \$38.8 million, 4.1% of total department store sales.

Compared to July 1993, seven provinces recorded sales increases ranging from 0.8% in Prince Edward Island to 9.0% in Newfoundland. Decreases were reported in Ontario (-0.6%), Quebec (-3.4%) and Nova Scotia (-5.8%).

Department store sales including concessions

	July 1994	July 1993 to July 1994
unadjusted		
	\$ millions	% change
Province		
Newfoundland	15.3	9.0
Prince Edward Island	4.4	0.8
Nova Scotia	31.2	-5.8
New Brunswick	23.7	5.3
Quebec	173.4	-3.4
Ontario	390.8	-0.6
Manitoba	38.5	1.2
Saskatchewan	27.5	1.9
Alberta	101.3	2.8
British Columbia	139.6	6.3
Metropolitan area		
Calgary	38.1	11.2
Edmonton	40.8	1.9
Halifax-Dartmouth	16.1	-2.8
Hamilton	26.9	-1.5
Montréal	95.6	0.6
Ottawa-Hull	40.0	-3.4
Québec	21.7	-10.1
Toronto	150.5	-0.2
Vancouver	74.0	11.4
Winnipeg	33.8	-

- Nil or zero.

Information on department store sales and stocks by major commodity lines is also available.

Note: this release replaces the department store sales by province and metropolitan area, and sales and stocks releases. In the future, these data will be available around the 15th of each month.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 111-113.

The July 1994 issue of *Department store sales and stocks* (63-002, \$16/\$160) will be available in October.

For further information, contact Diane Lake (613-951-9824), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

Steel primary forms

Week ending September 10, 1994 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending September 10, 1994 totalled 280 606 tonnes, up 14.9% from the week-earlier 244 190 tonnes and up 2.8% from the year-earlier 272 996 tonnes.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 9 505 727 tonnes, a 4.8% decrease from 9 983 118 tonnes for the same period in 1993.

For further information, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Business entry and exit estimates

1993 quarterly estimates

Business Register's entry and exit survey estimates for business entries and exits are available for all four quarters of 1993.

Business entry estimates fell short of business exits during the first two quarters of 1993, but rebounded and overtook business exits during the latter half of 1993.

For further information, contact Stewart Taylor (613-951-0389, fax: 613-951-0104), Product Analysis and Data Dissemination Section, Business Register Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Pulpwood and wood residue statistics, July 1994.

Catalogue number 25-001

(Canada: \$7/\$70; United States: US\$9/US\$84;
other countries: US\$10/US\$98).

Exports by country, January-June 1994.

Catalogue number 65-003

(Canada: \$90/\$360; United States: US\$108/US\$432;
other countries: US\$126/US\$504).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.



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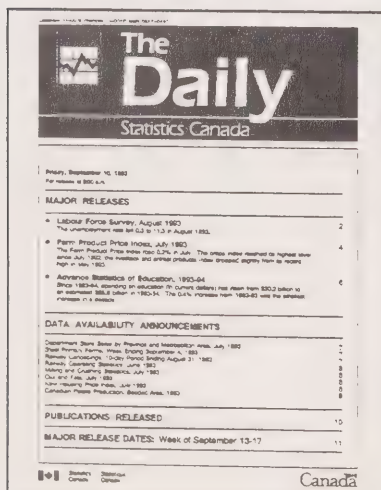
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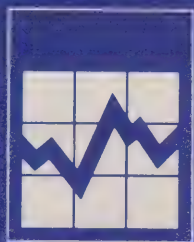
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Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, September 16, 1994

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

-
- **Travel between Canada and other countries, July 1994** 2
Foreigners continued to visit Canada in increasing numbers, making 1.4 million overnight trips in July 1994, up 0.2% from June.
-

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Construction union wage rate index, August 1994	5
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MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 19-23

8



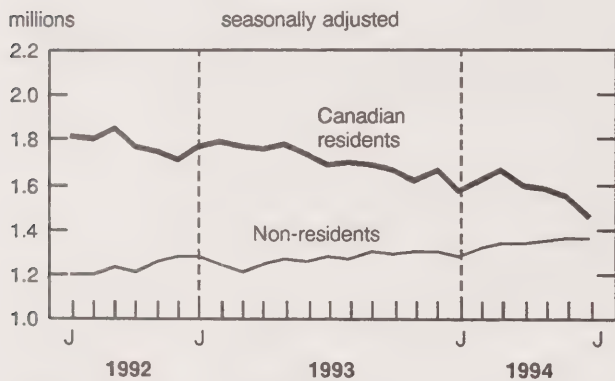
MAJOR RELEASE

Travel between Canada and other countries

July 1994

Overnight travel into Canada, which has been gradually increasing since April 1993, rose 0.2% in July. Meanwhile, same-day car trips by Canadian residents to the United States, a key indicator of cross-border shopping, increased 1.1% to 3.1 million.

Trips of one or more nights between Canada and other countries



Overnight visits to Canada increasing

Foreigners made 1.4 million overnight trips into Canada in July, up 0.2% from June due to the increasing number of visitors from the United States. This type of travel, relatively constant between late 1986 and early 1993, began inching upward in April 1993.

United States residents made 1.1 million trips of one or more nights to Canada in July, up 1.0% compared to June.

Overnight trips to Canada by residents of overseas countries dropped 2.7% from June to 285,000, although the trend remains upward, as it has been since August 1992. Overnight visits from a number of countries were up substantially from July 1993, including Japan (+14.8% to 64,000), Australia (+23.7% to 17,000) and South Korea (+111.4% to 15,000).

Note to users

Month-to-month comparisons in international travel are made using data that have been seasonally adjusted for variations which repeat annually and for variability caused by the different volumes of travellers associated with different days of the week.

Year-over-year comparisons are made using unadjusted data, which are the actual traffic counts.

During the first seven months of 1994, residents of the United States and other countries made 8.9 million overnight trips to Canada, up 5.9% from the same period in 1993. The number of overnight stays in Canada increased for all of the top 10 countries of origin during this period.

Estimated trips to Canada of one or more nights

Top ten countries	Jan.-July 1994 ^P	Jan.-July 1993 to Jan.-July 1994 ^P	
		unadjusted	
Country of residence	'000	% change	
United States	7,030	4.8	
United Kingdom	312	1.1	
Japan	256	16.1	
France	223	19.3	
Germany	201	4.1	
Hong Kong	75	7.8	
Australia	66	22.1	
Switzerland	53	9.1	
Netherlands	50	3.9	
Italy	50	3.4	

^P Preliminary figures.

Same-day car trips to the United States up from June

Canadian residents made 3.1 million same-day car trips to the United States in July, up 1.1% from June but substantially below the July 1993 figure. Same-day car trips by Canadians across the border have generally been declining since February 1992 after peaking at 5.3 million in November 1991.

A major factor in the downtrend in same-day cross-border car trips by Canadians has been the weakening Canadian dollar, which has fallen to about US72 cents from more than US88 cents in November 1991. Another factor is the rising price of

gasoline in the United States which, combined with the falling Canadian dollar, has narrowed the gap between Canadian and U.S. gas prices to C12 cents per litre. More recently, the federal government, as well as a number of provincial governments, lowered taxes on tobacco products in February 1994.

Unadjusted same-day car trips by Canadians to the United States dropped 21.4% from July 1993 to 4.0 million. All provinces recorded double-digit decreases from July 1993. At the four land crossings in the Niagara Peninsula, Canadians made 583,000 same-day cross-border car trips, down 28.9% from July 1993.

Same-day car trips to the United States by Canadian residents

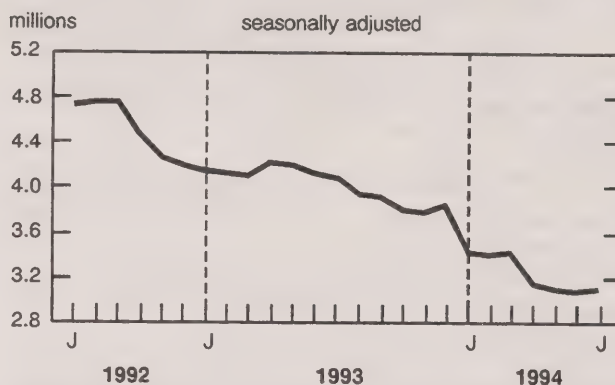
	July 1994 ^P	July 1993 to July 1994 ^P
	unadjusted	
	'000	% change
Province of re-entry		
New Brunswick	571	-19.2
Quebec	470	-29.8
Ontario	1,784	-21.0
Manitoba	96	-19.0
Saskatchewan	33	-27.3
Alberta	23	-16.4
British Columbia	973	-19.0
Yukon	5	10.0
Canada	3,955	-21.4

^P Preliminary figures.

Canadians making fewer overnight trips abroad

Overall, Canadians made fewer overnight trips abroad in July. In terms of all travel modes, overnight trips by Canadians to all countries decreased 6.5% from the previous month to 1.4 million (seasonally adjusted), well below the July 1993 figure.

Same-day car trips to the United States by Canadian residents



Including all modes of transportation, Canadians made 1.2 million overnight trips to the United States, down 7.3% from June. Overnight travel by Canadian residents to the United States has been gradually decreasing since January 1992.

A key factor in this downtrend has been the weakening Canadian dollar, which has stood at US72 cents since April 1994, a level last seen in December 1986.

Canadians made 806,000 overnight car trips to the United States in July 1994, down 5.1% compared to June.

Overnight trips to all other countries decreased 2.6% from the previous month to 275,000.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2697.

The July 1994 issue of *international travel, advance information* (66-001P, \$7/\$70) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact Ruth Martin (613-951-1791), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. □

Travel between Canada and other countries

	May 1994 ^r	June 1994 ^r	July 1994 ^P	June 1994 to July 1994 ^P
	seasonally adjusted			
	'000			% change
Canadian trips abroad				
Auto trips to the United States				
Same-day	3,094	3,058	3,091	1.1
One or more nights	895	849	806	-5.1
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States ¹	1,302	1,262	1,170	-7.3
Other countries	275	282	275	-2.6
Travel to Canada				
Auto trips from United States				
Same-day	1,643	1,682	1,697	0.9
One or more nights	710	731	735	0.6
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States ¹	1,053	1,057	1,068	1.0
Other countries ²	286	293	285	-2.7
	July 1994 ^P	July 1993 to July 1994 ^P	January to July 1994 ^P	Jan.-July 1993 to Jan.-July 1994 ^P
	unadjusted			
	'000	% change	'000	% change
Canadian trips abroad				
Auto trips to the United States				
Same-day	3,955	-21.4	22,356	-22.8
One or more nights	1,455	-20.3	5,820	-16.2
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States ¹	1,868	-16.8	8,875	-12.4
Other countries	263	3.7	2,094	4.2
Travel to Canada				
Auto trips from United States				
Same-day	2,743	10.2	11,236	4.1
One or more nights	1,707	5.9	4,848	5.8
Total trips, one or more nights				
United States ¹	2,278	4.6	7,030	4.8
Other countries ²	590	9.1	1,891	10.1

¹ Estimates for the United States include counts of car and bus, and estimated numbers for plane, train, boat and other methods.

² Figures for "other countries" exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States.

^P Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Construction union wage rate index

August 1994

The construction union wage rate index (including supplements) for Canada remained unchanged in August 1994 from July's revised level of 136.4. On a year-over-year basis, the composite index increased 1.8% to 136.4 in August 1994, from 134.0 in August 1993. This was the smallest August-over-August index movement since 1984 when a 1.2% increase was recorded.

Construction union wage rates and indexes (1986 = 100) comprise union wage rates for 16 trades in 22 metropolitan areas (including the basic rate and rates that include selected supplementary payments) and indexes for those cities where a majority of trades are covered by current collective agreements.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 956, 958 and 2033-2038.

The third quarter 1994 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, \$19/\$76) will be available in December. See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848) Information and Current Analysis Unit, Prices Division. ■

Dairy review

July 1994

Creamery butter production totalled 7.0 thousand metric tonnes in July 1994, a 22.7% increase from a year earlier. Cheddar cheese production amounted to 10.0 thousand metric tonnes, a 9.3% increase from July 1993.

An estimated 615.6 thousand kilolitres of milk were sold off farms for all purposes in June 1994, a 3.5% increase from June 1993. This brought the total estimate of milk sold off farms during the first six months of 1994 to 3.6 million kilolitres, an increase of 3.5% from the January-June 1993 period.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3428, 5632-5638, 5650-5661, 5664-5667 and 5673.

The July 1994 issue of *The dairy review* (23-001, \$14/\$138) will be available September 27th. See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact Robert Freeman (613-951-2508), Agriculture Division. ■

Fruit and vegetable production

September 1994

The most recent data on the area, production and value of fruits and vegetables are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1371-1395, 1397-1399, 1401-1406, 5587-5590, 5593-5610, 5614-5620, 5623, 5624 and 5627.

The September 1994 issue of *Fruit and vegetable production* (22-003, \$26/\$104) will be available later this month. See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact Gerry Mason (613-951-0573), Agriculture Division. ■

Selected financial indexes

August 1994

August 1994 figures are now available for the selected financial indexes (1986 = 100).

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2031.

The third quarter 1994 issue of *Construction price statistics* (62-007, \$19/\$76), will be available in December 1994. See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Information and Current Analysis Unit, Prices Division. ■

Processed fruits and vegetables

July 1994

Data on processed fruits and vegetables for July 1994 are now available.

The July issue of *Canned and frozen fruits and vegetables* (32-011, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

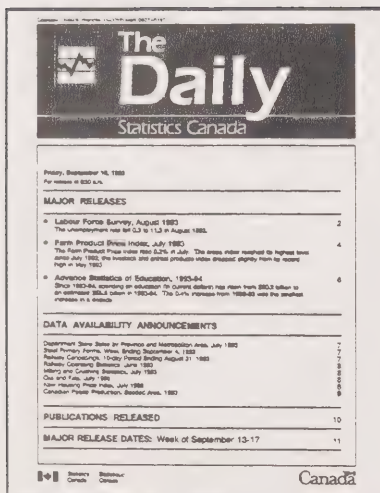
Pension plans in Canada

January 1, 1993

Data on the terms and conditions of registered pension plans at January 1, 1993, are now available.

A summary report providing information on the highlights and key elements will be available in early October. Data are also available through custom and special tabulations.

For further information, contact Thomas Dufour (613-951-2088), Pensions Section, Labour Division. ■



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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Oils and fats, July 1994.

Catalogue number 32-006

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72;
other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

**Particleboard, waferboard and fibreboard,
July 1994.**

Catalogue number 36-003

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72;
other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Primary iron and steel, July 1994.

Catalogue number 41-001

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72;
other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Transportation equipment industries, 1992.

Catalogue number 42-251

(Canada: \$38; United States: US\$46;
other countries: US\$54).

**Production and shipments of blow-moulded
plastic bottles, quarter ended June 30, 1994.**

Catalogue number 47-006

(Canada: \$8/\$32; United States: US\$10/US\$39;
other countries: US\$12/US\$45).

**Strategies for success—a profile of growing small
and medium-sized enterprises (GSMEs) in
Canada, revised edition.**

Catalogue number 61-523R E

(Canada: \$15; United States: US\$18;
other countries: US\$21).

New motor vehicle sales, March 1994.

Catalogue number 63-007

(Canada: \$16/\$160; United States: US\$20/US\$192;
other countries: US\$23/US\$224).

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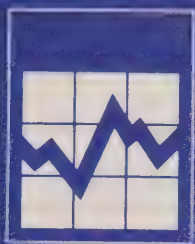
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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of September 19-23
(Release dates are subject to change)

Release date	Title	Reference period
September		
19	Monthly survey of manufacturing	July 1994
	Canadian social trends	Autumn 1994
20	Canadian international trade	July 1994
	Retail trade	July 1994
21	Wholesale trade	July 1994
22	Canadian economic observer	September 1994
23	Cigarette shipments and production	August 1994
	Fixed assets in Canada	1994



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, September 19, 1994

For release at 8:30 a.m.

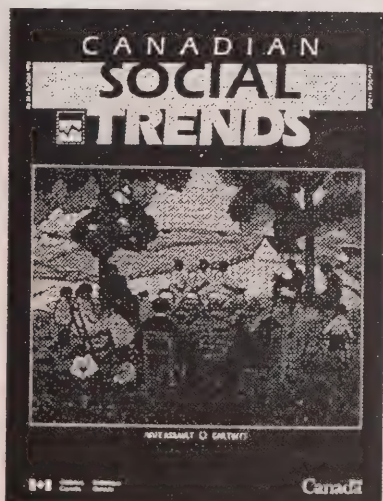
MAJOR RELEASE

- **Monthly survey of manufacturing, July 1994** 2
Bolstered by the buoyant level of new orders, manufacturers increased shipments 1.1% to \$29.1 billion in July, the fifth increase in a row.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

- Sales of natural gas, July 1994 5
- Department store sales, August 1994 5

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 6



Canadian social trends

Autumn 1994

The autumn 1994 issue of *Canadian social trends*, features two articles on violence against women ("Wife assault in Canada" and "Canada's shelters for abused women"). The new issue also includes two articles related to motor vehicles ("Behind the wheel: Canadians and their vehicles" and "Motor vehicle crime"), as well as an article on the incidence and costs of fires in Canada ("Fire!").

Each quarter, *Canadian social trends* integrates data from various sources to examine important social trends and issues. It also features the latest social indicators, as well as information about Statistics Canada's products and services.

The autumn 1994 issue of *Canadian social trends* (11-008E, \$8.50/\$34) is now available. See "How to order publications."

For further information, contact Cynthia Silver (613-951-2556), Housing Family and Social Statistics Division.

MAJOR RELEASE

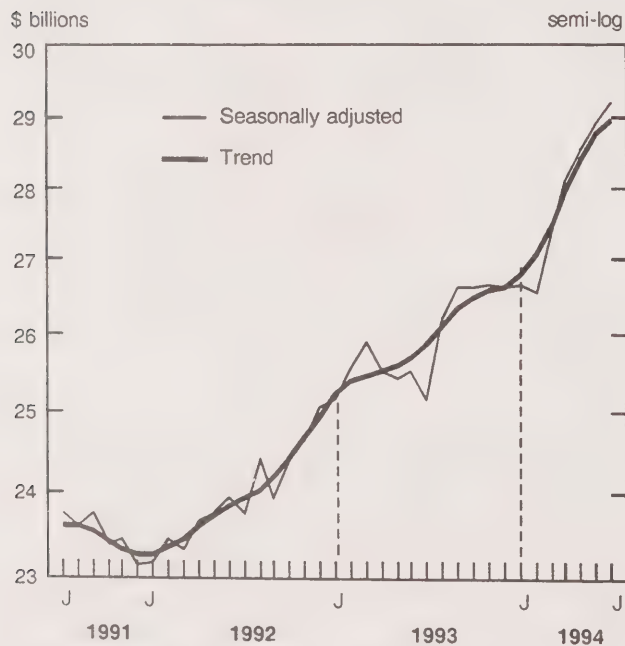
Monthly survey of manufacturing

July 1994

The seasonally adjusted value of shipments climbed 1.1% to \$29.1 billion as manufacturers in 14 of the 22 major groups (accounting for 61% of shipments) continued to speed up production to meet demand. The July increase in these 14 major groups more than offset drops of 3.1% in the transportation industry and 2.3% in the electrical and electronics industry. Though shipments have increased for five consecutive months, the rate of growth has been slowing in 21 of the 22 major groups.

Burgeoning demand resulted in a July jump of 2.6% in new orders and 1.5% in the backlog of unfilled orders, which will contribute to future shipments unless orders are cancelled.

Shipments increasing since early 1992



Shipments mount

Demand continued to be widespread. Increased shipments, in dollar terms, were realized by manufacturers in the paper and allied products

industry (+6.9%) and the refined petroleum and coal industry (+8.9%). These increases partially reflected a monthly rise in prices of 1.0% and 1.4% respectively, as reported in the July 1994 industrial product price index. Increased costs for raw materials paid by manufacturers now appear to be working their way through the system. The food industry (+2.9%) and the wood industry (+3.3%) were also strong performers in July.

The drop of 3.1% in the transportation industry in July was attributable to longer than normal plant shutdowns for maintenance and model year changeovers in the automotive sector.

Indications are that the July drop was temporary. The August 3, 1994 release of the Business conditions survey indicated that the majority of auto manufacturers were optimistic about production prospects for the third quarter. Also, a healthy rebound in U.S. auto sales was reported in August, especially of models manufactured in Canada. In addition, unfilled orders in the auto sector jumped 3.3% in July. Consequently, stronger shipments would appear to be expected in the coming months.

The value of shipments for the first seven months of 1994 was \$194.8 billion, 9.7% higher than the corresponding period in 1993.

Unfilled orders growing as new orders surge

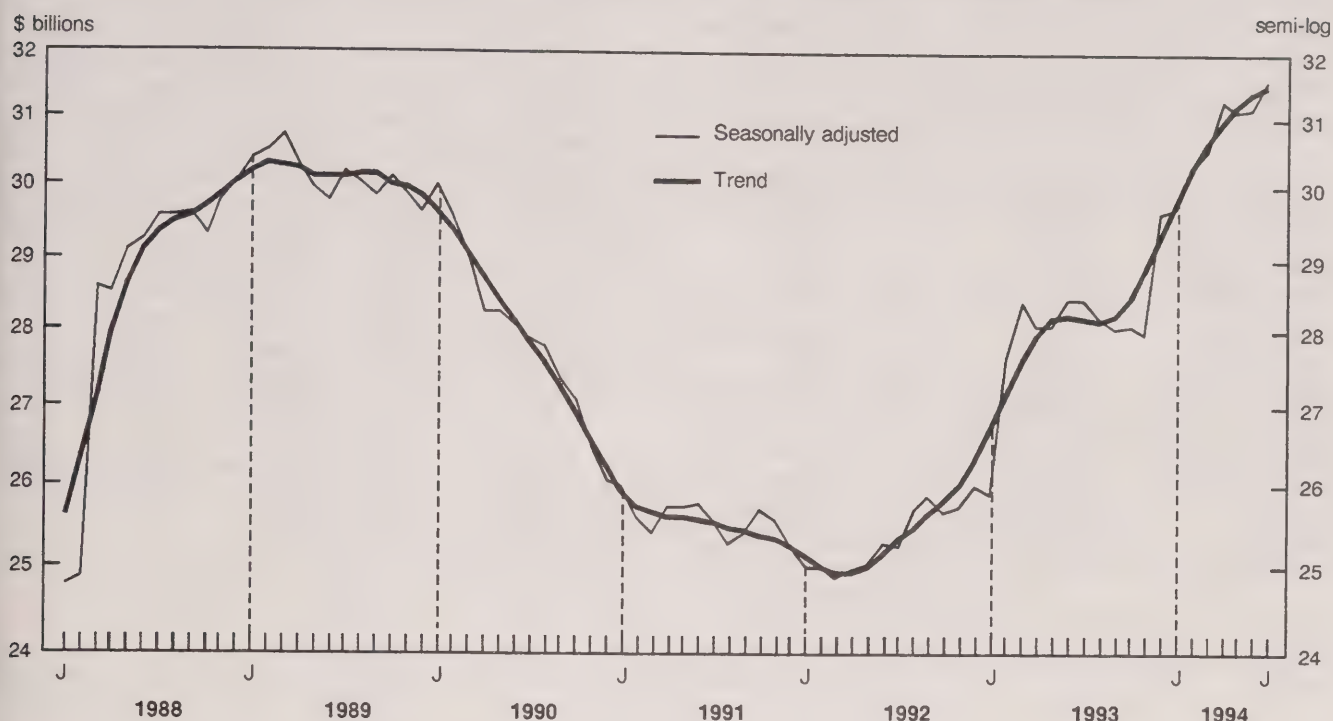
The backlog of unfilled orders grew 1.5% in July, to \$31.6 billion. In dollar terms, the largest increases were in the transportation industry (+1.5%) and the electrical and electronics industry (+3.9%).

The unfilled orders backlog now stands about 3% higher than its pre-recession peak of \$30.7 billion (March 1989). The graph on page 3 shows the rapid increase in the backlog in 1988, reflecting the second phase of the frigate contract. Manufacturers then experienced a severe downturn as the backlog began a 36-month decline. Since the trough in March 1992, the backlog has swelled more than \$6.5 billion, reflecting strong demand in most industries.

Unfilled orders are a stock of orders which will contribute to future shipments, assuming that orders are not cancelled.

New orders are defined as the sum of shipments for the current month (i.e., orders received this month and shipped within the same month) plus the change in unfilled orders.

Manufacturers' backlog of unfilled orders stands 3% higher than its pre-recession peak



New orders jumped 2.6% to \$29.6 billion in July. In dollar terms, this was particularly evident in the electrical and electronics industry (+12.0%) and the fabricated metal products industry (+6.0%).

Inventory level ebbs

The value of inventories eased slightly in July (-0.3%) largely due to declines in food (-3.0%), machinery (-3.7%) and the paper and allied products industry (-1.9%). The inventory to shipments ratio continued to fall, at 1.30 in July, as the increases in shipments continued to outpace the growth in inventories.

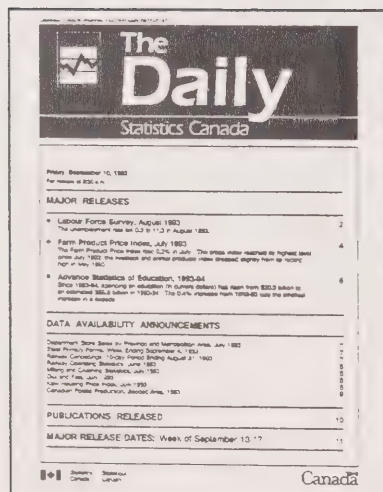
Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9580.

The July 1994 issue of *Monthly survey of manufacturing* (31-001, \$19/\$190) will be available shortly.

Data for shipments by province in greater detail than normally published may be available on request. For further information, contact Danielle Gendron, Information and Classification Section (613-951-9497), or the Monthly Survey of Manufacturing Section, (613-951-9832), Industry Division. □

Shipments, inventories and orders in all manufacturing industries

Period	Shipments		Inventories		Unfilled orders		New orders		Inven- tories to shipments ratio
	\$ millions	% change	\$ millions	% change	\$ millions	% change	\$ millions	% change	
seasonally adjusted									
July 1993	25,077	-1.4	35,695	0.7	28,434	0.1	25,100	-2.6	1.42
August 1993	26,116	4.1	35,838	0.4	28,159	-1.0	25,841	3.0	1.37
September 1993	26,513	1.5	35,765	-0.2	28,050	-0.4	26,404	2.2	1.35
October 1993	26,514	0.0	35,872	0.3	28,069	0.1	26,532	0.5	1.35
November 1993	26,569	0.2	36,121	0.7	27,981	-0.3	26,481	-0.2	1.36
December 1993	26,510	-0.2	36,247	0.3	29,646	6.0	28,175	6.4	1.37
January 1994	26,582	0.3	36,523	0.8	29,745	0.3	26,681	-5.3	1.37
February 1994	26,457	-0.5	36,866	0.9	30,283	1.8	26,995	1.2	1.39
March 1994	27,365	3.4	37,246	1.0	30,535	0.8	27,617	2.3	1.36
April 1994	27,997	2.3	37,418	0.5	31,282	2.4	28,744	4.1	1.34
May 1994	28,458	1.6	37,616	0.5	31,111	-0.5	28,287	-1.6	1.32
June 1994	28,811	1.2	37,896	0.7	31,159	0.2	28,859	2.0	1.32
July 1994	29,140	1.1	37,772	-0.3	31,621	1.5	29,602	2.6	1.30



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DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Sales of natural gas

July 1994 (preliminary)

Natural gas sales in Canada totalled 3 130 million cubic metres in July, down 0.2% from July 1993. The decline was due to lower demand for natural gas by the residential and commercial sectors. Sales to the industrial sector (including direct) rose 1.5% from July 1993, primarily due to increased use of natural gas in the generation of electricity.

Year-to-date sales were up 2.7% from the same period in 1993. Sales to the industrial sector (including direct) were down 0.7% from 1993, while residential sales increased 8.8%.

Sales of natural gas

	July 1994 ^P	July 1993 to July 1994
	thousands of cubic metres	% change
Total	3 130 340	-0.2
Residential	377 189	-6.1
Commercial	304 234	-5.2
Industrial	1 853 521	1.5
Direct	595 396	
	January to July 1994 ^P	Jan.-July 1993 to Jan.-July 1994
	thousands of cubic metres	% change
Total	37 289 050	2.7
Residential	10 337 000	8.8
Commercial	7 691 064	4.0
Industrial	14 213 567	-0.7
Direct	5 047 419	

^P Preliminary figures.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1052-1055.

The July 1994 issue of *Gas utilities* (55-002, \$14/\$140) will be available the third week of October. See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact Gary Smalldridge (613-951-3567), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Department store sales advance release

August 1994

In August, department store sales including concessions were \$1,063.3 million, up 9.2% from August 1993. Sales for the major department stores were \$529.2 million (+1.2%), while sales for the junior category were \$534.1 million (+18.4%).

Note: This advance release is a very preliminary indicator of data that will be published in the monthly department store sales survey.

For further information, contact Tom Newton (613-951-3552), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian social trends, autumn 1994.

Catalogue number 11-008E

(Canada: \$8.50/\$34; United States: US\$10/US\$40;
other countries: US\$12/US\$48).

Railway operating statistics, February 1994.

Catalogue number 52-003

(Canada: \$12/\$120; United States: US\$15/US\$144;
other countries: US\$17/US\$168).

Exports by commodity, June 1994.

Catalogue number 65-004

(Canada: \$60/\$600; United States: US\$72/US\$720;
other countries: US\$84/US\$840).

Imports by commodity, June 1994.

Catalogue number 65-007

(Canada: \$60/\$600; United States: US\$72/US\$720;
other countries: US\$84/US\$840).

Residential care facilities—mental, 1991-92.

Catalogue number 83-238

(Canada: \$15; United States: US\$18; other countries:
US\$21).

List of residential care facilities, 1993.

Catalogue number 83-240

(Canada: \$20; United States: US\$24; other countries:
US\$28).

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Statistics Canada

Tuesday, September 20, 1994

For release at 8:30 a.m.

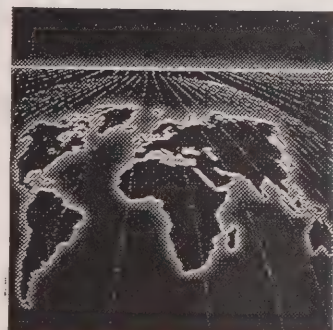
MAJOR RELEASES

- **Canadian international merchandise trade, July 1994** 3
Canada's trade surplus grew to \$2.3 billion as exports of forestry products and industrial goods climbed, and exports of automotive and energy products fell less than imports.
- **Retail trade, July 1994** 7
Sharply lower new motor vehicle sales dragged down retail sales in July. Seasonally adjusted retail sales declined 1.8% to \$17.1 billion. However, excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers, sales were up 0.4%.

(continued on page 2)



Touriscope



Canada

Touriscope—international travel—travel between Canada and other countries 1993

The 1993 issue of *Travel between Canada and other countries* summarizes annual findings regarding travel to and from Canada in the form of tables, charts and an analytical review.

The publication provides a profile of international travellers by province/country of residence, area of destination, mode of transportation, purpose, length of stay, expenditures, age group and gender.

The 1993 issue of *International travel—travel between Canada and other countries* (66-201, \$40) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact Ruth Martin (613-951-1791), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.



DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Export and import price indexes, July 1994	10
Railway carloadings, 10-day period ending August 31, 1994	10
Stocks of frozen poultry meat, September 1, 1994	10
Soft drinks, August 1994	10

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

11



Services indicators Second quarter 1994

Services indicators, a new quarterly publication, presents current data and analysis on a number of dynamic service industries in Canada. It draws upon a variety of sources to present an integrated picture of recent events. In addition, each issue will include an in-depth feature article.

The article in this issue assesses the state of business services and examines the evolution of this group of industries over the last three decades.

In the second quarter of 1994, employment, Gross domestic product, consumer spending, prices, exports and imports of services all increased. In communications, operating revenues grew to an all-time high. The acquisitions of trust companies by banks continued to change the structure of the finance and insurance industries. Dramatic full-time job growth took place in business services.

Services indicators (63-016, \$28/\$112) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact George Sciadas (613-951-3177), Services, Science and Technology Division.

MAJOR RELEASES

Canadian international merchandise trade

July 1994

Exports on a balance of payments basis increased \$205 million in July to reach a monthly record of \$18.5 billion. On a balance of payments basis, imports fell \$804 million to a level of \$16.2 billion. As a result of these movements, Canada's merchandise trade surplus grew to \$2.3 billion in July, up from June's level of \$1.3 billion. The principal contributors to the increase in the surplus were forestry products and industrial goods, where exports grew considerably, and automotive products and energy, where exports declined less than imports.

Exports of forestry products, industrial goods and machinery and equipment all advanced solidly in the month, yielding a combined increase of \$471 million. However, exports were off in the energy (-\$90 million) and automotive (-\$484 million) sectors. Summer shutdowns in Canada and the United States left exports of automotive products much lower than in June.

In the case of imports, automotive and energy products also contributed most to the overall decline. With auto plants across North America shut down for summer vacation and retooling, automotive imports were down \$547 million in July. Energy imports declined \$286 million.

The trade surplus with the United States stood at \$2.8 billion, increasing \$309 million from the previous month. There continued to be trade deficits with all other principal trading areas except Japan.

Commodity detail (customs basis)

Large gains for exports of forestry products, industrial goods and machinery

Within forestry products, all components advanced in July, with a large part of the increase resulting from higher pulp exports. Part of the \$231 million increase in forestry exports was price induced, although export volumes increased to the United States and Japan.

Note to users

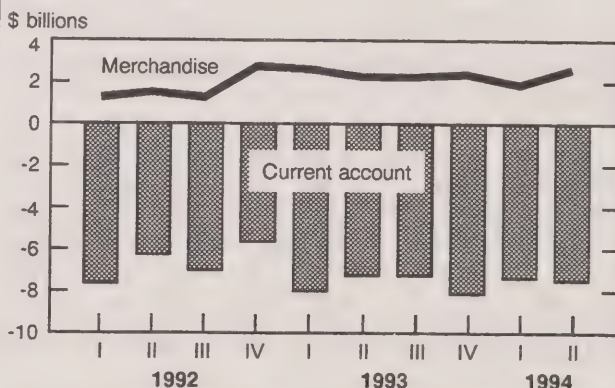
Merchandise trade statistics are provided on both a customs and a balance of payments (BOP) basis at the level of total exports and total imports. The trade balance (surplus or deficit) is published by principal trading area and at the total level on a balance of payments basis only. Detailed commodity and geographic information is presented on a customs basis only, although the equivalent BOP commodity detail can be obtained from CANSIM.

Analysts interested in specific commodity flows or geographic detail are encouraged to use the customs basis information.

Those interested in macroeconomic issues should use the BOP figures, along with the rest of the current account, which includes services transactions, investment income and transfers.

In the second quarter of 1994, Canada's merchandise trade surplus of \$2.6 billion contrasted with a current account deficit of \$7.5 billion.

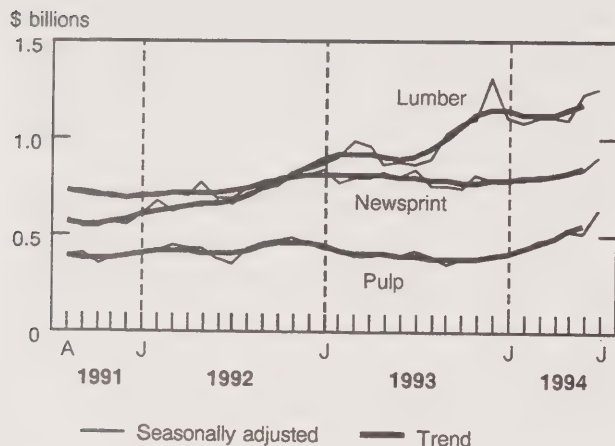
Balances (total), merchandise and current account



Exports of industrial goods and materials also grew considerably, mainly on the strength of metals and alloys (+\$202 million). Most of this increase came with growth in exports of precious metals, normally a volatile series. Higher prices in recent months have helped boost export levels of some base metals such as copper and aluminum.

Advances in machinery and equipment were concentrated in aircraft, telecommunications equipment and office machines. The bulk of aircraft shipped in July was destined for the United States and Mexico.

Exports of forestry products

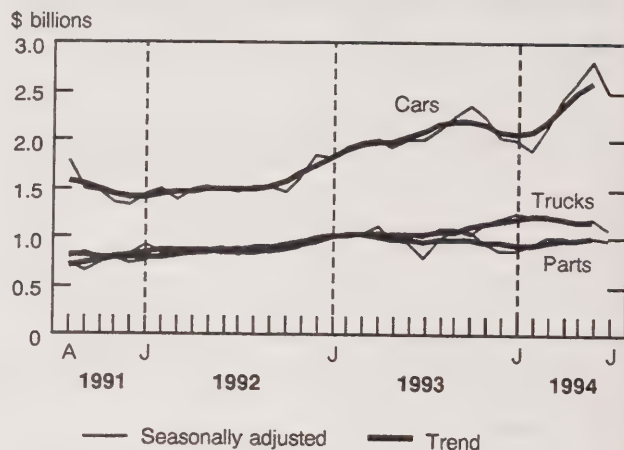


Automotive exports fall as a result of summer shutdowns

A major downward influence was exerted by the automotive sector. Longer than normal summer shutdowns among Canadian producers (for vacation and retooling) were reflected in reduced vehicle exports; cars were off \$336 million and trucks were down \$27 million from June. Similar closures south of the border resulted in lower exports of parts, down \$122 million.

There were also declines in exports of energy and agricultural products, down \$90 million and \$7 million respectively. Although most components of food were up for the month, low canola exports resulted in an overall decline for the sector; July's exports of canola paled in comparison to June when canola exports were unusually high. A strong increase in exports of crude petroleum was overshadowed in July by a decline in natural gas exports. Crude exports were up partly as a result of increasing prices.

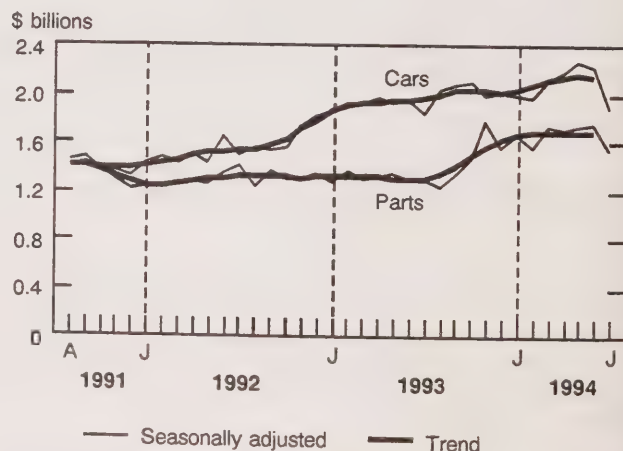
Exports of automotive products



Imports of autos decline with slowing U.S. production

Imports fell abruptly in July, reaching a four-month low as declines in the automotive and energy sectors dominated the overall picture. Car and truck imports were off \$364 million while parts dropped \$183 million.

Imports of automotive products



Lower imports of vehicles reflect production cutbacks in the United States where plants were shut down for retooling and summer holidays. Similar closures in Canada reduced the demand for imported auto parts in July. A substantial drop in energy imports was precipitated almost entirely by reductions in crude petroleum.

All other sectors continued to set records in July, with imports of machinery and equipment up \$71 million, industrial goods up \$56 million and agricultural products up \$13 million. Most components of machinery and equipment were up in July, the exception being aircraft, engines and parts. The strength in industrial goods came largely from growth in metal ores and plastics.

Underlying trends

Exports continue to trend upward in major sectors

So far in 1994, exports have trended upward. The rate of increase in recent months, however, appears to be showing signs of slowing. In some commodity groups, a crest in trend growth may have been reached.

The rise in exports has largely been driven by the automotive sector. But car and truck exports, which gained considerable strength in the spring, have begun to lose steam in recent months with the onset of summer production slowdowns. Moreover, the trend for parts continues to show weakness.

After a sustained increase of two and a half years, the machinery and equipment sector remains a mainstay of export growth. As with the automotive sector, however, the trend has grown less steep in recent months, perhaps reflecting lower summer manufacturing levels in the United States.

The trends for most major components of the forestry sector have grown exponentially since the spring. Rising pulp prices and a quickening of building activity in the United States have each played a role in the success of these sectors.

Import trend reaching a crest?

During the first two quarters of 1994, imports recovered fully from a brief winter downturn. The trend is still pointing up but is beginning to lose steam. This pattern is mirrored in many of the individual commodity sectors.

Machinery and equipment imports, which remain the primary driver of the overall trend, have recently reached a growth peak. Although still strong, imports

Revisions

In accordance with the revision policy of the International Trade Division, revisions are made in each month of the current year in order to correct classification anomalies, to show changes due to seasonal adjustment, to include information from late documents, and in the case of energy, to reflect the difference between original estimates and actual figures.

June's imports were revised downward by \$139 million, from \$17.1 billion to \$17.0 billion. Revisions were concentrated in automotive parts (-\$45 million) and special transactions (-\$56 million).

Exports for June were revised upwards by \$79 million. Revisions to individual commodity groups were not very large: lumber and sawmill products (+\$18 million), transportation equipment other than aircraft (+\$18 million), fish (+\$17 million), industrial and agricultural machinery (+\$16 million), and automotive products (+\$12 million).

As a result of these revisions to imports and exports, the merchandise trade balance for June was revised upwards by \$218 million, moving from \$1.1 billion to \$1.3 billion.

of industrial machinery, special equipment and tools and communications equipment have begun to slow down.

Industrial goods also play a major role in driving the trend for imports. Growth rates in chemicals and plastics as well as miscellaneous goods and materials have recently begun to slow. These movements are reflected in the overall sector.

The trend in automotive imports reached a peak in May, but has since grown negative with the onset of summer shutdowns in the United States and Canada.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3611-3616, 3618-3629, 3651, 3685-3713, 3718-3720 and 3887-3913.

This release contains a summary of the merchandise trade data which will be available next week in *Canadian international merchandise trade* (65-001, \$19/\$182). The publication will include tables of commodity and country detail on a customs basis.

For more timely receipt of the merchandise trade data, a fax service is available on the morning of release.

Current account data, which incorporate merchandise trade statistics, services transactions, investment income and transfers, are available on a quarterly basis in *Canada's balance of international payments* (67-001, \$30/\$120).

For further information, contact Robert Gordon (613-951-9647), Marketing and Client Services Section, International Trade Division. □

Merchandise trade of Canada

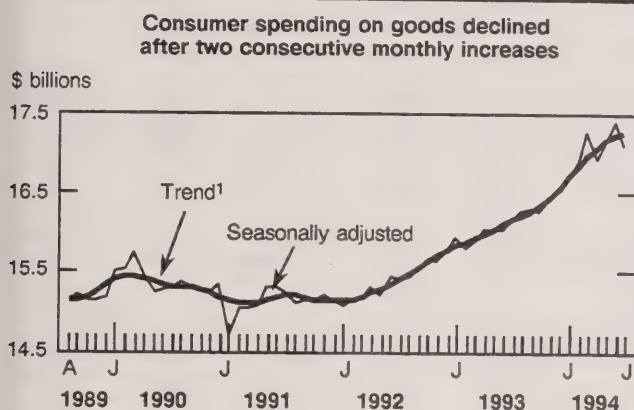
	May 1994	June 1994	July 1994	May to June 1994	June to July 1994	January to July			July 1993 to July 1994
						1993	1994	1993-1994	
seasonally adjusted, current dollars									
	\$ millions			% change		\$ millions		% change	
Balance of payments basis									
Exports									
United States	14,130	14,924	14,887	5.6	-0.2	81,861	97,591	19.2	25.3
Japan	691	941	927	36.2	-1.5	4,803	5,257	9.5	38.9
European Community	875	834	980	-4.7	17.5	6,245	6,222	-0.4	11.6
Other OECD	166	289	476	74.1	64.7	1,912	2,129	11.3	68.5
Other countries	1,138	1,309	1,232	15.0	-5.9	7,919	7,895	-0.3	6.8
Total	17,001	18,297	18,502	7.6	1.1	102,740	119,095	15.9	24.5
Imports									
United States	12,265	12,478	12,132	1.7	-2.8	70,526	83,233	18.0	19.3
Japan	606	775	538	27.9	-30.6	4,885	4,769	-2.4	-21.3
European Community	1,545	1,347	1,454	-12.8	7.9	7,807	9,246	18.4	32.3
Other OECD	456	573	662	25.7	15.5	2,820	3,295	16.8	69.9
Other countries	1,801	1,793	1,375	-0.4	-23.3	10,958	11,748	7.2	-17.0
Total	16,672	16,965	16,161	1.8	-4.7	96,995	112,291	15.8	15.5
Balance									
United States	1,865	2,446	2,755	...	...	11,335	14,358	...	...
Japan	85	166	389	...	...	-82	488	...	...
European Community	-670	-513	-474	...	...	-1,562	-3,024	...	...
Other OECD	-290	-284	-186	...	...	-908	-1,166	...	...
Other countries	-663	-484	-143	...	...	-3,039	-3,853	...	...
Total	329	1,332	2,341	...	...	5,745	6,804	...	...
Balance of payments adjustments*									
Total for exports	-678	-873	-543	...	...	-3,510	-4,745	...	...
Total for imports	203	41	-67	...	...	1,025	679	...	...
Customs basis									
Exports									
Agricultural and fishing products	1,324	1,651	1,644	24.7	-0.4	8,760	9,805	11.9	27.3
Energy products	1,676	1,929	1,839	15.1	-4.7	11,276	12,295	9.0	8.4
Forestry products	2,433	2,564	2,795	5.4	9.0	14,725	17,075	16.0	33.1
Industrial goods and materials	2,931	3,320	3,493	13.3	5.2	18,562	21,710	17.0	30.2
Machinery and equipment	3,391	3,476	3,543	2.5	1.9	19,006	23,571	24.0	26.0
Automotive products	4,674	4,973	4,489	6.4	-9.7	27,315	31,059	13.7	19.3
Other consumer goods	467	482	470	3.2	-2.5	2,539	3,188	25.6	22.6
Special transactions trade	784	776	772	-1.0	-0.5	4,068	5,137	26.3	30.3
Total	17,679	19,170	19,045	8.4	-0.7	106,250	123,840	16.6	24.3
Imports									
Agricultural and fishing products	1,012	1,034	1,047	2.2	1.3	6,326	6,909	9.2	14.9
Energy products	506	722	436	42.7	-39.6	4,298	3,926	-8.7	-19.0
Forestry products	149	149	151	0.0	1.3	888	992	11.7	20.3
Industrial goods and materials	3,093	3,209	3,265	3.8	1.7	18,013	21,229	17.9	22.2
Machinery and equipment	5,341	5,450	5,521	2.0	1.3	29,496	36,128	22.5	26.8
Automotive products	4,001	3,965	3,418	-0.9	-13.8	22,490	26,289	16.9	9.2
Other consumer goods	1,932	1,953	1,920	1.1	-1.7	12,063	13,183	9.3	11.4
Special transactions trade	435	442	469	1.6	6.1	2,395	2,956	23.4	32.0
Total	16,469	16,924	16,228	2.8	-4.1	95,970	111,612	16.3	17.5

* Adjustments are applied to the customs basis data.
 ... Figures not appropriate or not applicable.

Retail trade

July 1994 (preliminary)

Sharply lower new motor vehicle sales dragged down retail sales in July. Seasonally adjusted retail sales declined 1.8% to \$17.1 billion. However, excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers, sales were up 0.4%. Since January 1994, month-to-month changes in retail sales have shown greater than average variability.



Data prior to 1991 have been adjusted to remove the Federal Sales Tax to be comparable to January 1991 and subsequent data.

¹ Trend represents smoothed seasonally adjusted data.

steep decline of 9.0%. This offset sizable increases reported in May (+2.0%) and June (+4.4%). The number of new motor vehicles sold fell 8.1% in July. Partly offsetting this decline were increases reported by the two other components. Gasoline service stations advanced 0.9% in July, a third consecutive monthly increase. Sales by automotive parts, accessories and services outlets rose 1.1% following a gain of 2.2% in June.

Spending in general merchandise stores (retailers, such as department stores, primarily engaged in selling a wide range of commodities) fell 1.5% in July—only the second decline in the last year. Sales by general merchandise stores have been demonstrating weakness since the first quarter of 1994, following increases since the last half of 1993.

Lower sales in most provinces

Of the eight provinces and territories reporting lower sales in July, Quebec and Ontario recorded the most significant decreases. The 3.4% decline in Quebec partly offset gains recorded in May and June. Sales by retailers in Ontario fell, also after two consecutive monthly increases. Sales in Saskatchewan (+1.0%) and in the Northwest Territories (+1.3%) were the largest increases among the four provinces and territories reporting higher sales in July.

Year-to-date

Unadjusted cumulative retail sales for the first seven months of 1994 totalled \$115.3 billion, up 6.6% from the corresponding period in 1993. In June, cumulative sales were 7.2% higher than in the same period of 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2299, 2398-2417 and 2420.

The July 1994 issue of *Retail trade* (63-005, \$20/\$200) will be available the first week of October. See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact John Svab (613-951-3549), Retail Trade Section, Industry Division. □

The sales decline in July was only the second decrease in nine months and retail sales were still 5.7% higher than July 1993. Despite a marginal increase in the non-automotive sectors, results were mixed. Higher sales in the food, furniture and other retail stores sectors were partially offset by lower sales in the drug, clothing and general merchandise sectors.

New vehicle sales down sharply in July

Of the four sectors reporting lower sales in July, the largest decrease was in the automotive sector, down 5.5% to \$5.9 billion. The only component of the automotive sector recording lower sales in July was motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers, with a

Retail sales

Trade group	July 1993	April 1994 ^r	May 1994 ^r	June 1994 ^r	July 1994 ^p	June 1994 ^r to July 1994 ^p	July 1993 to July 1994 ^p
	seasonally adjusted						
	\$ millions				% change		
Food	4,244	4,392	4,445	4,449	4,477	0.6	5.5
Supermarkets and grocery stores	3,959	4,118	4,165	4,162	4,186	0.6	5.7
All other food stores	284	274	281	287	291	1.4	2.2
Drug and patent medicine stores	990	1,013	1,014	1,009	1,008	-0.1	1.8
Clothing	979	981	990	1,023	1,010	-1.3	3.2
Shoe stores	134	144	151	147	148	0.4	10.5
Men's clothing stores	146	156	154	155	153	-1.4	4.8
Women's clothing stores	325	319	324	339	331	-2.5	1.8
Other clothing stores	374	362	362	382	378	-0.9	1.1
Furniture	891	899	914	906	917	1.2	2.9
Household furniture and appliance stores	704	707	721	718	723	0.7	2.7
Household furnishings stores	187	193	192	188	194	3.0	3.6
Automotive	5,559	6,000	6,067	6,271	5,925	-5.5	6.6
Motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	3,465	3,829	3,906	4,079	3,712	-9.0	7.1
Gasoline service stations	1,184	1,176	1,191	1,201	1,212	0.9	2.3
Automotive parts, accessories and services	910	995	969	991	1,002	1.1	10.1
General merchandise stores	1,701	1,776	1,784	1,810	1,784	-1.5	4.8
Retail stores not elsewhere classified	1,816	1,896	1,932	1,945	1,981	1.8	9.1
Other semi-durable goods stores	553	580	584	586	594	1.4	7.4
Other durable goods stores	435	465	474	477	476	-0.3	9.5
All other retail stores n.e.c.	828	851	874	882	911	3.3	10.0
Total, retail sales	16,180	16,957	17,146	17,414	17,101	-1.8	5.7
Total excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	12,715	13,128	13,240	13,335	13,390	0.4	5.3
Department store type merchandise	5,549	5,714	5,760	5,812	5,788	-0.4	4.3
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland	280	282	285	289	286	-1.3	2.1
Prince Edward Island	71	72	72	72	70	-2.0	-1.0
Nova Scotia	536	543	531	541	545	0.7	1.6
New Brunswick	415	408	414	422	415	-1.8	-0.2
Quebec	3,947	4,089	4,227	4,277	4,132	-3.4	4.7
Ontario	5,936	6,267	6,276	6,418	6,261	-2.4	5.5
Manitoba	553	576	555	581	574	-1.3	3.8
Saskatchewan	479	523	513	519	525	1.0	9.5
Alberta	1,702	1,823	1,825	1,835	1,830	-0.2	7.6
British Columbia	2,210	2,317	2,392	2,404	2,409	0.2	9.0
Yukon	17	16	17	16	16	-2.4	-7.9
Northwest Territories	34	39	39	39	39	1.3	16.5

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

n.e.c. Not elsewhere classified.

Retail sales

Trade group	July 1993	June 1994 ^r	July 1994 ^p	July 1993 to July 1994 ^p
	unadjusted			
	\$ millions		% change	
Food	4,651	4,603	4,768	2.5
Supermarkets and grocery stores	4,340	4,296	4,446	2.4
All other food stores	311	307	321	3.5
Drug and patent medicine stores	973	1,005	964	-0.9
Clothing	909	1,016	931	2.3
Shoe stores	125	152	135	7.4
Men's clothing stores	123	159	125	1.9
Women's clothing stores	322	340	326	1.2
Other clothing stores	338	365	344	1.7
Furniture	925	915	922	-0.4
Household furniture and appliance stores	725	713	722	-0.4
Household furnishings stores	200	202	200	-0.1
Automotive	6,058	7,247	6,322	4.4
Motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	3,777	4,873	3,951	4.6
Gasoline service stations	1,312	1,266	1,332	1.6
Automotive parts, accessories and services	969	1,107	1,039	7.2
General merchandise stores	1,586	1,747	1,645	3.7
Retail stores not elsewhere classified	1,953	2,056	2,094	7.2
Other semi-durable goods stores	564	632	597	5.8
Other durable goods stores	434	478	467	7.6
All other retail stores n.e.c.	956	946	1,031	7.8
Total, retail sales	17,055	18,589	17,645	3.5
Total excluding motor vehicle and recreational vehicle dealers	13,278	13,716	13,694	3.1
Department store type merchandise	5,391	5,794	5,525	2.5
Provinces and territories				
Newfoundland	301	302	300	-0.3
Prince Edward Island	85	79	82	-3.9
Nova Scotia	574	582	567	-1.3
New Brunswick	452	449	432	-4.4
Quebec	4,258	4,659	4,319	1.4
Ontario	6,154	6,871	6,380	3.7
Manitoba	572	615	581	1.6
Saskatchewan	494	551	532	7.6
Alberta	1,777	1,932	1,874	5.4
British Columbia	2,328	2,487	2,517	8.1
Yukon	22	19	19	-10.5
Northwest Territories	37	43	42	13.1

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

n.e.c. Not elsewhere classified.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Export and import price indexes

July 1994

Current- and fixed-weighted export and import price indexes (1986=100) on a balance of payments basis are now available. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to July 1994 for the five commodity sections and 62/61 major commodity groups.

Customs-based current- and fixed-weighted U.S. price indexes (1986=100) are also available. Price indexes are listed from January 1986 to July 1994. Included with the U.S. commodity indexes are the 10 all-countries and U.S.-only SITC section indexes.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3611-3616, 3618-3629, 3651 and 3685.

The July 1994 issue of *Canadian international merchandise trade* (65-001, \$19/\$182) will be available the last week of September. See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact Denis Pilon (613-951-4808), Price Index Unit, International Trade Division. ■

Railway carloadings

Ten-day period ending August 31, 1994

The number of railway cars loaded in Canada during the 10-day period increased by 20.8% from the year-earlier period; revenue-freight loaded increased by 25.9% to 6.8 million tonnes.

Piggyback traffic tonnage, which is included in total carload traffic, increased 20.0% during the same period.

Tonnage of revenue-freight loaded as of August 31, 1994 increased 7.5% from the previous year.

Cumulative data for 1993 and 1994 have been revised.

For further information, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Stocks of frozen poultry meat

September 1, 1994

Preliminary September 1, 1994 and revised August 1, 1994 stocks of frozen poultry meat in cold storage are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 5675-5677.

For further information, contact Conrad Ogrodnik (613-951-2860), Livestock and Animal Products Section, Agriculture Division. ■

Soft drinks

August 1994

Data on soft drinks for August 1994 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 196.

Monthly production of soft drinks (32-001, \$3/\$30) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Furniture and fixtures industries, 1992.

Catalogue number 35-251

(Canada: \$38; United States: US\$46;
other countries: US\$54).

Services indicators, second quarter 1994.

Catalogue number 63-016

(Canada: \$28/\$112; United States: US\$34/US\$135;
other countries: US\$40/US\$157).

**Touriscope—international travel—travel between
Canada and other countries, 1993.**

Catalogue number 66-201

(Canada: \$40; United States: US\$48;
other countries: US\$56).

Residential care facilities—aged, 1991-1992.

Catalogue number 83-237

(Canada: \$15; United States: US\$18;
other countries: US\$21).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.



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Issue: September 15, 1994	
For release at 9:00 A.M.	
MAJOR RELEASES	
• Labour Force Survey, August 1993	2
The unemployment rate fell 0.2 to 11.3 in August 1993.	
• Farm Product Price Index, July 1993	4
The Farm Product Price Index rose 0.2% in July. The index index continued to register near zero since June 1992. The index and other products have increased sharply since the start of 1993.	
• Advance Statistics of Education, 1993-94	6
Since 1980-81, spending on education in Canada (total) has risen from \$50.3 billion to \$70.0 billion. \$50.3 billion in 1980-81. The data released from 1980-81 will be published in a report.	
DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS	
Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area, July 1993	
Retail Trade's Retail Sales, Week Ending September 4, 1993	
Business Conference: 1993-1994 Period Ending August 2, 1993	
Industry Conference: August 1993	
Industry and Company Statistics, July 1993	
City and County Statistics, July 1993	
New Housing Starts, July 1993	
Canadian Trade Publications, August 1993	
PUBLICATIONS RELEASED	
MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 13-17	

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: \$175; United States: US\$210; other countries: US\$245.)

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-H, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

To receive *The Daily* from the Internet, send an E-mail message to listproc@statcan.ca. Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

Editor: Mary Beth Lozinski (613-951-1092)

Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

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ENVIRONMENTAL PERSPECTIVES

Every one is concerned about the depletion of the ozone layer, contamination of our environment with toxic wastes and the loss of species. But, how much do you **really** know about some of the major environmental interactions in Canada?

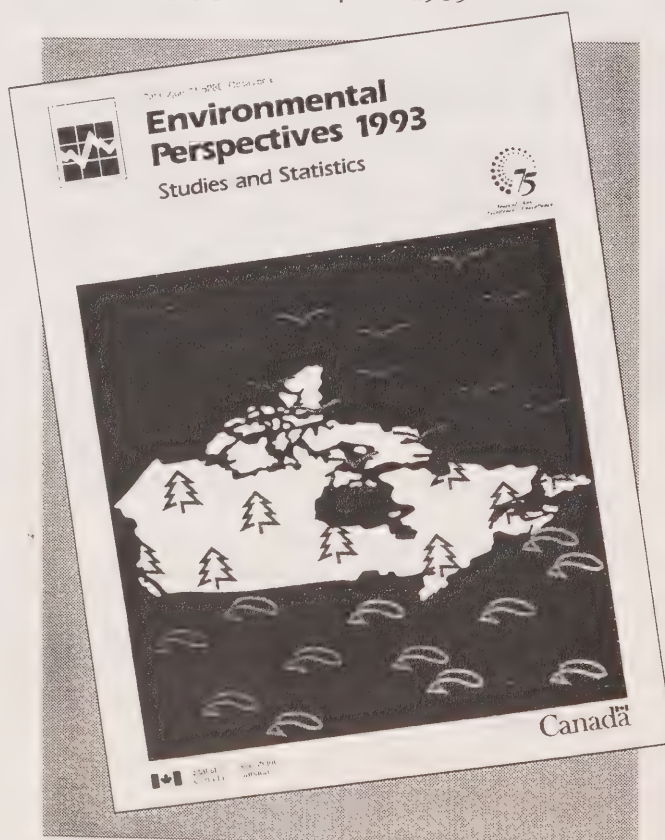
Statistics Canada has just released a new publication entitled *Environmental Perspectives 1993: Studies and Statistics*. Based on results of recently conducted surveys and studies, this new release is written to help you understand some of today's most topical environmental concerns. This 100-page publication explores five themes:

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- agricultural land use
- household environmental behaviour
- waste management and recycling
- natural resource accounting

Its 13 chapters are filled with **in-depth analysis** which is augmented by explanatory tables and charts for easy understanding. Findings from a special land-use study conducted at Riding Mountain National Park in Manitoba are also included as an example of how socio-economic activities and natural ecosystems are in conflict.

In this one-of-a-kind report, you will discover such provoking facts as:

- 9% (by weight) of waste collected by municipalities with a population greater than 50,000 was recycled in 1990
- only 15% of Canadian households report that at least one member uses public transit to travel to and from work
- the generation of electricity was the single largest source of greenhouse gases of all industrial activity in 1985



Environmental Perspectives (cat. no. 11-528E) costs only \$25 in Canada, US\$30 in the United States, and US\$35 in other countries.

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, September 21, 1994

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

• Wholesale trade, July 1994

3

Sales by wholesalers advanced again in July but at a somewhat reduced rate. The food and production equipment sectors experienced the largest increases.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Electric lamps, August 1994

7

Corrugated boxes and wrappers, August 1994

7

Taxation statistics for enterprises, 1992

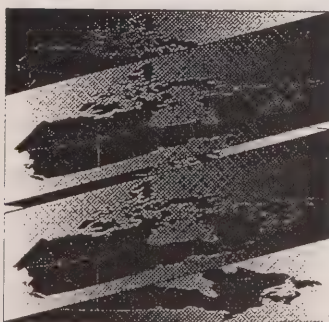
7

(continued on page 2)



Catalogue 11-529E (Français 11-529F)

Databases for Environmental Analysis: Provincial and Territorial Governments



Environment Canada
Ministère de l'Environnement
Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment
Statistique Canada
Ministère du Patrimoine
Statistique Canada

Canada

Databases for environmental analysis: provincial and territorial governments

Databases for environmental analysis: provincial and territorial governments, a cooperative effort between Statistics Canada and The Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment, is now available.

This publication presents an inventory of provincial and territorial government databases of potential use in environmental reporting. The inventory is a meta-database, that is, a database of databases, and forms one of the components of Statistics Canada's Environmental Information System. It contains detailed descriptions of 833 environmental databases held by provincial and territorial government departments. An MS-DOS diskette version of the inventory is included with each publication.

Databases for environmental analysis: provincial and territorial governments (11-529E, \$75) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact the client services representative (613-951-3640), National Accounts and Environment Division.



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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

8

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9

E-STAT

1994

Teachers! Students! Join more than 600 schools across Canada who have discovered this new interactive electronic learning tool. First released in 1992, this popular CD-ROM provides you with actual and accurate information on Canada, its people, its economy and its culture. Research your topics and display the results in colourful graphs and maps.

New with the '94 edition

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- The complete 1991 Census profile data with over 650 census characteristics.
- Three add-on modules that include 1986 Census (2A and 2B census profiles at CSD level), education (over 6,300 time series) and environment (over 160 variables at ecozone and drainage basin levels).

The 1994 edition of *E-STAT* is now available. For further information, contact the Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre nearest you.

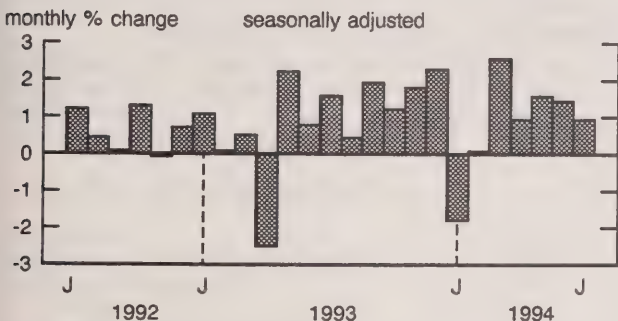
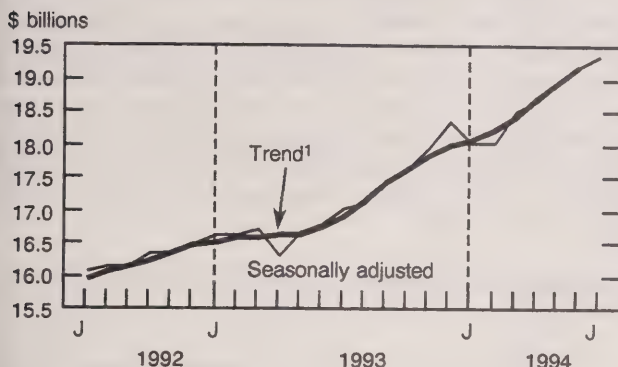
MAJOR RELEASE

Wholesale trade

July 1994 (preliminary)

Sales by wholesalers advanced again in July but at a somewhat reduced rate. The food and production equipment sectors experienced the largest sales increases.

Wholesale merchants' sales



¹ The short-term trend represents a weighted average of data.

Six of nine commodity groups advance

Wholesale merchants' sales rose 0.9% to \$19.4 billion in July as six of the nine components accounting for 78% of total sales were up. In June, eight of the nine components recorded higher sales.

Sales of food, beverage, drug and tobacco products recorded the largest value increase, up 1.8% to \$4.7 billion after a 1.5% gain in June. It was

the strongest increase for this group since the last decline recorded in April.

Partly because of business investment, wholesalers of other machinery and equipment registered the second largest value increase in July, up 1.6% to \$4.5 billion. Despite a slowdown in June, these merchants remain active as cumulative seven-month sales are 20.3% above 1993. Typical goods supplied by this sector include industrial machinery, office machines, computers and related equipment. Major clients are mostly businesses and institutional users.

Three areas limit overall growth

Three commodity groups dampened the overall increase in July namely, other products (including suppliers of agricultural and industrial chemicals, books, newspaper), apparel and dry goods and household goods. With a drop of 2.1%—the first since January 1994—distributors of other products reported the largest decline in sales. The apparel and household goods sectors are particularly vulnerable to household spending which continues to fluctuate.

Growth observed across most of Canada

Eight of the 11 regions accounting for about 92% of all sales increased in July. The rise in sales was noted primarily in Ontario, up 1.4%, bringing the gain since the beginning of the year to 12.5% above 1993 levels. Sales were also higher in Alberta (+1.7%) and in British Columbia (+1.1%). In Quebec, sales rose 0.6% following a 0.2% decrease in June.

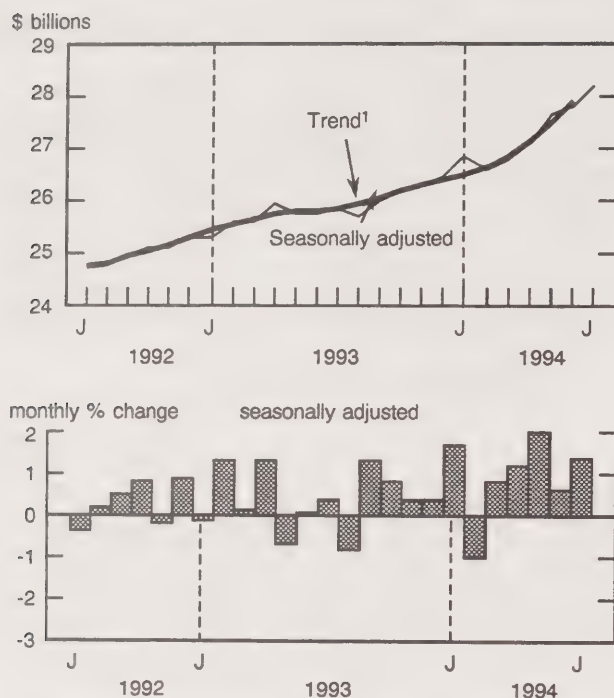
Three regions accounting for approximately 8% of total sales (New Brunswick, Manitoba and Saskatchewan) recorded a decline in sales for July. Each experienced strong growth the previous month.

Inventory levels rise

Inventory levels grew 1.4% in July to \$28.2 billion. The buildup in stocks was in lumber and building materials, up 3.8% or \$107 million and in other machinery and equipment, up 1.4% or \$104 million. The other products component experienced the only reduction in July (-0.8%).

The inventories to sales ratio at the end of July increased slightly to 1.46:1, from 1.45:1 at the end of June.

Wholesale merchants' inventories



¹ The short-term trend represents a weighted average of data.

Note to users

The monthly survey tracks, on a timely basis, broad movements in sales and inventory levels for nine wholesaler groups. The most recent results of the annual wholesale trade survey (1992) will be released in the daily on September 23. At that time detail on customer and commodity mix along with revenue and expense data will be available for up to 76 specialized wholesalers.

Unadjusted data confirms growth

In July, total sales stood 12.4% higher than a year earlier. Wholesale dealers of metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment (+25.2%) and distributors of other machinery (+18.9%) registered the largest increases. Combined, these two sectors account for approximately 30% of all sales. Household goods was the only sector in which sales were lower than year-earlier levels, slipping to \$545 million (-0.8%). Total inventory levels stood 9.5% above July 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 59, 61, 648 and 649.

The July 1994 issue of *Wholesale trade* (63-008, \$16/\$160) will be available the second week of October. See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact Catherine Mamay (613-951-9683) or Gilles Simard (613-951-3541), Industry Division. □

Wholesale merchants' sales and inventories

	July 1993	April 1994 ^r	May 1994 ^r	June 1994 ^r	July 1994 ^p	June 1994 ^p to July 1994 ^p	July 1993 to July 1994 ^p
	seasonally adjusted						
	\$ millions					% change	
Wholesale merchants' sales							
Trade group							
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	4,462	4,550	4,584	4,650	4,736	1.8	6.1
Apparel and dry goods	435	457	473	502	497	-1.0	14.2
Household goods	599	595	604	625	598	-4.4	-0.2
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	1,874	2,114	2,138	2,148	2,176	1.3	16.1
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	1,204	1,394	1,443	1,462	1,498	2.4	24.3
Lumber and building materials	1,570	1,718	1,716	1,728	1,748	1.2	11.3
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	372	412	416	417	441	5.8	18.5
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	3,761	4,367	4,477	4,465	4,536	1.6	20.6
Other products	2,739	3,039	3,088	3,196	3,128	-2.1	14.2
Total, all trades	17,018	18,645	18,937	19,193	19,357	0.9	13.7
Provinces and territories							
Newfoundland	176	187	189	190	197	3.8	11.8
Prince Edward Island	39	48	47	46	48	3.5	22.7
Nova Scotia	373	401	401	407	409	0.4	9.6
New Brunswick	237	257	258	277	261	-5.7	10.1
Quebec	4,088	4,293	4,386	4,379	4,406	0.6	7.8
Ontario	7,025	7,737	7,908	7,994	8,108	1.4	15.4
Manitoba	601	618	609	634	616	-2.9	2.5
Saskatchewan	519	593	578	605	586	-3.2	12.9
Alberta	1,573	1,789	1,797	1,810	1,842	1.7	17.1
British Columbia	2,366	2,702	2,745	2,828	2,860	1.1	20.9
Yukon and Northwest Territories	22	21	19	23	25	9.9	15.5
Wholesale merchants' inventories							
Trade group							
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	3,320	3,411	3,408	3,504	3,543	1.1	6.7
Apparel and dry goods	1,021	1,061	1,079	1,044	1,094	4.8	7.2
Household goods	1,375	1,264	1,245	1,269	1,277	0.6	-7.1
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	3,697	3,597	3,582	3,645	3,723	2.1	0.7
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	2,161	2,525	2,500	2,534	2,555	0.8	18.2
Lumber and building materials	2,590	2,834	2,891	2,836	2,943	3.8	13.7
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	1,245	1,362	1,400	1,464	1,491	1.9	19.7
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	7,091	7,318	7,678	7,677	7,781	1.4	9.7
Other products	3,346	3,735	3,864	3,831	3,800	-0.8	13.6
Total, all trades	25,846	27,108	27,647	27,804	28,207	1.4	9.1

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

Wholesale merchants' sales and inventories

	July 1993	June 1994 ^r	July 1994 ^p	July 1993 to July 1994 ^p
	unadjusted			
	\$ millions			% change
Wholesale merchants' sales				
Trade group				
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	4,560	4,885	4,787	5.0
Apparel and dry goods	481	434	524	8.9
Household goods	550	581	545	-0.8
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	1,736	2,327	2,005	15.5
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	1,175	1,599	1,471	25.2
Lumber and building materials	1,790	2,134	1,964	9.8
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	390	521	458	17.2
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	3,513	4,827	4,175	18.9
Other products	2,558	3,624	2,906	13.6
Total, all trades	16,751	20,914	18,836	12.4
Provinces and territories				
Newfoundland	190	197	213	12.3
Prince Edward Island	44	57	55	25.2
Nova Scotia	411	473	450	9.3
New Brunswick	254	304	275	8.4
Quebec	3,975	4,690	4,236	6.6
Ontario	6,684	8,642	7,643	14.3
Manitoba	670	790	666	-0.6
Saskatchewan	563	729	610	8.3
Alberta	1,569	1,997	1,816	15.7
British Columbia	2,368	3,009	2,846	20.2
Yukon and Northwest Territories	24	25	28	15.7
Wholesale merchants' inventories				
Trade group				
Food, beverage, drug and tobacco products	3,367	3,546	3,622	7.6
Apparel and dry goods	1,121	1,113	1,202	7.2
Household goods	1,375	1,290	1,328	-3.4
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	3,617	3,648	3,677	1.6
Metals, hardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	2,205	2,554	2,575	16.8
Lumber and building materials	2,584	2,947	2,910	12.6
Farm machinery, equipment and supplies	1,273	1,529	1,564	22.9
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	7,295	7,754	8,027	10.0
Other products	3,253	3,748	3,677	13.0
Total, all trades	26,090	28,129	28,582	9.5

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Electric lamps

August 1994

Light bulb and tube manufacturers sold 21,013,000 light bulbs and tubes in August 1994, an increase of 6.0% from 19,822,000 a year earlier.

Year-to-date sales at the end of August 1994 totalled 183,812,000 light bulbs and tubes, an increase of 11.8% from the 164,433,000 a year earlier.

The August 1994 issue of *Electric lamps* (43-009, \$6/\$60) will be available at a later date.

For further information, contact Laurie Vincent (613-951-3523), Industry Division. ■

Corrugated boxes and wrappers

August 1994

Canadian domestic shipments of corrugated boxes and wrappers totalled 216 956 thousand square metres in August 1994, an 18.7% increase from 182 808 thousand square metres a year earlier.

January to August 1994 domestic shipments totalled 1 579 191 thousand square metres, a 10.0% increase from 1 435 584 thousand square metres for the same period in 1993.

The August 1994 issue of *Corrugated boxes and wrappers* (36-004, \$6/\$60) will be available at a later date.

For further information, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Taxation statistics for enterprises

1992 (preliminary)

Preliminary 1992 data on provincial allocation of taxable income by industry are now available.

For further information, contact Paula Helmer (613-951-9852), Industrial Organization and Finance Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Databases for environmental analysis: provincial and territorial governments.

Catalogue number 11-529E

(Canada: \$75; United States: US\$90;
other countries: US\$105).

Oil pipeline transport, June 1994.

Catalogue number 55-001

(Canada: \$11/\$110; United States: US\$14/US\$132;
other countries: US\$16/US\$154).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.



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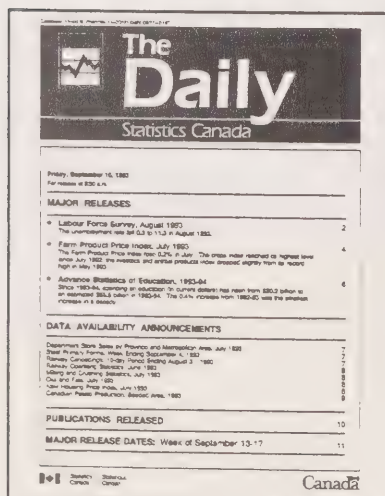
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Editor: Mary Beth Lozinski (613-951-1092)

Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

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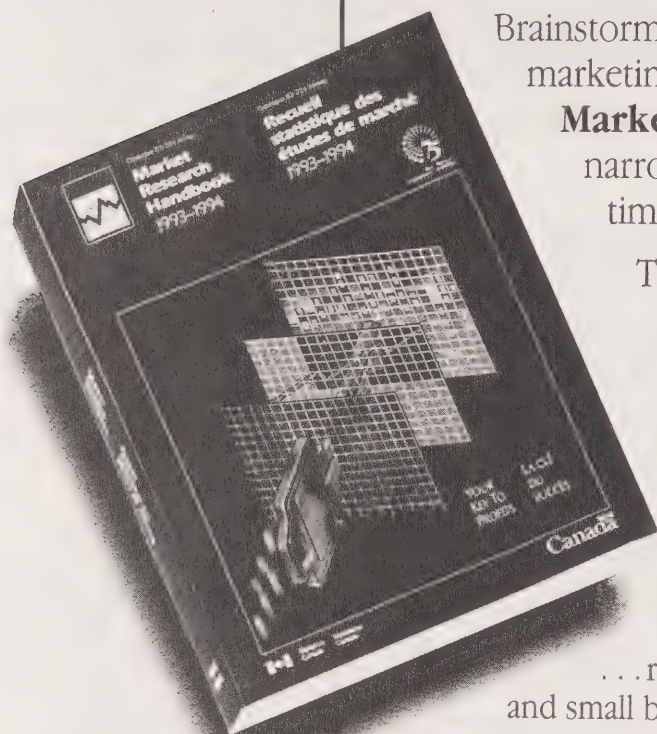
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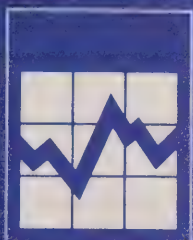
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, September 22, 1994

For release at 8:30 a.m.

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Production, shipments and stocks of sawmills east of the Rockies, July 1994	2

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

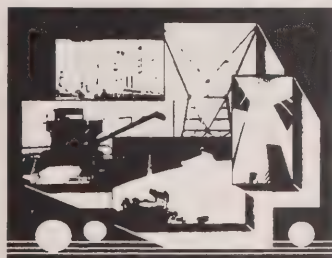
3



**CANADIAN
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CANADIEN**

- Investment opportunities in Canada
- Export values in the current trade field overview
- Housing and other value changes in July
- National accounts: Business programs
- Exports and imports: The latest figures
- Investment opportunities in Canada
- Export values in the current trade field overview
- Housing and other value changes in July
- National accounts: Business programs
- Exports and imports: The latest figures



Canadian economic observer

September 1994

The September issue of *Canadian economic observer*, Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, presents a monthly summary of the economy, major economic events in August, a summary of the second quarter National accounts and a feature article on the hours people work. A statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces and the major industrial nations.

The September 1994 issue of *Canadian economic observer* (11-010, \$22/\$220) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact Cindy Bloskie (613-951-3634), Current Analysis Group.



DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Steel primary forms

Week ending September 17, 1994 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending September 17, 1994 totalled 274 620 tonnes, down 2.1% from the week-earlier 280 606 tonnes and up 1.0% from the year-earlier 272 001 tonnes.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 9 789 898 tonnes, a 4.3% decrease from 10 229 198 tonnes for the same period in 1993.

For further information, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Production, shipments and stocks of sawmills in British Columbia

July 1994

Sawmills in British Columbia produced 2 674 813 cubic metres of lumber and ties in July 1994, a decrease of 0.2% from 2 681 076 cubic metres in July 1993.

For January to July 1994, production totalled 20 499 982 cubic metres, up 1.9% from 20 114 241 cubic metres during the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 53 (series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2).

The July 1994 issue of *Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills in British Columbia* (35-003, \$8/\$80) will be available at a later date. See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Statistics Canada, Pacific Region, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6C 3C9. ■

Production, shipments and stocks of sawmills east of the Rockies

July 1994

Lumber production in sawmills east of the Rockies increased 5.6% to 1 911 800 cubic metres in July 1994, from 1 810 770 cubic metres in July 1993.

Stocks on hand at the end of July 1994 totalled 2 689 116 cubic metres, up 0.3% from 2 682 342 cubic metres in July 1993.

At the end of July 1994, year-to-date production totalled 15 998 829 cubic metres, up 8.9% from 14 693 343 cubic metres for the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 53 (except series 1.2, 2.2 and 3.2) and 122 (series 2).

The July 1994 issue of *Production, shipments and stocks on hand of sawmills east of the Rockies* (35-002, \$11/\$110) will be available later.

For further information, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canadian economic observer, September 1994.
Catalogue number 11-010

(Canada: \$22/\$220; United States: US\$27/US\$264;
other countries: US\$31/US\$308).

Canned and frozen fruits and vegetables,
July 1994.

Catalogue number 32-011

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72;
other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Passenger bus and urban transit statistics,
July 1994 (revised figures).

Catalogue number 53-003

(Canada: \$8/\$80; United States: US\$10/US\$96;
other countries: US\$12/US\$112).

Farm product price index, July 1994.

Catalogue number 62-003

(Canada: \$8/\$76; United States: US\$10/US\$92;
other countries: US\$11/US\$107).

Building permits, July 1994.

Catalogue number 64-001

(Canada: \$24/\$240; United States: US\$29/US\$288;
other countries: US\$34/US\$336).

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Friday, September 16, 1992

For release at 9:30 A.M.

MAJOR RELEASES

- Labour Force Survey, August 1992 2
The unemployment rate fell 0.3 to 11.2 in August 1992.
- Farm Product Price Index, July 1992 4
The Farm Product Price Index rose 0.2% in July. The price index continued to register lower gains in July 1992, the increased and earlier production index dropped sharply from its historic high in 1992.
- Advance Statistics of Education, 1993-94 6
Since 1982-83, spending on education (in current dollars) has risen from \$25.2 billion to an estimated \$55.5 billion in 1993-94. The daily enrolment from 1980-81 was the smallest enrolment in 12 years.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Department Store Sales by Province and Metropolitan Area, July 1992
Small Business Trends, Year Ending September 1, 1992
Removes Canada's 15-city Forest Survey August 31, 1992
Business Outlook, September 1992
Mining and Quarrying Statistics, July 1992
Oil and Gas, July 1992
Can Housing Price Index, July 1992
Consumer Prices, Production, August 1992

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 13-17



Canada

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, September 23, 1994

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

● Fixed assets in Canada, 1994

3

In 1994, the total value of non-residential fixed assets – everything from roads and bridges to computers and cars – will reach \$1,610 billion in 1986 dollars. Changes in the composition of assets over the past decade show the Canadian economy is increasingly adopting high technology.

● Cigarette shipments and production, August 1994

5

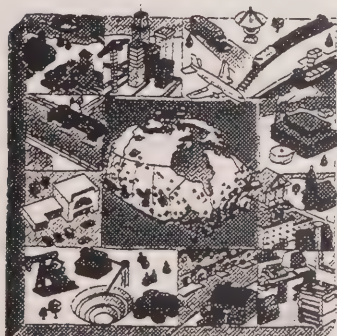
Production and shipments of cigarettes by Canadian manufacturers were strong in August with inventories staying at a relatively high level. Year-to-date shipments are 5.8% higher compared to the same period in 1993.

(continued on page 2)



Collection 13-568 Catalogue
Fixed capital flows and stocks
1961 - 1994
PRÉSENTÉ

Collection 13-568 Série
Flux et stocks de capital fixe
1961 - 1994
PRÉSENTÉ



Canada

Fixed capital flows and stocks

1961-1994, historical

This new historical publication features national series by industry as well as provincial and territorial totals. The series answer questions such as the size of the capital stock (fixed assets) for Canada and the provinces and territories, rates of growth, the productive capacity of individual industrial sectors and the average age of assets. The data show how technology is accelerating the obsolescence of assets. The publication also includes price indexes for capital expenditures on construction and machinery and equipment by industry, and a complete description of the methodology. More detailed industrial and provincial series are available on request.

Fixed capital flows and stocks, 1961-1994, historical (13-568, \$100), is available today. See "How to order publications". For further information, contact Richard Landry (613-951-2579) or Susanna Wood (613-951-0655), Investment and Capital Stock Division.

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES: Week of September 26-30

8

MAJOR RELEASES

Fixed assets in Canada

1994

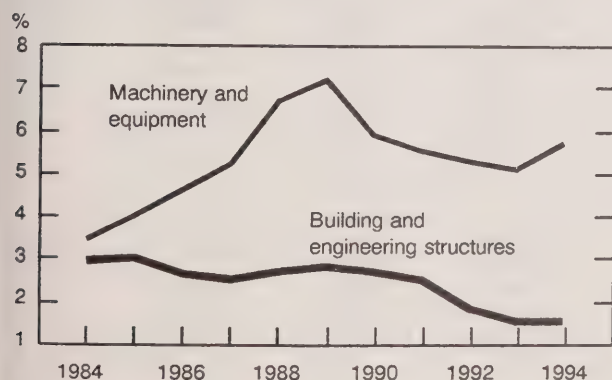
In 1994, the total value of non-residential fixed assets will reach \$1,610 billion in 1986 dollars, a 38% increase over 1984, the year investment began to recover after the recession of the early eighties.

Building and engineering assets, such as plants, roads, bridges, and office buildings, account for 67% of this total, compared to 73% in 1984. On the other hand, the proportion of machinery and equipment assets – assembly lines, computers, communication equipment, vehicles and so on – is 33% this year, up from 27% in 1984.

Canadian economy increasingly adopting new technology

The changing composition of Canadian fixed assets since 1984 reveals the growing importance of investment in machinery and equipment as the Canadian economy increasingly adopts new technology. For that period, machinery and equipment assets grew at an average real annual rate of 5.3%, more than twice the 2.2% rate for buildings and engineering assets.

Real annual growth rate by type of asset



Canadian companies are replacing old equipment at a much faster rate than before. The average service life of machinery and equipment assets fell to 11 years from 14 over that period. This is important

Note to users

Fixed assets are reproducible, tangible assets used in combination with other inputs such as labour, energy and materials to produce goods and services. Fixed assets are buildings, such as plants and offices; engineering structures, such as roads and bridges; and machinery and equipment used in the production process. In contrast, non-reproducible assets include land, mineral deposits and natural resources.

in assessing the impact of rapid technological progress and increased competitive pressures on the level of the capital stock by industry.

Manufacturers are investing more and more in computer-assisted processing equipment to keep up with international competitors. Over the past decade, the capital intensive manufacturing industries show an even larger portion of their fixed assets as machinery and equipment – 68% in 1994 compared to 60% in 1984.

Related principally to office automation, the change in composition is most evident in service-related industries, such as trade, finance, insurance, real estate, business services, accommodation and other services. Machinery and equipment is now 42% of total fixed assets, compared to 27% in 1984.

For the same reason, the proportion of fixed assets held as machinery and equipment also grew in the government sector, from 5% in 1984 to 12% this year. This sector includes governments, education, health and social services.

Machinery and equipment assets double in Ontario, Quebec

The level of fixed assets held as machinery and equipment doubled in Ontario and Quebec over the past decade, indicating their economies have been adopting new technology at an increased rate. The same development has also occurred in British Columbia, but at a somewhat slower pace.

In Ontario, assets in machinery and equipment rose from \$116.8 billion in 1984 to \$232.8 billion this year. The new level represents 42% of Ontario's \$557.1 billion in total fixed assets, compared to 32% in 1984. The growth is consistent with the important role of service-based industries, public utilities and manufacturers in Ontario.

In Quebec, assets in machinery and equipment rose from \$61.4 billion to \$119.2 billion, representing 34% of the province's total fixed assets now, compared to 25% in 1984. Manufacturers (+\$19 billion), service-based industries (+\$17 billion) and public utilities (+\$16 billion) all contributed to the increase.

In British Columbia, where service-based industries contributed the most to the increase, machinery and equipment assets grew from \$36.8 billion (25% of total fixed assets) in 1984 to \$60.3 billion (31%) in 1994.

All provinces and territories increased their holdings of total fixed assets. Ontario increased its share of the national total by about 3%, while the Prairie provinces and British Columbia decreased their shares slightly.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 8500-8583 and 8590-8673.

Fixed capital flows and stocks, 1961-1994 historical (13-568, \$100), is available today. It shows national series by industry as well as provincial and territorial totals. The series answer questions such as the size of the capital stock (fixed assets) for Canada and the provinces and territories, rates of growth, the productive capacity of individual industrial sectors and the average age of assets. It shows how technology is accelerating the obsolescence of assets. The publication also includes a complete description of the methodology. More detailed industrial and provincial series are available on request.

For further information, contact Richard Landry (613-951-2579) or Susanna Wood (613-951-0655), Investment and Capital Stock Division.

Fixed assets

	Building and engineering structures		Machinery and equipment		Total	
	1984	1994	1984	1994	1984	1994
billions of constant 1986 dollars						
Canada	849.1	1,074.1	313.1	535.8	1,162.3	1,609.9
By province and territory						
Newfoundland	21.5	27.7	4.6	6.8	26.1	34.5
Prince Edward Island	2.9	3.8	0.8	1.3	3.7	5.1
Nova Scotia	24.8	30.7	8.2	13.1	33.0	43.8
New Brunswick	21.1	25.4	8.3	12.5	29.4	37.9
Quebec	185.3	234.0	61.4	119.2	246.7	353.2
Ontario	248.0	324.3	116.8	232.8	364.8	557.1
Manitoba	37.6	43.2	12.5	15.6	50.1	58.8
Saskatchewan	41.9	50.6	17.6	16.2	59.5	66.8
Alberta	142.8	183.9	43.0	55.7	185.8	239.6
British Columbia	108.2	134.0	36.8	60.3	145.0	194.3
Yukon	2.3	2.8	0.4	0.6	2.7	3.4
Northwest Territories	12.7	13.7	2.8	1.7	15.5	15.4
By industry						
Total business and government	849.2	1074.1	313.2	535.7	1,162.4	1,609.8
Total business	548.6	702.2	298.1	486.9	846.7	1,189.1
Primary	136.9	151.3	61.1	27.4	198.0	178.6
Manufacturing	71.8	76.3	103.0	161.3	174.8	237.6
Construction	3.2	5.2	10.4	14.7	13.6	19.9
Utility	236.7	304.7	90.2	161.9	326.9	466.6
Trade	21.3	24.5	11.4	26.9	32.7	51.4
Finance, insurance and real estate	60.2	110.6	10.7	53.1	70.9	163.7
Business services, accommodation and other services	18.5	29.6	11.3	41.6	29.8	71.2
Total government	300.6	371.9	15.1	48.8	315.7	420.7
Government departments	225.1	275.7	9.3	30.8	234.4	306.5
Education	50.1	62.8	3.1	8.8	53.2	71.6
Health and social service	25.4	33.4	2.7	9.2	28.1	42.5

Cigarette shipments and production

August 1994

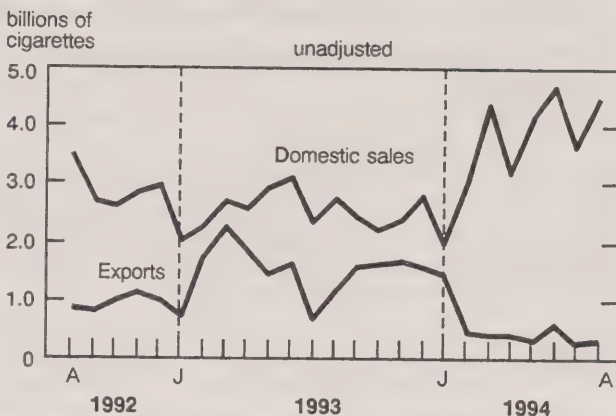
Canadian manufacturers produced 4.6 billion cigarettes in August, a strong increase (+30.5%) over the same month last year, bringing the year-to-date growth to 16.4%.

Shipments of 4.8 billion cigarettes were up 23.7% over August 1993, boosting the total for the year to 33.7 billion, a year-to-date increase of 5.8%. Inventories stayed at a high level of 4.5 billion cigarettes, 43.6% higher than August 1993 inventories.

Domestic shipments (4.5 billion) continued their relative gain at the expense of exports, which were 283 million in August. So far this year, domestic shipments have comprised 88% of total shipments, compared to 64% last year.

Domestic and export data are the aggregates of shipments reported by Canadian manufacturers. They are not retail level sales or final consumption. Data on cigarette consumption are available from the Survey on smoking in Canada, which was released in the August 18, 1994 *Daily*. Exports are excise duty-free cross-border shipments to any country outside Canada. Detailed exports by country are available approximately 60 days after the reference month in *Exports by commodity* (65-004, \$60/\$600).

Domestic sales and exports



Available on CANSIM: matrix 46.

The August 1994 issue of *Production and disposition of tobacco products* (32-022, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division.

Volume of cigarettes

	August 1994	July 1994	August 1993	January to August 1994	January to August 1993 ^r	August 1993 to August 1994	January- August 1993 to January- August 1994
	millions				% change		
Domestic sales	4,492	3,649	2,738	29,545	20,515	64.1	44.0
Exports	283	220	1,135	3,873	11,136	-75.1	-65.2
Total sales ¹	4,825	3,911	3,899	33,711	31,860	23.7	5.8
Production	4,617	2,315	3,537	35,336	30,367	30.5	16.4

¹ Total sales include domestic excise-duty-free sales, in addition to domestic sales and exports.

^r Revised figures.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation

August 1994

Manufacturers shipped 2 891 904 square metres of R12 factor (RSI 2.1) mineral wool batts in August 1994, up 12.6% from 2 567 583 square metres shipped a year earlier and up 86.5% from 1 550 258 square metres shipped the previous month.

Year-to-date shipments to the end of August 1994 totalled 20 173 016 square metres, an increase of 7.9% for the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 40 and 122 (series 32 and 33).

The August 1994 issue of *Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation* (44-004, \$6/\$60) will be available at a later date.

For more information, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Railway operating statistics

April 1994

The seven selected railways in Canada reported a net gain of \$50.4 million in April 1994. Operating revenues totalled \$628.2 million, an increase of 6.3% from April 1993.

Revenue freight tonne-kilometres showed an increase of 9.3% for the same period. The year-to-date operating revenues increased 4.2% from the same period of 1993.

Data for 1993 and previous years have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

The April 1994 issue of *Railway operating statistics* (52-003, \$12/\$120) will be released later.

For more information, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax 613-951-0579), Transportation Division. ■

Local government long-term debt

August 1994

Estimates for the accumulated long-term debt of local governments for all provinces except Ontario are now available.

For further information, contact Marlene Vollmeier (613-951-1830), Public Institutions Division.

Data are also available through custom and special tabulations. For more information or general inquiries on Public Institutions Division products or services, contact Jo-Anne Thibault (613-951-0767), Data Dissemination and External Relations Co-ordinator. ■

Wholesale trade

1992

The 1992 wholesale trade results indicate that the total volume of trade (net sales and receipts plus the value of goods handled on a commission basis) transacted by firms in the wholesale trade sector amounted to \$287.2 billion, an increase of 1.5% from the revised \$283.0 billion reported for 1991. Wholesale merchants accounted for \$248.7 billion, or 86.6% of the total volume of trade, while agents and brokers – the other segment of the wholesale trade sector – accounted for \$38.6 billion, or 13.4%.

Net sales and receipts, the main component of volume of trade, totalled \$240.6 billion in 1992, an increase of 2.2% from the \$235.5 billion reported in 1991. The value of goods handled on a commission basis accounted for the remaining \$46.6 billion reported in 1992, compared to \$47.5 billion in 1991, a decrease of 1.9%. Year-end inventories increased to \$29.5 billion for 1992, up 1.9% from the previous year's level of \$29.0 billion.

Wholesale trade statistics, 1992 (63-226, \$37) will be available in September. The publication presents detailed information for merchants, agents and brokers at the establishment and location levels for Canada and the provinces. See "How to order publications".

For more information, contact Sharon Boyer (613-951-3540) or Gilles Simard (613-951-3541), Wholesale Trade Section, Industry Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Fixed capital flows and stocks, 1961-1994, historical.

Catalogue number 13-568

(Canada: \$100; United States: US\$120; other countries: US\$140).

Monthly survey of manufacturing, July 1994.

Catalogue number 31-001

(Canada: \$19/\$190; United States: US\$23/US\$228; other countries: US\$27/US\$266).

Business services, 1989-1991.

Catalogue number 63-232

(Canada: \$33; United States: US\$40; other countries: US\$47).

Touriscope-International travel, advance information, July 1994.

Catalogue number 66-001P, vol. 10, no. 7

(Canada: \$7/\$70; United States: US\$9/US\$84; other countries: US\$10/US\$98).

The labour force, August 1994.

Catalogue number 71-001

(Canada: \$20/\$200; United States: US\$24/US\$240; other countries: US\$28/US\$280).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.



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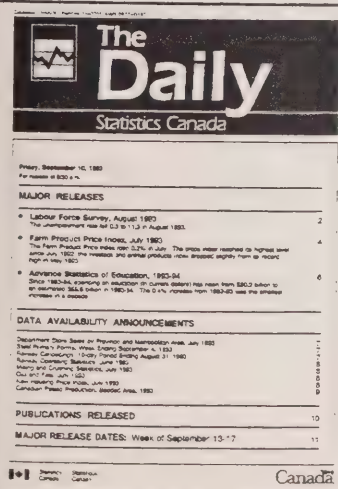
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Editor: Mary Beth Lozinski (613-951-1092)

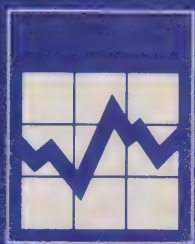
Head of Official Release: Jacques Lefebvre (613-951-1088)

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MAJOR RELEASE DATES

Week of September 26-30
(Release dates are subject to change)

Release date	Title	Reference period
September		
26	Canada's international transactions in securities	July 1994
27	Community profiles	1992
28	Unemployment insurance statistics	July 1994
	Industrial product price index	August 1994
	Raw materials price index	August 1994
29	Employment, earnings and hours	July 1994
	Crude oil and natural gas	July 1994
30	Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry	July 1994
	Major release dates	October 1994



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, September 26, 1994

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

- **Canada's international transactions in securities, July 1994** 2
In July, non-residents sold a net \$1.2 billion of Canadian securities, their first net sale since November 1993. They withdrew a record \$7.4 billion from short-term instruments but channelled a substantial \$5.8 billion into Canadian bonds.
-

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

- Gypsum products, August 1994 5
 - Canadian civil aviation statistics, July 1994 5
-

PUBLICATION RELEASED



MAJOR RELEASE

Canada's international transactions in securities

July 1994

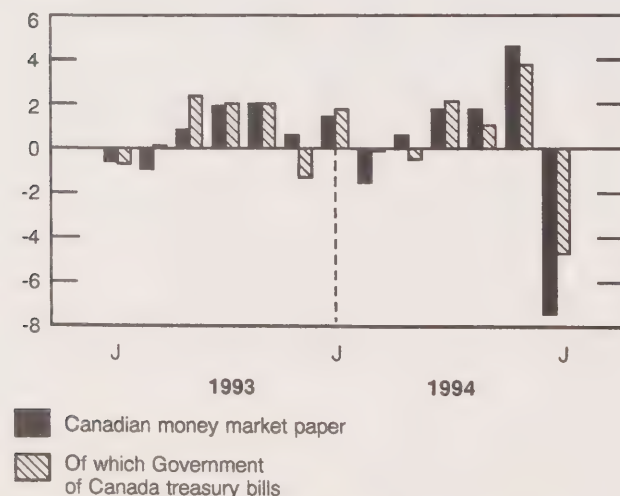
In July, non-residents sold a net \$1.2 billion of Canadian securities, their first net sale since November 1993. They withdrew a record \$7.4 billion from Canadian short-term instruments but channelled a substantial \$5.8 billion into Canadian bonds. The latter investment, by far the largest in ten months, went mostly into new Canadian bonds issued in U.S. dollars.

Record sell-off of Canadian money market paper

The \$7.4 billion record net sell-off in July of Canadian money market paper reversed the string of net investments by non-residents since March 1994. On a net basis, they sold \$4.8 billion of Government of Canada paper and \$2.6 billion widely spread among other short-term paper. This was done against a backdrop of generally declining short-term interest rates in Canada in July versus steady rates in the United States.

Non-resident net transactions in Canadian money market paper

\$ billions



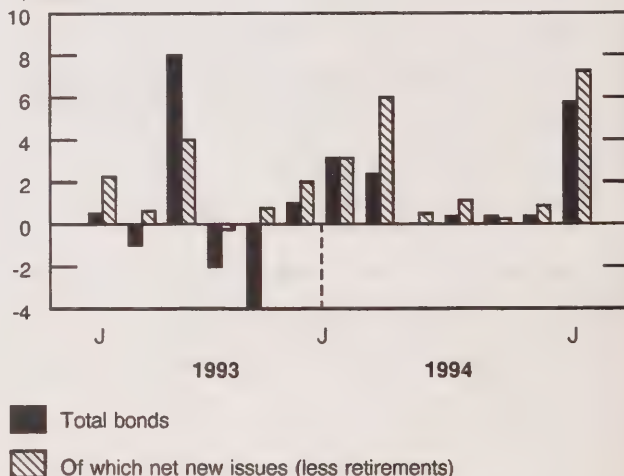
The July net sale was led by residents of the United States and Europe who sold \$3.4 billion and \$2.9 billion respectively. Gross trading activity (total sales and purchases) remained strong at \$52 billion, though down 20% from the record \$63 billion in the previous month.

Heavy foreign investment in new Canadian bond issues

The \$5.8 billion foreign investment in Canadian bonds consisted of a massive \$8.0 billion of new issues which were partly offset by net sales of \$1.5 billion of existing bonds and a small redemption of \$0.7 billion of maturing bonds.

Foreign investment in Canadian bonds

\$ billions



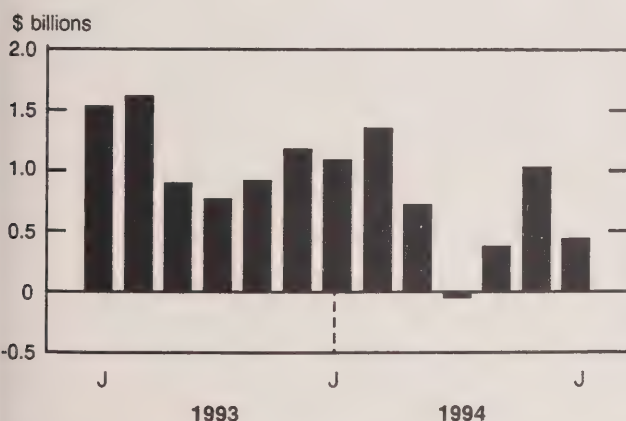
As many as five provinces as well as the federal government issued new bonds in foreign markets. Over 90% of July's new issues were denominated in foreign currencies, notably U.S. dollars and yen, up from the 70% recorded for the first six months of 1994.

The net disinvestment of \$1.5 billion in the secondary market continued the trend begun in April 1993. The July net selling was largely in federal issues. Europeans continued to be net sellers with \$1.3 billion followed by U.S. residents with \$0.6 billion. Asian and other countries became small net buyers. Gross trading in existing bonds declined a further \$10 billion to \$82 billion in July, well below the monthly peak of \$137 billion set earlier this year.

Foreign demand for Canadian stocks continues at a moderate pace

Foreign demand for Canadian stocks continued but at a more moderate pace as non-residents invested a net \$0.4 billion in July. This brought to \$4.7 billion the total foreign investment in equities in the first seven months of the year. July's net investment came solely from the United States (\$0.7 billion) and was offset by net selling from Europe (\$0.1 billion) and Asia (\$0.2 billion). In the first six months, U.S. investors accounted for two-thirds of the net investment and European and Asian investors for the balance.

Non-resident net transactions in Canadian stocks



Canadian stocks, as measured by the TSE 300 index, rebounded somewhat in July, gaining 3.8% after losing 7.7% in June. This was not reflected in gross trading which declined for a fourth consecutive month.

Canadian demand for foreign securities modest

Canadian residents purchased \$0.1 billion of foreign securities in July, a continuation of the modest investment of the previous month. This is in sharp contrast to the November 1993 to April 1994 period when Canadian net purchases of foreign securities averaged \$2.3 billion per month. In July, residents purchased a net \$0.2 billion of foreign bonds while selling a net \$0.1 billion of foreign stock. The net selling by residents in foreign stock was the first in nearly two years.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2330.

The July 1994 issue of *Canada's international transactions in securities* (67-002, \$17/\$170) will be available in October. See "How to order publications".

For further information, contact Don Granger (613-951-1864), Balance of Payments Division. □

Canada's international transactions in securities

	April 1994	May 1994	June 1994	July 1994	January to July 1994	January to July 1993
\$ millions						
Foreign investment in Canadian securities - Total	2,154	2,482	5,859	-1,206	18,356	37,018
Bonds (net)	435	358	328	5,772	12,414	25,369
Outstanding bonds	-664	52	-598	-1,541	-6,871	4,363
New issues	2,775	1,949	3,247	7,992	31,992	35,643
Retirements	-1,676	-1,643	-2,321	-679	-12,708	-14,636
Money market paper (net)	1,764	1,767	4,549	-7,389	1,196	4,876
Government of Canada	2,176	1,074	3,735	-4,748	3,429	5,849
Other money market paper	-412	694	814	-2,641	-2,234	-974
Stocks (net)	-46	358	982	412	4,749	6,774
Outstanding stocks (net)	-90	343	533	307	3,735	6,078
New issues (net)	44	15	449	105	1,013	695
Canadian investment in foreign securities - Total	-1,291	167	-239	-114	-6,776	-5,051
Bonds (net)	-429	556	1	-241	-1,094	-1,369
Stocks (net)	-862	-389	-240	127	-5,682	-3,682

Note: Net is the "sales to" less the "purchases from" non-residents. A minus sign indicates more purchases than sales of securities from non-residents, i.e. an outflow of capital from Canada.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Gypsum products

August 1994

Manufacturers shipped 23 435 thousand square metres of plain gypsum wallboard in August 1994, up 14.6% from 20 451 thousand square metres in August 1993 and up 12.3% from 20 859 thousand square metres in July 1994.

Year-to-date shipments at the end of August 1994 totalled 167 450 thousand square metres, up 15.6% from a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 39 and 122 (series 11).

The August 1994 issue of *Gypsum products* (44-003, \$6/\$60) will be available at a later date.

For more information, contact Roland Joubert (613-951-3527), Industry Division. ■

Canadian civil aviation statistics

July 1994

On a year-over-year basis, the major Canadian air carriers, Air Canada and Canadian Airlines International Ltd, reported growth on both domestic and international services for the third consecutive month. International passenger-kilometres flown by these carriers increased 11% to 3.1 billion, the highest level ever reported for July. This was the third consecutive month in which record levels of international operations have been reported.

The year-to-date level of total passenger-kilometres flown was up 6% over last year, as of July 1994 and represented the highest year-to-date level since 1990. However, growth has not been continuous since 1990. Last year at this time, year-to-date passenger-kilometres were down 3% from the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 385.

Preliminary civil aviation data for July 1994 will be published in the September issue of the *Aviation statistics centre service bulletin* (51-004, \$10/\$99). See "How to order publications".

For more information, contact Robert Lund (819-997-6188), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

PUBLICATION RELEASED

Department store sales and stocks, June 1994.
Catalogue number 63-002
(Canada: \$16/\$160; United States: US\$20/US\$192;
Other Countries: US\$23/US\$224).

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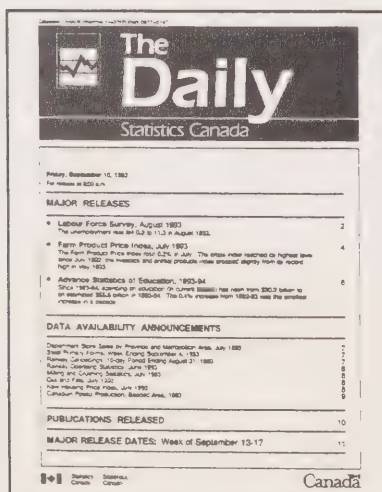
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Statistics Canada

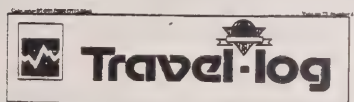
Tuesday, September 27, 1994

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Canadian travel to Florida** 3
After peaking in 1992, Canadian travel to Florida has taken a substantial downturn. This is a result of the weakening Canadian dollar, rising health care costs, and concerns about personal safety.
- **Population estimates as of July 1, July 1994** 5
We're now 29.2 million. Canada's population grew at an annual rate of 1.1% in 1993-94, a slower rate than the growth spurts of the late 1980s. But it is still faster than in many western industrialized nations.

(continued on page 2)



Travel-log
Autumn 1994

Canadians' Favourite Sunspot: Florida

by Beth Meade

Canada and the United States are integral parts of each other's economies, and the fact that the two nations share a common border makes it easy for Canadians to visit the United States. However, the Canadian dollar's weakness has made it more difficult for Canadians to visit the United States. At the same time, the United States has a reputation for being a safe and healthy place to visit. This issue of Travel-log looks at the performance of the travel price index in the second quarter of 1994, compares it to that of consumer prices in general, and includes an index of all articles published since 1992. As usual, the touriscope indicators for the second quarter of 1994 appear in the middle of the newsletter.

The autumn 1994 (vol. 13, no. 4) issue of *Travel-log* (87-003, \$10/\$40) is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Lise Beaulieu-Caron (613-951-1673), Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

Travel-log

Autumn 1994

The main article in the autumn 1994 issue of *Travel-log*, Statistics Canada's quarterly tourism newsletter, features a profile of Canadian travellers to Florida. This issue also looks at international travel trends in the first six months of 1994. In addition, the performance of the travel price index in the second quarter of 1994 is compared to that of consumer prices in general. And, for easy reference, an index of all articles published since 1992 is included. As usual, the touriscope indicators for the second quarter of 1994 appear in the middle of the newsletter.

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DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

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Stocks of frozen meat products, September 1, 1994	7

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

8

REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES

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Community profiles

1992

Community profiles based on 1992 tax records are available today. Municipal administrators and researchers will find in these data a comprehensive picture of over 5,000 communities across Canada. Derived from the most current tax records, the five available tables present comprehensive data on population, sources of income, labour force participation, economic dependency, and family characteristics. As with all Statistics Canada data, high standards of confidentiality ensure that no individual can be identified from these profiles.

For further information on the community profiles, contact Client Services (613-951-9720, fax: 613-951-4745), Small Area and Administrative Data Division.

MAJOR RELEASES

Canadian travel to Florida

After peaking in 1992, Canadian travel to Florida has taken a substantial downturn. A key factor in this downtrend has been the weakening Canadian dollar. Rising health care costs and concerns about personal safety have also contributed.

Between January and March 1994, Canadians made 827,000 overnight visits to Florida, down 26% from the first quarter of 1993. They pumped \$677 million into the state's economy, a drop of 21%.

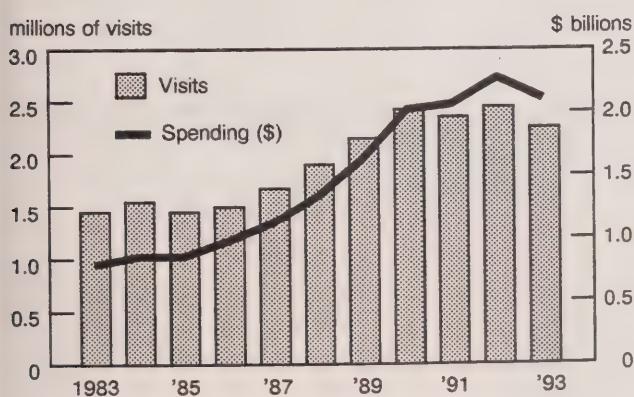
Quebec residents made 32% fewer overnight visits to Florida in the first three months of 1994, while Ontario residents made 22% fewer overnight visits. These two provinces account for almost 90% of all Canadian visits to Florida.

During the first quarter of 1994, the Canadian dollar averaged US75 cents, down almost a nickel from the same period a year earlier.

Weak dollar is a major deterrent for Canadians

At the peak of its popularity in 1992, Florida tallied 2.5 million overnight visits by Canadians, who injected a record \$2.3 billion into the state's economy. Since then, travel to Florida has fallen along with the Canadian dollar.

Canadian overnight visits and spending in Florida



Source: International Travel Survey.

By 1993, the dollar fell to US78 cents from its 1992 level of US83 cents. In 1993 the number of Canadian visitors fell 8.7% to 2.2 million. Their spending dropped 6.9% to \$2.1 billion, although it still represented more than one-quarter of the tourism dollars that Canadians pumped into the U.S. economy in 1993.

The dollar was only one negative factor that Canadians faced. During the early 1990s, several provinces reduced coverage of medical expenses incurred by residents outside Canada. Also, residency requirements to maintain coverage within Canada are being enforced.

These moves were followed by a sharp increase in the cost of purchasing additional coverage from secondary insurers. That was accompanied by growing reports of violence in Florida against foreign tourists, including some Canadians.

Ontario residents lead the annual trek to Florida

In 1993, Ontario residents accounted for 61% of all Canadian overnight visits to Florida, virtually unchanged from the previous decade. They made 1.4 million visits in 1993, a 5% drop from 1992.

Quebec travellers, who accounted for 26% of all Canadian overnight visits to Florida, reacted most strongly to the higher costs in 1993, making 18% fewer visits.

Canadians aged 55 and over form the largest single age group visiting Florida. In 1993, they made 756,000 overnight visits, accounting for about one-third of all Canadian travel to Florida.

This age group spent an average 40 nights in Florida in 1993, nearly four times the average visit duration of those under 55. One in five spent 60 or more nights.

Since they stayed longer, these older travellers spent substantially more per visit to Florida: an average of \$1,493 compared with \$645 for individuals under 55.

Canadians' favourite sunspot: Florida is the feature article in the autumn 1994 issue of *Travel-log* (87-003, \$10/\$40), which is now available. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ruth Martin (613-951-1791), International Travel Section, Education, Culture and Tourism Division. □

Canadian overnight visits to Florida, by province of residence

	Atlantic provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie provinces	British Columbia and the Territories	Total
	'000					
1983	65	457	854	63	25	1,464
1984	71	439	956	68	21	1,556
1985	72	420	891	59	17	1,459
1986	74	466	886	63	19	1,507
1987	90	525	965	65	21	1,666
1988	99	582	1,107	79	32	1,899
1989	108	566	1,342	94	38	2,149
1990	117	674	1,463	124	54	2,432
1991	114	647	1,423	103	62	2,350
1992	132	702	1,436	130	59	2,459
1993	116	575	1,370	116	68	2,246

Source: international travel survey.

Population estimates as of July 1

July 1994

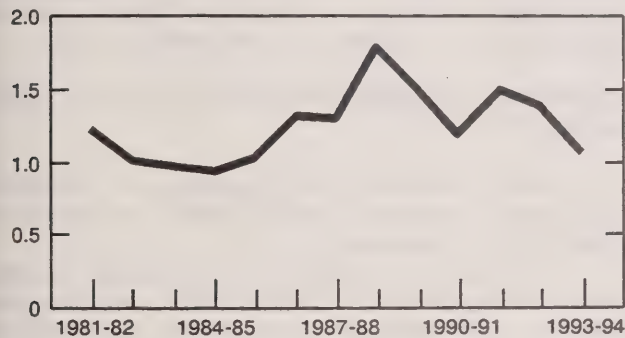
As of July 1, 1994, Canada's population reached 29.2 million, an increase of 1.1% over the past year. Since July 1991, the population has grown by 1.1 million.

Canada's population continues to increase, but the annual rate of growth is slowing down. The growth rate in 1992-93 was 1.4%, compared with 1.5% in 1991-92.

The trend is even more noticeable on a quarterly basis. The growth between April and June 1994 was only 70% of the increase estimated for the same quarter in 1993.

Canada's population continues to increase, but the annual rate of growth is slowing

% growth



However, Canada's population is still growing at a faster rate than the population of any other western industrialized nation. For example, the growth rate for the United States and Australia is about 1%, while it is below 0.5% for most European nations and Japan.

Over the past several years, the natural increase in Canada's population—the difference between births and deaths—has been virtually stable. The major factor in the slower growth rate is international migration, which has fallen in the past three years. International migration includes not only immigrants, but non-permanent residents whose stay in Canada is temporary (such as foreign students, foreign workers and refugee claimants).

Last year, immigrants and non-permanent residents were responsible for an increase of 150,000 in Canada's population. That was about 80,000 lower than in the previous year and was due to fewer immigrants and a reduction in the size of the non-permanent resident population.

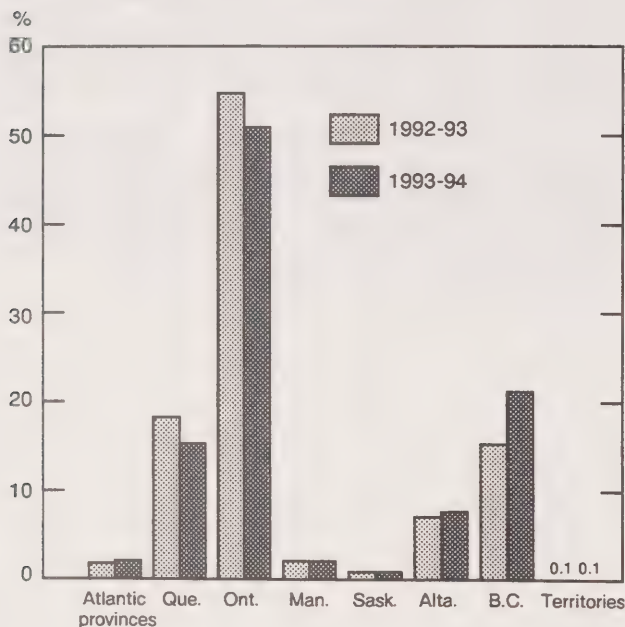
Population of Canada, the provinces and territories

	July 1, 1993	July 1, 1994	% change
Canada	28,940.6	29,248.1	1.1
Newfoundland	584.4	582.4	-0.3
Prince Edward Island	133.2	134.5	1.0
Nova Scotia	931.2	936.7	0.6
New Brunswick	756.0	759.3	0.4
Quebec	7,228.8	7,281.1	0.7
Ontario	10,813.2	10,927.8	1.1
Manitoba	1,125.8	1,131.1	0.5
Saskatchewan	1,011.9	1,016.2	0.4
Alberta	2,688.1	2,716.2	1.0
British Columbia	3,573.9	3,668.4	2.6
Yukon Territory	30.6	30.1	-1.6
Northwest Territories	63.4	64.3	1.4

British Columbia is growing faster than the national average

In 1993-94, British Columbia's population grew to 3.7 million, an increase of 2.6%, more than twice the national average.

Alberta and British Columbia attracted an increasing share of immigrants



Ontario's population increased at the same rate as Canada's, while only two regions experienced

losses: Newfoundland (-0.3%) and Yukon Territory (-1.6%). British Columbia grew faster because more immigrants and other Canadians are choosing to move there.

In 1993-94, the number of immigrants to Canada dropped to 227,000 from 265,000 the previous year. The drop was reflected in every region of Canada except Nova Scotia and British Columbia, the only two provinces where immigration grew. About 48,000 immigrants chose to live in British Columbia in 1993-94, an increase of 7,000 from the previous year; Nova Scotia attracted 3,000, about 400 more.

A majority of immigrants are still choosing to live in Ontario. However, Ontario's share of the total dropped to 51% in 1993-94, compared with 55% the previous year. Similarly, Quebec's share fell to 15% from 18%.

Alberta and British Columbia attracted an increasing share of immigrants. Alberta's share of the total increased by only one percentage point in 1993-94, whereas British Columbia's share jumped significantly to 21%, from 15% the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: 1-6, 397, 5371, 6470, 6471 and 6516.

These estimates will appear in *Quarterly demographic statistics* (91-002, \$8/\$32), which will be available in a few weeks.

For further information on this release, contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre or the relevant division. For vital statistics (births, deaths, marriages), contact Nelson Nault (613-951-2990), Health Statistics Division. For other demographic estimates, contact Lise Champagne (613-951-2320), Demography Division. ■

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Restaurants, caterers and taverns

July 1994

Restaurant, caterer and tavern receipts totalled \$1,919 million for July 1994, up 5.1% from \$1,826 million in July 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 52.

The July 1994 issue of *Restaurants, caterers and taverns* (63-011, \$7/\$70) will be available in three weeks. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact William Birbeck (613-951-3506), Services, Science and Technology Division. ■

Stocks of frozen meat products

September 1, 1994

Total frozen meat in cold storage as of September 1, 1994 amounted to 45 000 tonnes. This compared with 44 000 tonnes the month before and 40 000 tonnes the year before.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 87 and 9517-9525.

For further information on this release, contact Bob Freeman (613-951-2508), Agriculture Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Gross domestic product by industry, June 1994. Catalogue number 15-001

(Canada: \$14/\$140; United States: US\$17/US\$168;
other countries: US\$20/US\$196).

Travel-log: Canadians' favourite sunspot— Florida, autumn 1994.

Catalogue number 87-003

(Canada: \$10/\$40; United States: US\$12/US\$48;
other countries: US\$14/US\$56).

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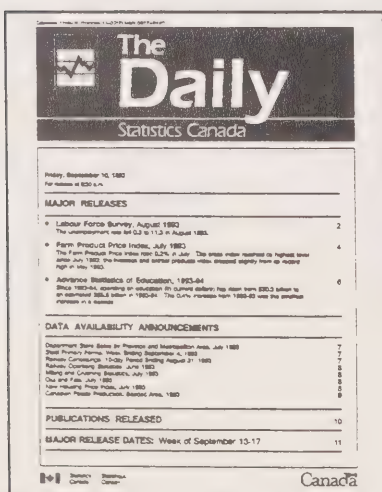
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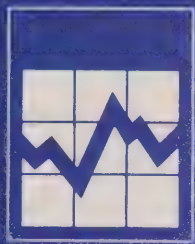
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, September 28, 1994

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Unemployment insurance statistics, July 1994** 2
Between June and July, the number of Canadians receiving regular unemployment insurance benefits continued on a downward trend, falling to 889,000. This was the lowest level since the onset of the recession in 1990.
- **Industrial products price index, August 1994** 5
In August, the year-over-year change in producer prices remained at over +6% as prices rose 0.6% from July.
- **Raw materials price index, August 1994** 9
Although most raw materials prices increased in August, a sharp 7.0% decline in crude oil prices caused the overall raw materials price index to fall by 1.0%.

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MAJOR RELEASES

Unemployment insurance statistics

July 1994 (preliminary)

Between June and July, the number of Canadians receiving regular unemployment insurance benefits continued on a downward trend, falling to 889,000. This is the lowest level since the onset of the recession in 1990.

The 15-to-24 age group leads downward trend in beneficiaries receiving regular benefits

The number of beneficiaries in the 15-to-24 age group has been falling more rapidly than the number of beneficiaries in the older age groups. Between the peak of July 1992 and July 1994, the number of beneficiaries decreased by 38.0% in the 15-to-24 age group, by only 26.4% in the 25-to-44 age group, and by 19.8% in the 45-and-over age group.

During the last recession, the number of beneficiaries in the 15-to-24 age group did not increase as much as the number of beneficiaries in the other age groups. In the subsequent years, the number of younger beneficiaries has decreased at a faster pace. Part of the reason is that during the recession years and the years following it, many young people withdrew from the labour force to continue their education. In addition, there has been a growth in part-time employment during this period for young people, making them ineligible for UI benefits if they did not work the required number of hours.

There has also been a long-term decline in the number of beneficiaries in the 15-to-24 age group. In July 1994, the number of beneficiaries aged 15 to 24 represented 14.2% of all beneficiaries, which compares with 27.7% a decade earlier. This can be partly explained by a decrease in the population of this age group, from 22.4% of all people aged 15 and over in July 1984 to 17.2% in July 1994.

The decline in the number of beneficiaries in all age groups since the beginning of 1994 agrees with gains in employment (+239,000) as reported in July's labour force survey. Another contributing factor to the decline in the number of beneficiaries may be a rising level of long-term unemployment. Since 1990 there has been a large increase in the number of long-term

Note to users

Unless noted, all figures in this release are seasonally adjusted.

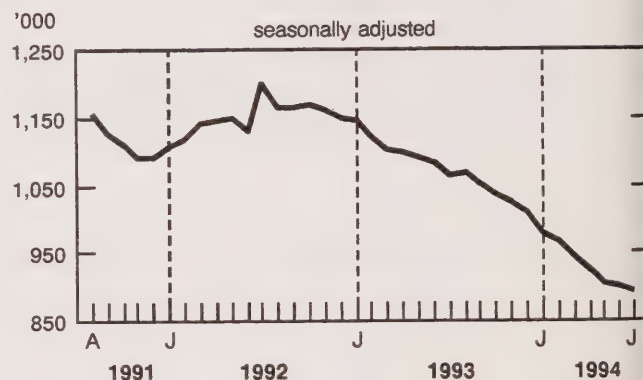
The majority who collect unemployment insurance benefits receive regular benefits (83% in 1993). In order to qualify for regular benefits, a person must have experienced an interruption of earnings, be capable and available for work, and be unable to find suitable employment.

In addition to regular benefits, claimants can qualify for special benefits (e.g., training, maternity, sickness and fishing).

Data on the number of beneficiaries relate to a specific week of the reference month. Data on benefit payments, benefit weeks, and claims refer to a complete calendar month.

unemployed (those individuals looking for work for more than a year). This suggests that fewer people are eligible to collect UI benefits.

The number of beneficiaries* continues to decline



* Receiving regular benefits.

Between June and July 1994, the number of beneficiaries decreased in the central and western provinces but increased in the eastern provinces (except Nova Scotia) and the territories.

Number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits

	July 1994	June 1994 to July 1994
	seasonally adjusted	% change
Canada	889,400	-0.7
Newfoundland	53,870	2.2
Prince Edward Island	12,690	3.4
Nova Scotia	48,330	-2.1
New Brunswick	52,120	0.5
Quebec	291,030	-2.6
Ontario	226,150	-0.6
Manitoba	22,790	-0.4
Saskatchewan	18,410	-6.4
Alberta	62,270	-4.4
British Columbia	95,650	-2.7
Yukon	1,620	0.7
Northwest Territories	1,460	3.5

Number of claims is lower than last year

In July 1994, the number of UI claims received increased 6.0% from a month earlier to 257,000. However, this was still down 10.8% from July 1993. For January to July 1994, 1,648,000 claims were received (unadjusted), a 9.5% decrease from the same period in 1993.

Year-to-date benefits are down 12.4% (unadjusted)

In July 1994, \$1.0 billion was paid in benefits (including regular and special benefits) to individuals, down 19.7% from July 1993. The amount of benefits paid for the first seven months of 1994 amounted to \$10.2 billion, down 12.4% from the same period last year.

Number of beneficiaries (all types of benefits)

	July 1994	July 1993 to July 1994
	unadjusted	% change
Census metropolitan area		
St. John's	9,620	-24.4
Halifax	11,970	-13.5
Saint John	5,160	-3.0
Chicoutimi-Jonquière	8,130	-12.8
Québec	27,870	-10.4
Sherbrooke	5,590	-12.9
Trois-Rivières	6,430	-22.3
Montréal	128,360	-14.8
Hull	9,110	-12.9
Ottawa	15,530	-13.7
Oshawa	6,440	-21.5
Toronto	107,350	-22.2
Hamilton	15,400	-20.8
St. Catharines-Niagara	10,960	-21.6
Kitchener	8,590	-27.9
London	8,530	-25.0
Windsor	6,450	-21.7
Sudbury	5,230	-26.1
Thunder Bay	4,080	-30.3
Winnipeg	17,300	-17.5
Regina	3,280	-27.6
Saskatoon	4,830	-27.4
Calgary	21,120	-15.6
Edmonton	26,070	-12.1
Vancouver	46,950	-20.3
Victoria	6,750	-20.3

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717 and 5735-5736.

The July 1994 issue of *Unemployment insurance statistics* (73-001, \$16/\$160) will contain data for May, June and July 1994. It will be available in October. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact André Picard (613-951-4045) or Ruth Barnes (613-951-4046), Labour Division (fax: 613-951-4087). □

Unemployment insurance statistics

		July 1993	May 1994	June 1994	July 1994	June 1994 to July 1994
			seasonally adjusted			% change
Regular beneficiaries	'000	1,062	901 ^r	896 ^p	889 ^p	-0.7
Amount paid	\$'000	1,198,041	1,017,556	1,007,997	961,188	-4.6
Weeks of benefits	'000	4,671	4,032	3,997	3,800	-4.9
Total Claims received	'000	289	244	243	257	6.0
		July 1993	May 1994	June 1994	July 1994	July 1993 to July 1994
			unadjusted			% change
All beneficiaries	'000	1,154	1,117 ^r	995 ^p	968 ^p	-16.1
Regular beneficiaries	'000	968	896 ^r	800 ^p	786 ^p	-18.8
Male	'000	527	524 ^r	445 ^p	414 ^p	-21.4
Female	'000	441	373 ^r	355 ^p	372 ^p	-15.8
Claims received	'000	294	192	211	261	-11.2
Amount paid	\$'000	1,275,124	1,411,843	1,181,395	1,023,601	-19.7
Weeks of benefits	'000	4,882	5,374	4,585	3,942	-19.3
Average weekly benefit	\$	253.28	258.75	251.96	251.49	-0.7
		Year-to-date (January to July)				
		1993	1994	1993 to 1994		
					% change	
All beneficiaries, average	'000	1,401	1,224 ^p	-12.6		
Regular beneficiaries, average	'000	1,176	998 ^p	-15.2		
Claims received	'000	1,821	1,648	-9.5		
Amount paid	\$'000	11,650,048	10,211,183	-12.4		
Weeks of benefits	'000	43,301	37,830	-12.6		
Average weekly benefit	\$	262.07	260.32	-0.7		

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

"All beneficiaries" includes all claimants who receive regular benefits (e.g., because of lay-off) or special benefits (e.g., in case of sickness).

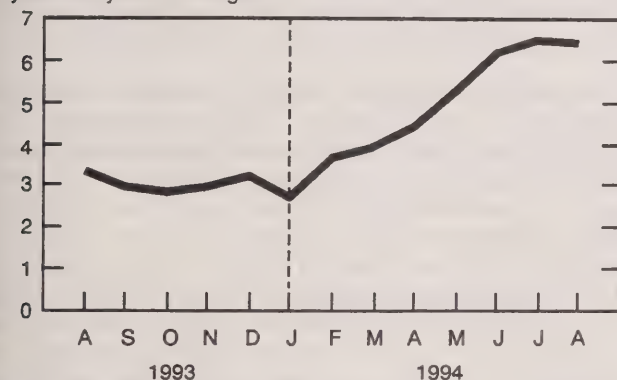
Industrial product price index

August 1994 (preliminary)

Manufacturers' prices in August were 6.4% higher than a year earlier. This annual rate is down slightly from the revised annual increase of 6.5% for July, but is still the second highest since mid-1982. After rising steadily through the first half of 1994, the annual rate has levelled off at a little over 6% for the latest three months. The increase in August was 0.6%, up slightly from the previous month.

Manufactured goods prices

year-over-year % change



The most important inflationary elements continued to be intermediate goods. First-stage intermediate goods prices stood 17.4% higher than a year earlier and second-stage intermediate goods prices stood 5.9% higher than a year earlier. The year-over-year change for finished goods was +3.5%, similar to what it has been for much of the latest 24 months.

Overall, the year-over-year change in Canadian producer prices was almost twice as high as the year-over-year price change in Italy (which has the next highest annual rate of producer price increases in the Group of Seven countries). There, the year-over-year change in producer prices has been running at between +3.0% and +3.6%.

Price increases in August continued to be widespread, though modest in most cases. Manufacturers saw prices rise in 14 major product groups and decline in five. The most significant price increases were for pulp, wood products and petroleum products. The declines included primary

Note to users

The industrial product price index (IPPI), differs from the consumer price index (CPI) in that it records what the producer receives, not what the consumer pays. It excludes indirect taxes and all the costs that occur between the time when a good leaves the plant and the time when the final user takes possession of it, including the transportation, wholesale, and retail costs.

The IPPI includes most of the goods that appear in the CPI. These are generally found in either the finished foods and feeds category or in the other finished goods category. However, the IPPI also includes many other goods of importance to Canadian manufacturers, including intermediate goods and capital goods. But it does not include any services.

Another important difference between the CPI and the IPPI is that the CPI includes imports but not exports, whereas the IPPI includes exports but not imports. Because a large proportion of certain commodities are exported, changes in exchange rates will be strongly reflected in the movement of these product indexes, particularly automobiles, pulp and paper, and, to a lesser extent, lumber and other products. A decline in the value of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar increases the value of prices quoted in U.S. dollars.

The absence of services, indirect taxes and distribution costs means that the IPPI reflects only some of the forces behind changes in the overall price level in the economy. However, it provides a better idea of changes in the health of many industries than does the CPI. Since the IPPI reflects price changes as goods leave the plant, it may give advance notice of changes in the pattern of consumer inflation; but the impact of these changes can be moderated by changes in wages and prices at other stages of the distribution process. Elements of the IPPI are also frequently used by businesses in contract escalator clauses to track changes in important inputs.

metal products. Although the month-to-month change in first-stage intermediate goods dropped somewhat, the price increases for second-stage intermediate goods and finished goods were all higher, particularly for second-stage intermediate goods and for foods and feeds.

The inflationary picture

Inflationary pressure remained strong in August, with overall producer prices 6.4% higher than a year earlier. Inflationary pressure continued to come principally from intermediate goods. Although there was some increase in the role of second-stage intermediate goods, the price increases in this sector were due to the strength of demand for those commodities

and not due to increases in the prices of their inputs. While there were some price increases for finished goods, the year-over-year change in prices for capital equipment and for all other finished goods actually declined.

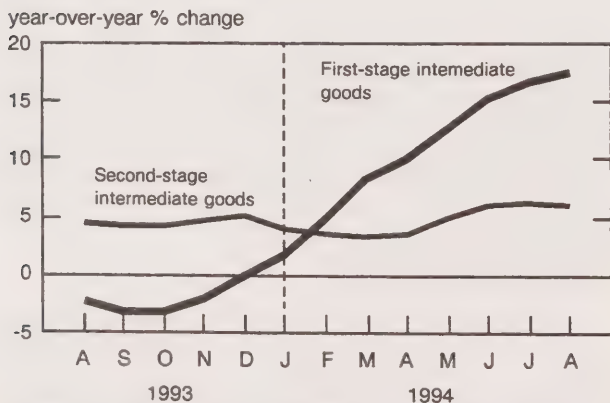
Inflationary pressure on goods produced in Canada continues to be rooted in the strength of the demand for these items, much of it foreign in origin. There is not yet appreciable evidence that the price increases to this point are starting to force increases in the prices of other commodities. Conditions thus remain good for Canadian producers, while the Canadian consumer has yet to see any strong rise in the prices of consumer goods. The continuing strength of exports and investment together with a lack of strength in consumer spending suggest this may continue.

Intermediate goods

In August, both first-stage and second-stage intermediate goods contributed to the inflationary pressure on manufacturers' prices.

The most important price increases in the first-stage intermediate goods category were in wood pulp, particularly exported pulp. Other price increases in this group of commodities were aluminum and industrial chemicals.

Intermediate goods prices



Price increases of importance in the second-stage intermediate goods category included those for lumber, gasoline and fuel oil, and paper. Increased sales of magazine-quality Canadian paper resulted, in part, from an increase in demand due to growth in

Definitions

Intermediate goods are goods used principally to produce other goods. First-stage intermediate goods are items used most frequently to produce other intermediate goods. This category is dominated by primary metals, chemicals, and pulp. Second-stage intermediate goods are items most commonly used to produce final goods. Almost half the commodities tracked in the IPPI, and part of every commodity group, fall into this category.

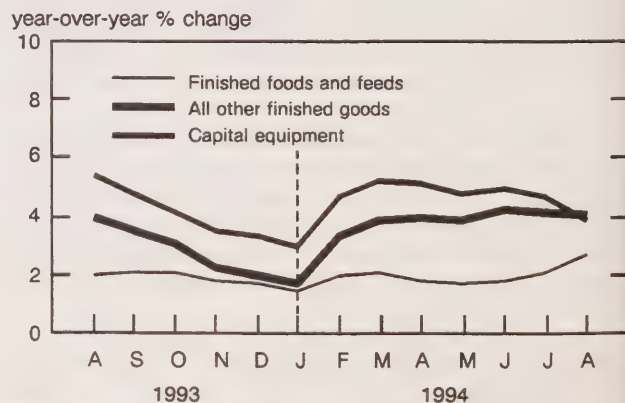
Finished goods are goods most commonly used for immediate consumption or for capital investment. These are divided into foods and feeds (which covers about two-thirds of food, feed, and beverage products), capital equipment (which is dominated by transport equipment, industrial machinery and equipment, and electrical and communications products other than household appliances), and other final goods (of which the largest components are automobiles, gasoline, clothing, various chemical products, and most furniture and appliances).

advertising associated with improved business conditions in North America. This was combined with reduced supply from Europe as European production was diverted to its own rising needs.

Finished goods

In August, the overall price level for all three types of finished goods rose. However, the year-over-year change in prices rose only for foods and feeds. It dropped for capital equipment and edged downward for all other finished goods.

Finished goods prices



The overall price level for foods and feeds rose 0.8% in August. This saw the year-over-year change in prices rise from +2.0% to +2.6%. The increases were mainly due to a jump in world coffee prices as reflected in the August CPI.

The year-over-year change in capital equipment prices dropped from +4.6% to +3.8% as prices rose only 0.1% in August. The drop in the year-over-year figure was principally due to the motor vehicle industry; prices for exports rose sharply in August 1993 as the U.S. dollar strengthened significantly then.

The year-over-year change in the prices for all other finished goods edged down by 0.1 points from +4.1% to +4.0% as August prices increased 0.4% over July. The August increases were principally the result of price increases for gasoline, paper, and some components of the automotive industry.

Prices up for pulp, lumber, and gas and fuel oil

Pulp prices were up 4.5% in August. The export sector continued to be the strongest part of the market. The export price of sulphate woodpulp was up 3.9% compared to an increase of only 2.3% in the domestic prices. The 0.1% increase in the value of the U.S. dollar against the Canadian dollar contributed only marginally to this difference. There continued to be strong upward pressure on U.S. pulp prices because demand remained strong and pulp inventories have been run down.

Following a 3.0% decline in July, softwood lumber prices recovered 2.2% in August. Price increases ranged from 0.4% on the coast of British Columbia to 5.6% on the Prairies. Concern over the possibility of

a strike in British Columbia helped strengthen softwood lumber prices across the country. Concern over British Columbia's labour situation also strengthened Canadian hardwood prices, while price increases of B.C. douglas fir stimulated increases in plywood prices.

Although crude oil prices dropped in August, gasoline and fuel oil prices continued to increase, rising by 2.6% over their July levels. These prices have increased 18.7% since January. Prices for other petroleum and coal products, however, moved down 0.6%. This category includes lubricating oils and greases, asphalt, and paraffin wax.

First decline in primary metal prices in 1994

In August, the primary metal price index declined for the first time since September 1993, edging down by 0.1% from July 1994. The decline was primarily due to decreases in copper and nickel prices. The prices of both metals seem to have been affected by seasonal factors and Russian production. Overall primary metal prices, however, were still 16.7% higher than in August 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2000-2008.

The August 1994 issue of *Industry price Indexes* (62-011, \$20/\$200) will be available at the end of October. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Prices Division. □

Industrial product price indexes
(1986 = 100)

Index	Relative importance ¹	August 1993	July 1994 ^r	August 1994 ^p	August 1993 to August 1994	July 1994 to August 1994
% change*						
Industrial product price index - total	100.0	112.9	119.4	120.1	6.4	0.6
Total IPPI excluding petroleum and coal products	93.6	114.5	121.1	121.7	6.3	0.5
Intermediate goods	60.4	110.8	119.1	120.0	8.3	0.8
First-stage intermediate goods	13.4	103.0	120.0	120.9	17.4	0.8
Second-stage intermediate goods	47.0	113.0	118.9	119.7	5.9	0.7
Finished goods	39.6	116.1	119.7	120.2	3.5	0.4
Finished foods and feeds	9.9	118.9	121.0	122.0	2.6	0.8
Capital equipment	10.4	117.2	121.5	121.6	3.8	0.1
All other finished goods	19.3	114.0	118.1	118.6	4.0	0.4
Aggregation by commodities						
Meat, fish and dairy products	7.4	116.4	117.8	118.7	2.0	0.8
Fruit, vegetable, feed, miscellaneous food products	6.3	116.8	121.7	122.9	5.2	1.0
Beverages	2.0	124.5	125.6	125.4	0.7	-0.2
Tobacco and tobacco products	0.7	164.0	164.3	164.3	0.2	0.0
Rubber, leather, plastic fabric products	3.1	113.8	117.3	117.5	3.3	0.2
Textile products	2.2	109.6	112.3	112.2	2.4	-0.1
Knitted products and clothing	2.3	114.3	115.7	115.9	1.4	0.2
Lumber, sawmill, other wood products	4.9	134.8	156.1	158.9	17.9	1.8
Furniture and fixtures	1.7	119.5	121.3	121.4	1.6	0.1
Paper and paper products	8.1	104.8	114.5	117.0	11.6	2.2
Printing and publishing	2.7	135.3	140.4	141.7	4.7	0.9
Primary metal products	7.7	101.5	118.5	118.4	16.7	-0.1
Metal fabricated products	4.9	114.5	118.8	118.8	3.8	0.0
Machinery and equipment	4.2	119.6	121.9	122.0	2.0	0.1
Autos, trucks, other transportation equipment	17.6	111.3	116.8	117.0	5.1	0.2
Electrical and communications products	5.1	112.6	115.3	115.5	2.6	0.2
Non-metallic mineral products	2.6	111.3	116.2	116.3	4.5	0.1
Petroleum and coal products ²	6.4	88.9	94.8	96.5	8.5	1.8
Chemicals and chemical products	7.2	116.6	123.6	124.1	6.4	0.4
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2.5	115.1	118.8	118.4	2.9	-0.3
Miscellaneous non-manufactured commodities	0.4	80.7	88.3	87.3	8.2	-1.1

¹ Weights are derived from the "make" matrix of the 1986 Input/Output table.

² This index is estimated for the current month.

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

* Figure is rounded.

Raw materials price index

August 1994 (preliminary)

Overall, raw materials prices declined 1.0% from July to August. This was almost entirely due to crude oil prices (-7.0%); excluding mineral fuels, other prices increased 1.2%. For crude oil and raw materials as a whole, this was the first decline in 1994. Year-over-year, raw materials prices were up 9.4%. Almost all commodity group prices were up over the year; the exception was animals and animal products, whose prices declined a marginal 0.7%.

Crude oil prices fell 7.0% in August after having increased in every month since the beginning of the year. However, compared to a year earlier, crude oil prices were still up almost 32.0%.

Non-ferrous metal price increases slowed in August, as international inventories grew for some of these metals (i.e., nickel, copper, zinc). Gold prices were down 1.9% in August. Prices of most of the common base metals also fell, while some minor metals such as antimony and bismuth were subject to significant price increases because of supply problems in China.

Wood prices continued to edge upward, rising 1.0% in August. Wood prices have risen steadily in 1994, and were up 7.2% from last August. The main increases have been for pulpwood, driven by greater demand in the pulp industry. Since May, pulpwood

prices were up 6.4%, whereas prices for logs and bolts have risen only 1.1%.

Vegetable product prices increased 2.2% in August, led by higher prices for green coffee and wheat. After falling almost 18.0% in the latest two months, wheat prices increased 3.5% in August. Russia and Australia have revised their wheat harvest forecasts downward because of drought. Also affected by weather were green coffee prices in Brazil, as frosts destroyed almost 40.0% of their next year's crop. Since Brazil is the world's largest coffee producer, their expected drop in supply has led to significant upward pressure on coffee prices.

Ferrous material prices continued to rise in August, up 5.2% from July. This was mainly due to a 10.4% increase for iron and steel scrap prices. Year-over-year iron and steel scrap prices increased 22.4%. As noted last month, the iron and steel scrap market remains very tight and competitive. Purchasers from Canada, the United States, and offshore continue to compete for the available scrap material.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2009.

The August 1994 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011, \$20/\$200) will be available at the end of October. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact the Information and Current Analysis Unit (613-951-3350, fax: 613-951-2848), Prices Division.

Raw materials price index

(1986 = 100)

	Relative importance ¹	August 1993	July 1994 ^r	August 1994 ^p	August 1993 to August 1994	July 1994 to August 1994
					% change	
Raw materials total	100	113.3	125.2	123.9	9.4	-1.0
Mineral fuels	32	98.2	116.0	108.4	10.4	-6.6
Vegetable products	10	98.5	110.2	112.6	14.3	2.2
Animals and animal products	26	110.0	108.1	109.2	-0.7	1.0
Wood	13	190.9	202.6	204.7	7.2	1.0
Ferrous materials	4	105.0	112.7	118.6	13.0	5.2
Non-ferrous metals	13	95.5	123.4	123.7	29.5	0.2
Non-metallic minerals	3	98.9	103.6	103.4	4.6	-0.2
Total excluding mineral fuels	68	120.3	129.6	131.1	9.0	1.2

¹ Rounded figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Electric power selling price indexes

May to August 1994

Electric power selling price indexes (1986 = 100) are now available for the period from May to August 1994.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 2020.

The August 1994 issue of *Industry price indexes* (62-011, \$20/\$200) will be available at the end of October. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Paul-Roméo Danis (613-951-3350), fax: 613-951-2848), Information and Current Analysis Unit, Prices Division. ■

Electric power statistics

July 1994

Net generation of electricity for July 1994 increased to 41 391 gigawatt hours (GW.h), up 6.9% from July 1993. Exports increased 44.3% to 4 871 GW.h, but imports decreased from 416 GW.h to 302 GW.h.

Generation by type was as follows: hydro 24 489 GW.h (+8.2%), nuclear 8 682 GW.h (+2.9%), and thermal conventional 8 220 GW.h (+7.5%)

Year-to-date net generation at the end of July 1994 totalled 316 555 GW.h, up 6.7% from the previous year. Year-to-date exports (28 039 GW.h), rose 59.6%, whereas year-to-date imports (2 715 GW.h) declined 51.2% from the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3987-3999.

The July 1994 issue of *Electric power statistics* (57-001, \$9/\$90) will be available the first week of October. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Coal and coke statistics

July 1994

Coal production totalled 6 218 kilotonnes in July 1994, up 19.2% from July 1993. Year-to-date production at end of July 1994 stood at 41 753 kilotonnes, up 6.8% from the previous year.

Exports in July rose to 2 584 kilotonnes, up 31.5% from July 1993; imports decreased 10.5% to 673 kilotonnes. For January to July 1994, exports totalled 17 104 kilotonnes, 10.0% above last year.

Coke production in July 1994 increased to 308 kilotonnes, up 0.07% from July 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 9.

The July 1994 issue of *Coal and coke statistics* (45-002, \$11/\$110) will be available the first week of October. See "How to order publications".

For detailed information on this release, contact Dave Madsen (613-951-9823), Energy Section, Industry Division. ■

Construction type plywood

July 1994

In July production of construction type plywood totalled 151 991 cubic metres, a 1.0% increase from 150 475 cubic metres in July 1993.

For January to July 1994, production totalled 1 088 039 cubic metres, an increase of 1.9% from 1 067 588 cubic metres produced during the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 122 (level 1).

The July 1994 issue of *Construction type plywood* (35-001, \$6/\$60) will be available later. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ted Brown (604-666-3694), Pacific Region, Statistics Canada, Sinclair Centre, 757 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6C 3C9. ■

Process cheese and instant skim milk powder

August 1994

Production of process cheese in August totalled 6 477 710 kilograms, up 13.7% from July 1994 but down 7.7% from August 1993. Year-to-date production at the end of August 1994 totalled 48 357 683 kilograms, down from 50 856 066 the previous year.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 188 (series 1.10).

The August 1994 issue of *Production and inventories of process cheese and instant skim milk powder* (32-024, \$6/\$60) will be available shortly. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Peter Zylstra (613-951-3511), Industry Division. ■

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Industrial capacity utilization rates in Canada,
second quarter 1994.

Catalogue number 31-003

(Canada: \$12/\$48; United States: US\$15/US\$58;
other countries: US\$17/US\$68).

Monthly production of soft drinks, August 1994.

Catalogue number 32-001

(Canada: \$3/\$30; United States: US\$4/US\$36; other
countries: US\$5/US\$42).

Production and disposition of tobacco products,
August 1994.

Catalogue number 32-022

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other
countries: US\$9/US\$64).

Pack of processed asparagus, 1994.

Catalogue number 32-233

(Canada: \$14; United States: US\$17; other countries:
US\$20).

**Production, shipments and stocks on hand of
sawmills east of the Rockies,** July 1994.

Catalogue number 35-002

(Canada: \$11/\$110; United States: US\$14/US\$132;
other countries: US\$16/US\$154).

Corrugated boxes and wrappers, August 1994.

Catalogue number 36-004

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other
countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Electric lamps (light bulbs and tubes), August
1994.

Catalogue number 43-009

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other
countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Railway operating statistics, March 1994.

Catalogue number 52-003

(Canada: \$12/\$120; United States: US\$15/US\$144;
other countries: US\$17/US\$168).

Canadian international merchandise trade, July
1994.

Catalogue number 65-001

(Canada: \$19/\$182; United States: US\$22/US\$219;
other countries: US\$26/US\$255).

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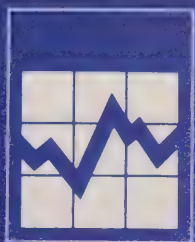
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Employers in most industries maintained or increased payroll employment levels in July, sustaining gains recorded in recent months. The rate of growth in weekly earnings was significantly less than in the previous two months.
- **Crude oil and natural gas, July 1994** 6
Continuing strong U.S. demand for Canadian natural gas led to a solid 7.5% gain in domestic production from July 1993. Crude oil production rebounded in July, increasing 5.0% from July 1993.

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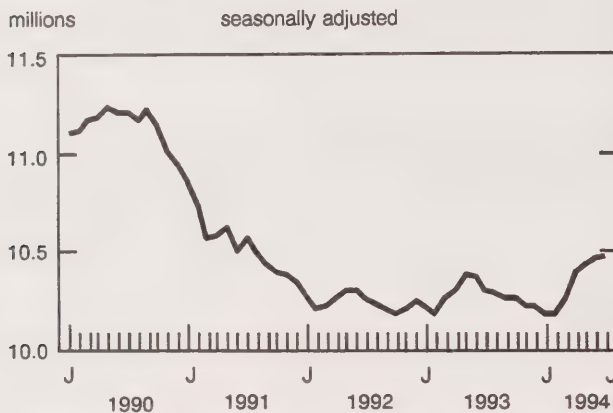
MAJOR RELEASES

Employment, earnings and hours

July 1994 (preliminary)

Employers in most industries maintained or increased payroll employment levels in July, sustaining gains recorded in recent months. To the end of July 1994, year-to-date employment has increased by 289,000 to 10,473,000, its highest level in nearly three years. Retailers, manufacturers, construction companies and other service companies (including services such as amusement, recreation, personal and household services) have boosted employment substantially since January 1994.

Employment has increased by 289,000 since January 1994



Employment change, January 1994 to July 1994

Retail trade	22,000
Manufacturing	25,000
Construction	26,000
Other services	29,000

July's rate of growth in weekly earnings was significantly less than in the previous two months. However, the trend of increased earnings growth continued. Employees received on average \$10.31 (+1.8%) more in weekly earnings than in July 1993, bringing weekly earnings to \$568.15. The earnings growth was due in part to a continued upward trend in

Note to users

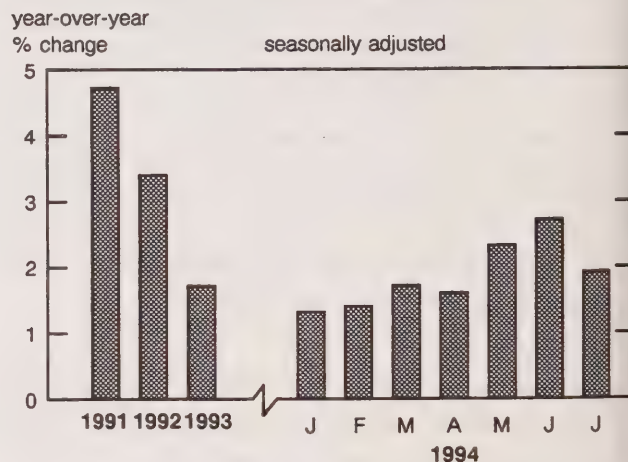
Employment, earnings and hours is based on a sample survey of establishments and a sample of administrative records. The administrative records representing small firms are obtained from Revenue Canada's monthly payroll deduction remittance forms.

Unless otherwise stated all data in this release are seasonally adjusted.

Detailed industrial series (seasonally adjusted) are now available for employment and average weekly earnings for the provinces and territories.

both hourly earnings and paid hours. Employees in accommodation, food and beverage services, construction, and business services reported the highest weekly earnings growth. British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Ontario, the Yukon, and the Northwest Territories registered earnings growth greater than the national average.

Substantial decline in earnings growth



Industry summaries

Employees in construction are working longer hours

Construction companies employed an extra 2,000 workers in July, and they have raised employment by 26,000 since the beginning of 1994. Construction companies in Ontario accounted for more than two-

thirds of the national increase. Heavy and highway construction and special trade contractors reported the most pronounced gains. Nearly all of the employment growth since January has been for employees paid by the hour (representing two-thirds of all employees on construction company payrolls).

Over the same period, hourly paid construction workers have been putting in more hours. The average number of hours worked for these employees has increased by nearly two hours to 37.8 hours, the highest level in more than three years. A sharp rise in overtime hours contributed to this increase.

Since January 1994, average weekly earnings have grown by \$29.37 (+4.6%) to \$666.48, a result of increased weekly hours combined with strong earnings growth for working owners.

Resource industries fuel employment

Mining, quarrying and oil well operators boosted employment in July (+1.5%), continuing an upward trend evident since August 1993. This boost in employment has been fuelled by surging demand, which is reflected in higher exports, shipments and increased sales of natural gas. The increase in mining activity was also reflected in weekly payrolls, which have risen 12.1% since January 1994. Crude petroleum and natural gas companies and providers of services incidental to mineral extraction in Alberta led the employment gains.

Logging and forestry companies also expanded employment in July (+3.2%) after a substantial gain in June. The employment was widespread across Canada both in logging and in forestry services. The increased employment mirrors July's strong exports in forestry products—primarily pulp exports—to markets in the United States and Japan.

Manufacturers curtail employment growth

Manufacturers reduced employment slightly in July (-9,000) after four consecutive monthly increases. Despite this drop, manufacturers employed 25,000 more workers than in January 1994; the average monthly employment gain so far this year has been 3,500. Over 90% of July's employment loss was in Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia. Part of July's decline was due to layoffs and shutdowns for retooling in the motor vehicle industry (including parts and accessories). The backlog of unfilled orders for transportation equipment grew in July, suggesting that this will be a short-term impact. The employment slowdown in July in manufacturing begins to confirm July's quarterly business conditions survey, which

indicated that employment prospects for the third quarter 1994 will remain flat.

Manufacturers reduced weekly payrolls for the first time since December 1993, a result of declines in both average weekly earnings and employment. The dampening of earnings in July was partly due to falling average weekly hours moderated by a negligible change in average hourly earnings for employees paid by the hour.

Retailers resume growth

Retailers expanded employment by 7,000 in July, offsetting most of the declines in the previous two months. Retailers have raised employment levels by 22,000 since January 1994. With few exceptions, retailers in all provinces increased employment in July. The most substantial gain was in Ontario. Food, beverage and drug stores reported sizeable employment gains for the month. Retail employees continued to work longer hours, being paid on average for 26.5 hours in each of the latest two months. Average weekly hours for employees paid by the hour were at their highest level since 1990.

Wholesale merchants continue to expand employment

Wholesalers of metals, hardware, building materials, machinery, equipment and supplies led a slight increase in employment in July, continuing an upward trend that began in March 1994. This upward trend was also evident in the continued improvement in sales by wholesalers this year. Inventory levels for lumber and building materials and for other machinery and equipment grew in July, indicating expectations of continued demand for these products.

Wholesalers in Ontario and Alberta recorded the largest employment growth for the month. Since the beginning of the year, wholesale trade employment has risen 4.5% in Ontario. This coincides with a substantial year-to-date growth in wholesale trade sales figures in Ontario.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4285-4466, 9438-9452, 9639-9664 and 9899-9911.

More detailed industry data and other labour market indicators are available from *Employment, earnings and hours* (72-002, \$29/\$285) and by special tabulation.

For further information on this release, contact Stephen Johnson (613-951-4090, fax: 613-951-4087), Labour Division. □

Number of employees

Industry group (1980 S.I.C.)	May 1994	June 1994 ^r	July 1994 ^p	May 1994 to June 1994	June 1994 to July 1994
	thousands			% change	
	seasonally adjusted				
Industrial aggregate	10,430	10,469	10,473	0.4	0.0
Logging and forestry	60	62	64	3.3	3.2
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	131	132	134	0.8	1.5
Manufacturing	1,631	1,636	1,627	0.3	-0.6
Construction	429	433	435	0.9	0.5
Transportation, communication and other utilities	847	850	853	0.4	0.4
Trade	1,949	1,947	1,959	-0.1	0.6
Wholesale trade	605	604	606	-0.2	0.3
Retail trade	1,354	1,348	1,355	-0.4	0.5
Finance, insurance and real estate	640	640	639	0.0	-0.2
Business services	558	558	558	0.0	0.0
Education-related services	933	955	972	2.4	1.8
Health and social services	1,137	1,138	1,130	0.1	-0.7
Accommodation, food and beverage services	725	724	726	-0.1	0.3
Public administration	709	708	710	-0.1	0.3
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland	139	147	147	5.8	0.0
Prince Edward Island	41	40	39	-2.4	-2.5
Nova Scotia	291	293	294	0.7	0.3
New Brunswick	235	236	238	0.4	0.8
Quebec	2,526	2,517	2,509	-0.4	-0.3
Ontario	4,072	4,092	4,100	0.5	0.2
Manitoba	391	395	394	1.0	-0.3
Saskatchewan	303	307	306	1.3	-0.3
Alberta	1,042	1,041	1,040	-0.1	-0.1
British Columbia	1,332	1,351	1,361	1.4	0.7
Yukon	12	12	12	0.0	0.0
Northwest Territories	22	22	22	0.0	0.0

^p Preliminary estimates.

^r Revised estimates.

Average weekly earnings*

Industry group (1980 S.I.C.)	July 1993	June 1994 ^r	July 1994 ^p	June 1994 to July 1994	July 1993 to July 1994
	dollars			% change	
	seasonally adjusted				
Industrial aggregate	557.84	570.79	568.15	-0.5	1.8
Logging and forestry	732.04	707.48	714.47	1.0	-2.4
Mining, quarrying and oil wells	962.99	975.63	975.57	0.0	1.3
Manufacturing	670.65	687.11	686.91	0.0	2.4
Construction	636.10	659.52	666.48	1.1	4.8
Transportation, communication and other utilities	716.56	711.24	718.59	1.0	0.3
Trade	410.48	429.55	424.20	-1.2	3.3
Wholesale trade	589.98	611.49	605.97	-0.9	2.7
Retail trade	333.43	346.22	342.88	-1.0	2.8
Finance, insurance and real estate	625.27	649.49	629.26	-3.1	0.6
Business services	587.88	616.27	610.14	-1.0	3.8
Education-related services	691.86	669.33	669.28	0.0	-3.3
Health and social services	498.06	507.48	504.01	-0.7	1.2
Accommodation, food and beverage services	218.70	226.81	230.72	1.7	5.5
Public administration	741.86	740.97	742.78	0.2	0.1
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland	525.62	530.40	531.27	0.2	1.1
Prince Edward Island	452.47	453.26	449.02	-0.9	-0.8
Nova Scotia	497.88	498.30	494.09	-0.8	-0.8
New Brunswick	500.12	494.80	500.16	1.1	0.0
Quebec	537.57	548.12	544.36	-0.7	1.3
Ontario	589.68	609.59	604.70	-0.8	2.5
Manitoba	492.87	502.33	501.16	-0.2	1.7
Saskatchewan	475.13	486.69	488.37	0.3	2.8
Alberta	551.70	554.95	552.20	-0.5	0.1
British Columbia	562.64	580.33	581.29	0.2	3.3
Yukon	662.83	670.95	684.60	2.0	3.3
Northwest Territories	700.94	713.59	715.50	0.3	2.1

^p Preliminary estimates.

^r Revised estimates.

* For all employees.

Crude oil and natural gas

July 1994 (preliminary)

Continuing strong U.S. demand for Canadian natural gas led to a solid gain in domestic production. Over 50% of Canada's annual natural gas production is now shipped to the United States. Crude oil production rebounded in July 1994, due to higher demand for crude oil by refineries in Ontario and Western Canada.

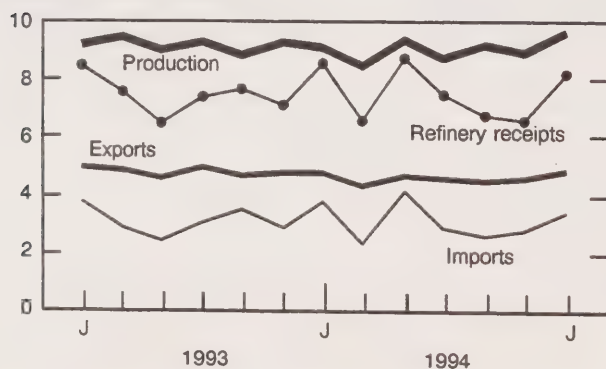
Crude oil production strengthens

Crude oil production increased 5.0% from July 1993, to 9.6 million cubic metres. This was up sharply from the 0.6% gain in June and was generally in line with the year-over-year advances recorded in the first six months of the year.

Crude oil exports declined 1.0% from July 1993, to 4.8 million cubic metres. Exports grew moderately in May and June 1994, following strong year-over-year growth during the May 1993 to April 1994 period. The slowdown in exports growth over the latest three months reflects pipelines operating near capacity, which restricts further major increases in exports until expansion to the system has been completed.

Crude oil supply and disposition

millions of cubic metres



Total refinery receipts of crude oil were down 4.0% from July 1993, reflecting sharply lower imports. Receipts of domestically produced crude oil were up in July 1994.

Note to users

The crude petroleum and natural gas industry (SIC 071) is an important sector of the economy, especially in Western Canada. In 1993, the total value of crude oil and natural gas production amounted to \$21.2 billion, of which \$12.7 billion was exported. (Crude oil production was valued at \$11.2 billion and natural gas at \$10.0 billion). The industry employs 35,000 and has annual capital expenditures of \$8.1 billion.

Natural gas production remains strong

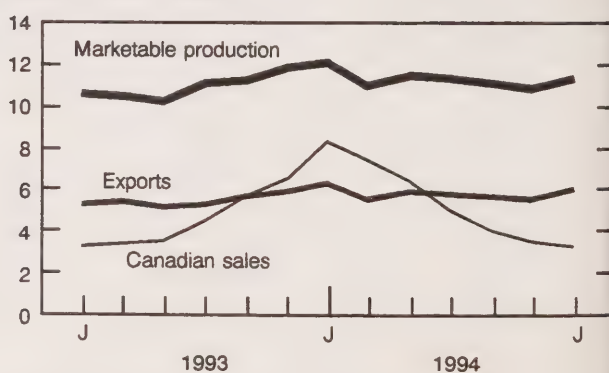
Natural gas production rose 7.5% from July 1993, to 11.3 billion cubic metres. This followed an 8.4% advance in June and an 11.8% gain in May. Year-to-date production was up 6.6% over the corresponding period in 1993.

Natural gas exports increased 13.5% from July 1993, to 5.9 billion cubic metres. Exports have been rising strongly since early 1991, due in part to expanded pipeline capacity and growing demand for Canadian natural gas by U.S. electric co-generation facilities. Over 50% of Canada's annual natural gas production is now exported to the United States.

Domestic sales of natural gas declined 0.1% from July 1993, a result of lower demand by the residential and commercial sectors. Sales to the industrial sector increased 1.5% from July 1993.

Natural gas supply and disposition

billions of cubic metres



Available on CANSIM: matrices 530 and 539.

The July 1994 issue of *Crude petroleum and natural gas production* (26-006, \$11/\$110) will be available the last week of October. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Ron Rasia (613-951-3569), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Crude oil and natural gas

	July 1993	July 1994	July 1993 to July 1994	January 1993 to July 1993	January 1994 to July 1994	January- July 1993 to January- July 1994
	thousands of cubic metres		% change	thousands of cubic metres		% change
Crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons¹						
Production	9 138.5	9 598.7	5.0	59 959.9	63 312.9	5.6
Exports	4 891.2	4 842.3	-1.0	29 592.3	32 110.5	8.5
Imports	3 710.9	3 333.5	-10.2	19 967.0	21 556.0	8.0
Refinery receipts	8 476.8	8 143.0	-4.0	50 206.0	52 652.7	4.9
	millions of cubic metres		% change	millions of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas²						
Marketable production	10 523.3	11 308.8	7.5	74 085.0	79 008.2	6.6
Exports	5 231.3	5 936.6	13.5	35 812.5	40 340.7	12.6
Canadian sales ³	3 144.9	3 141.3	-0.1	36 366.6	37 376.6	2.8

¹ Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, industry own-use, etc.

² Disposition may differ from production due to inventory change, usage as pipeline fuel, pipeline losses, line-pack fluctuations, etc.

³ Includes direct sales.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Sales of refined petroleum products

August 1994 (preliminary)

Sales of refined petroleum products totalled 7 317 600 cubic metres in August, up 1.8% from August 1993. The advance was largely due to higher demand for diesel fuel oil (+217 300 cubic metres or +14.3%) and motor gasoline (+93 300 or +2.9%). Partly offsetting these gains were lower sales of heavy fuel oil (-232 000 cubic metres or -36.4%) and petrochemical feedstocks (-27 000 cubic metres or -7.7%).

Year-to-date sales for all refined products were up 2.9% from the same period in 1993. Five of the seven major product groups, accounting for 88% of total sales volume, increased their sales. Higher demand by the transport sector (railways and the truck transport industry) and increased use by the crude petroleum and natural gas industry, due to expanded drilling activity, led to a strong 11.4% gain in diesel fuel oil sales. Heavy fuel oil sales declined 14.3% from the same period in 1993, reflecting decreased use of the product by electric utilities and by the pulp and paper industry.

Sales of refined petroleum products

	August 1994	August 1993 to August 1994
	thousands of cubic metres	% change
Total, all products	7 317.6	1.8
Motor gasoline	3 244.4	2.9
Diesel fuel oil	1 742.6	14.3
Light fuel oil	172.9	-5.5
Heavy fuel oil	405.2	-36.4
Aviation turbo fuels	444.9	4.6
Petrochemical feedstocks ¹	331.3	-7.7
All other refined products	976.3	7.3

	January to August 1994	Jan.-Aug. 1993 to Jan.-Aug. 1994
	thousands of cubic metres	% change
Total, all products	54 508.9	2.9
Motor gasoline	23 220.2	3.7
Diesel fuel oil	11 889.7	11.4
Light fuel oil	3 936.3	1.7
Heavy fuel oil	4 258.1	-14.3
Aviation turbo fuels	3 127.8	4.6
Petrochemical feedstocks ¹	2 454.3	-3.5
All other refined products	5 622.5	1.5

¹ Materials produced by refineries that are used by the petrochemical industry to produce petroleum-based chemicals.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 628-642 and 644-647.

The August 1994 issue of *Refined petroleum products* (45-004, \$20/\$200) will be available the third week of November. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Gérard O'Connor (613-951-3562), Energy Section, Industry Division.

Performing arts companies

1992-93

Professional, not-for-profit performing arts companies returned to the black in 1992-93 despite increasing costs and declining attendance per performance.

Although the accumulated deficit of performing arts companies remained substantial (\$21.5 million), they collectively registered a surplus of almost \$2 million in 1992-93. This turnaround followed many years of deficits.

Total income in 1992-93 was \$406.8 million, with ticket sales at \$148 million and government grants at \$130 million. For the first time in many years total expenses did not exceed revenues. Of the total expenses of \$404.8 million, personnel costs continued to be the major component at \$231 million.

There are considerable differences in surplus (deficit) figures between the different disciplines. Theatre and dance companies turned a 1991-92 deficit into a surplus in 1992-93. Music and opera continued to experience significant losses, but large orchestras—while still in deficit—managed to greatly reduce this amount during the 1992-93 season.

Quebec was the only province to show a surplus for all performing arts disciplines in 1992-93.

Total attendance at all performances rose to 13.9 million, but the average attendance per performance decreased. Music organizations continued to draw the largest audience per performance (809). This was followed closely by opera (806), dance companies (581), and theatre companies (275). The average attendance per performance for music organizations was nearly three times that for theatre companies, whereas it was four times that for theatre companies in the early 1980s.

Data from the 1992-93 annual performing arts survey are now available on a cost-recovery basis. Custom tabulations on various topics (such as sources of funding, detailed expenditure breakdowns, types of performances, audiences) may be obtained by province or discipline.

The 1992-93 issue of *Performing arts* (87-209, \$30) will be available in early December.

For further information on this release, contact Marie Lavallée-Farah (613-951-1571) Education, Culture and Tourism Division. ■

Hospital statistics

1991-92

Final data on hospital utilization and expenditure for 1991-92 are now available.

Hospital annual statistics, parts 1-5 (83-242, \$70) and *Hospital indicators, parts 1-4* (83-246, \$50) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Information Requests Unit (613-951-1746, fax: 613-951-0792), Health Statistics Division. ■

Steel primary forms

Week ending September 24, 1994 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending September 24, 1994 totalled 265 156 tonnes, down 3.4% from the week-earlier 274 620 tonnes and down 1.9% from the year-earlier 270 209 tonnes.

The cumulative total at the end of the week was 10 055 054 tonnes, a 4.2% decrease from 10 499 407 tonnes for the same period in 1993.

For further information on this release, contact Greg Milsom (613-951-9827), Industry Division. ■

Railway carloadings

Seven-day period ending September 7, 1994

The number of railway cars loaded in Canada during the seven-day period increased 0.3% from the year-earlier period; revenue-freight loaded increased 5.8% to 4.7 million tonnes.

Piggyback traffic tonnage, which is included in total carload traffic, increased 3.8% during the same period.

Tonnage of revenue-freight loaded as of September 7, 1994 increased 7.5% from the previous year.

Cumulative data for 1993 and 1994 have been revised.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Surface Transport Unit, Transportation Division. ■

Railway operating statistics

May 1994

The seven selected railways reported a net gain of \$53.0 million in May 1994. Operating revenues totalled \$652.6 million, an increase of 12.3% from May 1993.

Revenue-freight tonne-kilometres increased 13.7% for the same period.

Year-to-date operating revenues increased 5.9% from the same period of 1993.

Data for 1993 and previous years have been revised.

Available on CANSIM: matrix 142.

The May 1994 issue of *Railway operating statistics* (52-003, \$12/\$120) will be released later.

For further information on this release, contact Angus MacLean (613-951-2528, fax: 613-951-0579), Transportation Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Refined petroleum products, June 1994.

Catalogue number 45-004

(Canada: \$20/\$200; United States: US\$24/US\$240;
other countries: US\$28/US\$280).

Energy statistics handbook, September 1994.

Catalogue number 57-601

(Canada: \$330; United States: US\$400; other
countries: US\$460).

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American National Standard for Information Sciences - Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 - 1984.



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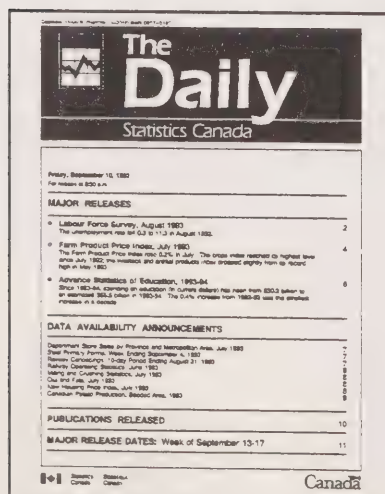
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Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001E. (Canada: \$175; United States: US\$210; other countries: US\$245.)

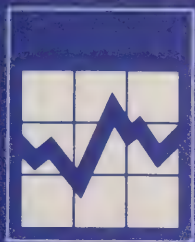
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Friday, September 30, 1994

For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASE

- **Real gross domestic product at factor cost industry, July 1994** 3
The economy geared down as it entered the third quarter. Gross domestic product slipped 0.1% in July after surging 1.4% in the second quarter.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

- Legal aid: description of operations, September 1994 7
- Asphalt roofing, August 1994 7

(continued on page 2)

Industrial Monitor



Canada

The industrial monitor

A new monthly, *Industrial monitor*, presents the most current and extensive statistical compendium available on 165 manufacturing industries in 22 sectors. It draws on all relevant Statistics Canada and outside sources, so it is a precise and powerful tool for analysts, forecasters and strategic planners.

Its tables are organized to feature demand, supply and price categories. They contain not only levels but period-to-period growth rates for the most recent 13 months, eight quarters, and five years. This makes it easy to see at a glance the major short-, medium-, and long-term trends for an industry. It will be updated monthly.

Over the coming months, the non-manufacturing industries will be phased in. Development of an electronic product is also well under way; completion is anticipated in early 1995. *Industrial Monitor* also eases preparation of customized products on demand.

Industrial monitor can now be purchased as a full package (22 sectors) or by industrial sector. The annual subscription is \$200 per individual sector. The full 22-sector package (15F0015XPE) costs \$3,000, a saving of \$800. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact the client services representative (613-951-3657), Industry Measures and Analysis Division.

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Rigid insulating board, August 1994	7
Air charter statistics, first quarter 1994	7

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

MAJOR RELEASE DATES: October 1994

MAJOR RELEASE

Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry

July 1994

The economy geared down as it entered the third quarter. Gross domestic product slipped 0.1% in July after surging 1.4% in the second quarter. Output of **services** fell 0.4% in July after improving by 0.2% and 0.3% in the previous two months. The weakness was concentrated in retail trade and the finance group. **Goods** producers boosted output 0.5%, however, moderating the overall decline.

Services-producing industries

A slump in retail sales and weakness in the finance group, which has persisted since interest rates began rising at the end of the first quarter, accounted for most of the drop in services. Smaller declines in transportation and storage, in communications, and in the non-business sector reinforced these cutbacks. Community, business and personal services, and wholesale trade rose slightly.

Retail trade and the financial group curb services output

Retail sales slumped 2.0% to a level slightly higher than in April, when they also dropped substantially. Nine of 18 trade groups sold less in July, but the decline was dominated by a sudden fall in the sales of motor vehicle dealers. Sales of new motor vehicles tumbled 8.1% and were substantially lower than in March, when interest rates started rising. A shortage of popular models due to production difficulties contributed to the poor sales in July. Department stores and clothing retailers also endured cutbacks in July, but furniture and appliance stores continued to enjoy better times, with sales increasing in five of the latest six months.

Finance, insurance and real estate services decreased 0.6%, its fifth consecutive decline. Trust, other finance and real estate fell 2.3%, mostly reflecting declines in brokerage and real estate activities. Mortgage rate hikes that began late in March have dampened housing sales in the latest few months. Housing resales have fallen rapidly since April in most provinces, and by July were well below their level of a year earlier.

Other services industries mixed

Community, business and personal services rose 0.2%, increasing for a sixth consecutive month. Higher spending in hotels and restaurants accounted for most of the gain. Accommodation and food services increased 1.4%, and has advanced every month since February. An influx of tourists to Canada, less travelling abroad by Canadians, and higher employment—especially in the second quarter—have helped this industry.

Declines in government, education and health services led a 0.3% drop in the non-business sector. The decline in government services reflected a 1.1% cutback in provincial administration, especially in Manitoba where temporary closures were implemented.

Goods-producing industries

Goods production rose 0.5%, led by a solid gain in mining. Manufacturing and construction also advanced, both for a fifth consecutive month. Smaller increases were recorded in forestry and fishing. Output in agriculture and utilities dropped slightly.

Mining leads advance in goods production

A 2.0% gain in mining output accounted for about half the increase in the goods sector. Production of crude oil and natural gas grew the most in dollars, increasing 1.3%. Synthetic petroleum production was particularly strong, while petroleum exports increased sharply for a second consecutive month. Natural gas production slowed as demand eased and as inventories increased. Production of coal, iron, and other metals except gold rose sharply, while iron ore shipments to North-American steel mills continued to be significant. Drilling remained strong, rising a further 2.9%.

Manufacturing slows down

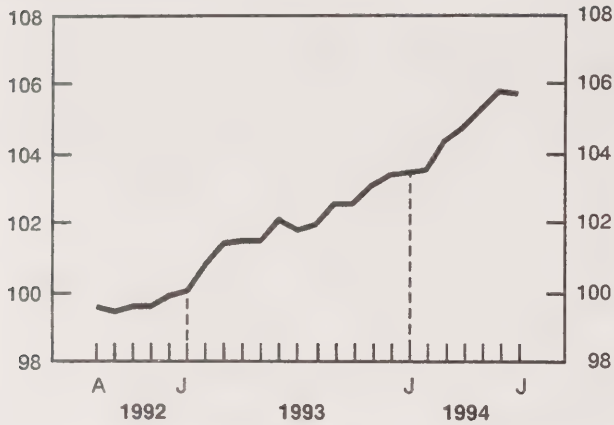
Manufacturing production slowed to 0.3% after growing briskly between March and June. Producers of non-durables raised output 1.1%, reflecting mostly higher production of chemicals, paper and food products. Durables output fell 0.4% as most producers, especially of transportation equipment, trimmed production.

Gross domestic product

Seasonally adjusted at 1986 prices

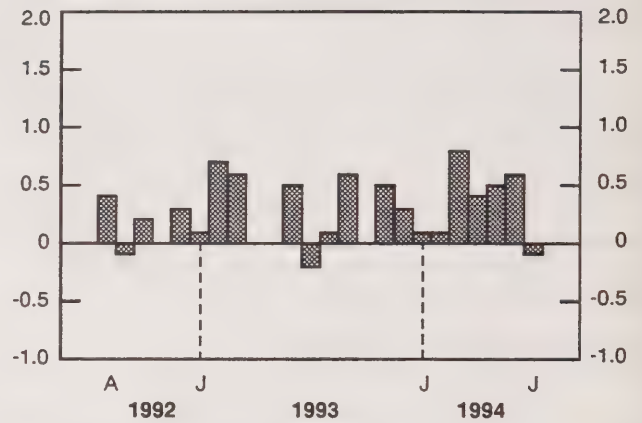
Total economy

Index (January 1993 = 100)



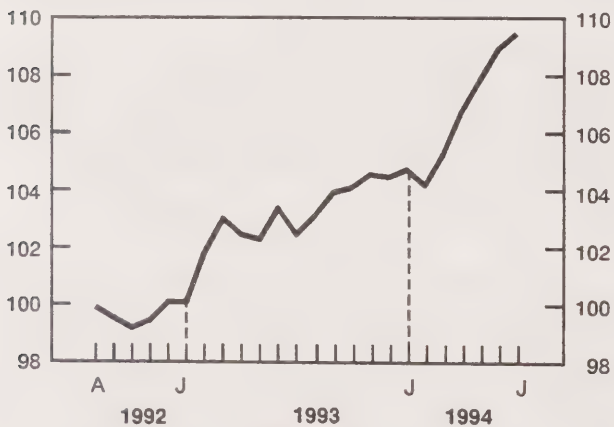
Total economy

% change

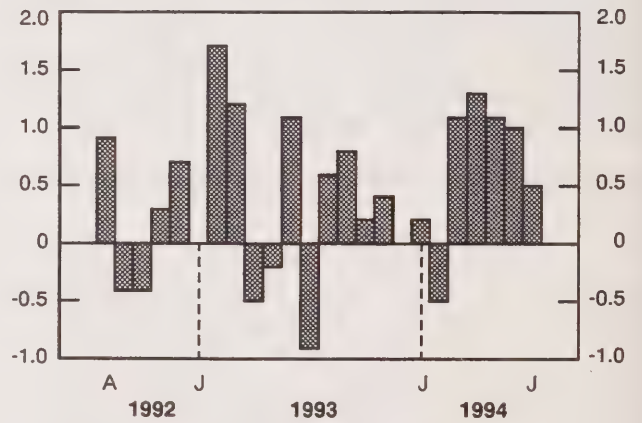


Goods

Index (January 1993 = 100)

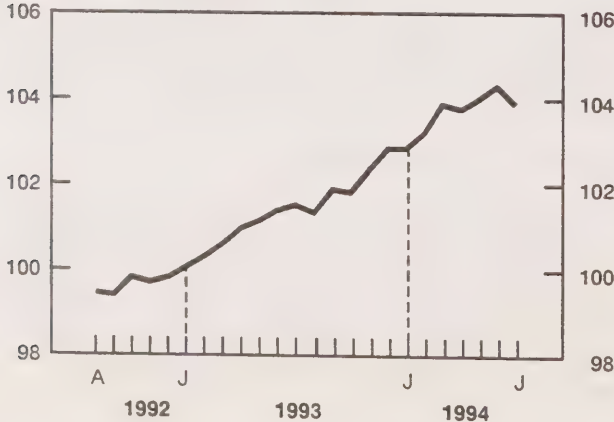


% change

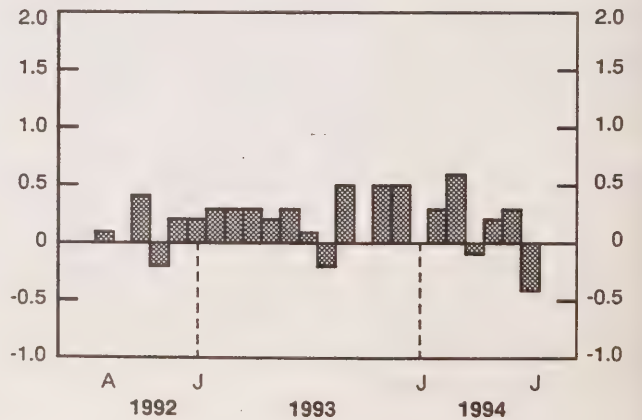


Services

Index (January 1993 = 100)



% change



Chemical products manufacturers raised output 3.2% after two consecutive monthly declines. Production of industrial chemicals jumped 6.6% after temporary shutdowns in June. Output of pharmaceuticals rose 4.1%.

Production of paper and allied products rose 1.1%, about equal to its pace over the latest five months. Manufacturers of pulp and paper increased output 1.0%, continuing to benefit from favourable markets abroad.

Manufacturers of primary metals raised production 2.3%. Smelters and refiners, especially of aluminium, increased output the most. Production of iron and steel rose 1.5%, helped by higher deliveries of steel to foreign markets and to the automotive industries.

Transportation equipment production dropped 1.6%, led by declines in the production of motor vehicles and parts. Parts production was curbed by lower exports and by longer than normal summer shutdowns in the motor vehicle assembly industry.

Cutbacks in homebuilding slow construction

Construction continued to increase, gaining 0.7% despite lower activity on residential projects, especially apartments. Declines in housing starts in July and August may indicate weaker growth in the coming months. The decline in residential construction was more than offset by gains in engineering and non-residential construction.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 4671-4674.

The July 1994 issue of *Gross domestic product by industry* (15-001, \$14/\$140) is scheduled for release in October.

For further information on this release, contact Michel Girard (613-951-9145), Industry Measures and Analysis Division. □

Gross domestic product at factor cost by industry, at 1986 prices

	July 1993	May 1994 ^r	June 1994 ^r	July 1994 ^p	April 1994 to May 1994	May 1994 to June 1994	June 1994 to July 1994	July 1993 to July 1994
	\$ millions				% change			
	seasonally adjusted at annual rates							
Total economy	510,571.8	527,967.7	530,877.6	530,476.6	0.5	0.6	-0.1	3.9
Goods-producing industries	169,882.4	178,905.5	180,754.1	181,668.7	1.1	1.0	0.5	6.9
Services-producing industries	340,689.4	349,062.2	350,123.5	348,807.9	0.2	0.3	-0.4	2.4
Business sector	418,048.0	436,187.8	438,962.1	438,874.2	0.6	0.6	-0.0	5.0
Goods	168,970.6	177,993.7	179,836.3	180,752.1	1.1	1.0	0.5	7.0
Agriculture	10,644.7	10,975.2	10,892.3	10,842.0	0.8	-0.8	-0.5	1.9
Fishing and trapping	1,056.8	1,032.4	1,018.8	1,028.7	4.4	-1.3	1.0	-2.7
Logging	2,683.9	2,917.3	2,944.9	3,028.7	-3.6	0.9	2.8	12.8
Mining	21,722.2	23,027.2	23,487.9	23,951.2	1.5	2.0	2.0	10.3
Manufacturing	90,640.0	96,009.8	96,583.9	96,865.6	0.9	0.6	0.3	6.9
Construction	25,824.1	27,047.9	27,639.2	27,822.9	2.1	2.2	0.7	7.7
Other utility industries	16,398.9	16,983.9	17,269.3	17,213.0	0.8	1.7	-0.3	5.0
Services	249,077.4	258,194.1	259,125.8	258,122.1	0.3	0.4	-0.4	3.6
Transportation and storage	21,596.8	22,818.2	22,900.9	22,878.2	1.1	0.4	-0.1	5.9
Communications	19,591.9	20,704.7	20,980.8	20,927.8	0.2	1.3	-0.3	6.8
Wholesale trade	31,241.8	33,832.9	33,935.0	34,013.1	1.2	0.3	0.2	8.9
Retail trade	31,258.4	32,883.5	33,325.7	32,645.1	0.9	1.3	-2.0	4.4
Finance, insurance and real estate	83,545.9	85,237.9	85,156.9	84,681.8	-0.3	-0.1	-0.6	1.4
Community, business and personal services	61,842.6	62,716.9	62,826.5	62,976.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.8
Non-business sector	92,523.8	91,779.9	91,915.5	91,602.4	-0.2	0.1	-0.3	-1.0
Goods	911.8	911.8	917.8	916.6	0.1	0.7	-0.1	0.5
Services	91,612.0	90,868.1	90,997.7	90,685.8	-0.2	0.1	-0.3	-1.0
Government services	33,696.4	33,415.4	33,385.4	33,282.2	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3	-1.2
Community and personal services	54,587.1	54,204.6	54,353.4	54,198.6	-0.1	0.3	-0.3	-0.7
Other services	3,328.5	3,248.1	3,258.9	3,205.0	-1.8	0.3	-1.7	-3.7
Other aggregations								
Industrial production	129,672.9	136,932.7	138,258.9	138,946.4	1.0	1.0	0.5	7.2
Non-durable manufacturing	41,568.5	42,771.0	42,904.6	43,374.5	0.2	0.3	1.1	4.3
Durable manufacturing	49,071.5	53,238.8	53,679.3	53,491.1	1.4	0.8	-0.4	9.0

^p Preliminary figures.

^r Revised figures.

DATA AVAILABILITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

Legal aid: description of operations

September 1994

This report only describes the structure and administration of legal aid services in Canada. It includes the following information: an historical overview; legal aid legislation; organization of legal aid; coverage; eligibility; duty counsel; tariffs; various contributions of the legal profession; a list of resource persons; and legal aid office locations. This information is available on an annual basis.

Legal aid in Canada: description of operations (\$35) is available by contacting the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

For further information on this release, contact Information and Client Services (613-951-9023 or toll-free in Canada 1-800-387-2231), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

Asphalt roofing

August 1994

Shipments of asphalt shingles totalled 4 484 641 metric bundles in August 1994, an increase of 9.0% from 4 114 171^r (revised) metric bundles a year earlier.

For January to August 1994, shipments totalled 28 114 913^r metric bundles, up 6.8% from 26 335 563^r metric bundles shipped during the same period in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 32 and 122 (series 27 and 28).

The August 1994 issue of *Asphalt roofing* (45-001, \$6/\$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Rigid insulating board

August 1994

Shipments of rigid insulating board totalled 3,707 thousand square metres (12.7 mm basis) in August 1994, a 4.3% increase from 3,555^r (revised) thousand square metres in August 1993.

For January to August 1994, shipments totalled 25,321 thousand square metres, a 14.6% increase from 22,099^r thousand square metres in 1993.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 31 (series 1) and 122 (series 4-7).

The August 1994 issue of *Rigid insulating board* (36-002, \$6/\$60) will be available later.

For further information on this release, contact Sandra Bohatyretz (613-951-3516), Industry Division. ■

Air charter statistics

First quarter 1994

Preliminary data for the first quarter of 1994 on the air charter business are now available.

The September 1994 issue of *Aviation statistics centre service bulletin* (51-004, \$10/\$99) will be available soon. See "How to order publications".

For further information on this release, contact Francesca Thibeault (819-997-6173), Aviation Statistics Centre, Transportation Division. ■

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Gypsum products, August 1994.

Catalogue number 44-003

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation, August 1994.

Catalogue number 44-004

(Canada: \$6/\$60; United States: US\$8/US\$72; other countries: US\$9/US\$84).

Telephone statistics, July 1994.

Catalogue number 56-002

(Canada: \$9/\$90; United States: US\$11/US\$108; other countries: US\$13/US\$126).

Department store sales and stocks, July 1994.

Catalogue number 63-002

(Canada: \$16/\$160; United States: US\$20/US\$192; other countries: US\$23/US\$224).

Annual retail trade, 1992.

Catalogue number 63-223

(Canada: \$24; United States: US\$29; other countries: US\$34).

Canada's international transactions in securities, June 1994.

Catalogue number 67-002

(Canada: \$17/\$170; United States: US\$21/US\$204; other countries: US\$24/US\$238).

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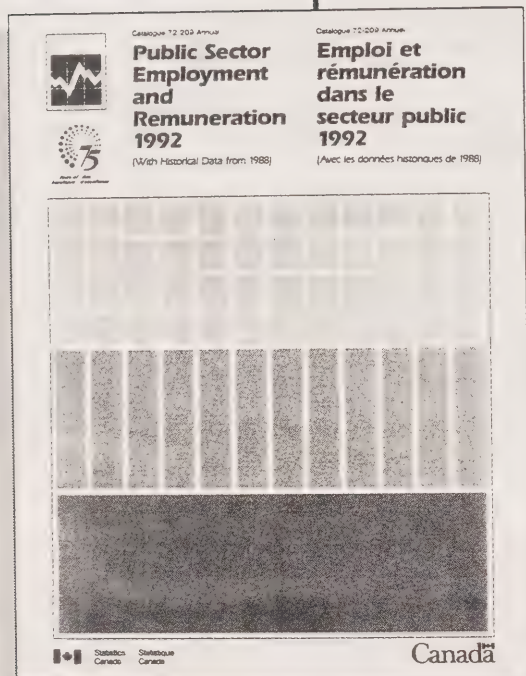
MAJOR RELEASE DATES: OCTOBER 1994

(Release dates are subject to change)

Release date	Title	Reference period
3	Therapeutic abortions	1992
4	Building permits	August 1994
5	Short-term expectations survey	
6	Field crop reporting series: September crop production estimates	
	Help-wanted index	September 1994
7	Labour force survey	September 1994
	Estimates of labour income	July 1994
11	New motor vehicle sales	August 1994
	New housing price index	August 1994
12	Farm product price index	August 1994
13	Provincial gross domestic product by industry	1984-1993
14	Consumer price index	September 1994
	Travel between Canada and other countries	August 1994
17	Department store sales	August 1994
18	Composite index	September 1994
	Monthly survey of manufacturing	August 1994
19	Canadian international trade	August 1994
20	Retail trade	August 1994
21	Wholesale trade	August 1994
25	Canada's international transactions in securities	August 1994
26	Unemployment insurance statistics	August 1994
	Cigarette shipments and production	September 1994
27	Industrial product price index	September 1994
	Raw materials price index	September 1994
28	Employment, earnings and hours	August 1994
31	Real gross domestic product at factor cost by industry	August 1994
	Major releases dates	November 1994

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